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Speaks for Wool

Textile technical expert Francois E. Cleyn, Huntingdon, Que., this week was elected president of the Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association. The association—which takes in almost half of the Canadian primary textile industry—comprises 458 plants employing almost 31,000 and having an annual output of about $300 million. Mr. Cleyn is associated with a number of textile firms including Spinners Ltd., Fawcett & Grant Ltd. and Model Dye Works (Canada) Ltd. of which he is president.

(Personality sketch, p. 6.)

NATION'S BUSINESS

Trouble Building Up For All Canada

There is really serious trouble brewing for Canada. It stems from the totally outmoded and now dangerously rickety setup of federal, provincial and municipal government.

Why is reform here so urgent?

Because nothing less than drastic reform will make it possible for any level of Canadian government to carry out successfully two of the most important tasks modern man asks of modern government. These are so to conduct public and financial policy that inflation will be kept at a slow pace and that substantial unemployment will be prevented.

Under the present system of totally unco-ordinated action in these fields by three levels of government, Canadians can't possibly get the protection from great perils that they have a right to expect.

This point was made with great emphasis by the Gordon Royal Commission and pressed again in a speech by the chairman of the commission last week. Walter Gordon said:

"Canadians will have to accept the fact that responsibility for maintaining a high level of employment throughout the country and for restraining inflation must rest squarely with the federal government. This is not a problem that can be dealt with successfully by 10 separate provincial governments acting independently of each other.

"It will be necessary for the federal government to integrate and correlate its monetary, fiscal, tax and debt policies to a greater extent than has been the practice in the past; to make them more flexible than they are at present and thus more useful instruments for dealing with changing economic conditions.

"In this connection, it would be useful if both the government and the general public accepted the elementary fact that policies must and should be changed as conditions change. A policy that may be the right one to follow in 1958 may be quite wrong in 1959. We, as members of the public, must learn to criticize our governments not for having the courage to change policies which are no longer appropriate but instead for failing in initiative to do so.

Fantastic Shuffling

"It would be highly desirable in Canada to work out some system for co-ordinating the spending policies of all three levels of government. Ideally, public expenditures by the federal, provincial and municipal authorities should be restrained as much as possible in boom periods when there is very high level of economic activity throughout the country and consequent dangers of inflation. Conversely, public expenditures should be encouraged and stimulated in depressed times like the present in order to offset the reduced level of expenditures in the private sector of the economy."

But even on the grounds of common sense or reasonable business efficiency, the present system makes no sense at all. The municipalities are chronically starved for money, yet their responsibilities are growing.

Just look at all the shuffling around of money there is between various levels of government.

In the fiscal year ending March, 1957, all provinces collected gross revenues of $1,992,015,000. But of that amount, $523 million was received from other governments—mainly Ottawa. Then the provinces turned around and paid out $383 million, nearly all of it to municipalities who, even with this handout, were still starved.

This is a crazy system—unhealthy and wasteful. It makes wise and effective policy-making impossible.

Getting out of a recession may not always be as simple as it seems to have been on this present occasion.

Canada should get going on serious government reform right now.

* * *

Eireann go breag

Here's an example of friendly and profitable international relations. This week Irish Copper Mines and its subsidiary St. Patrick's Copper Mines were hosts at a party to mark the official opening of a copper mine. Some 40 Canadians attended.

The site: County Wicklow within 40 miles of Dublin.

The backers: Canadian entrepreneur H. W. (Bud) Knight Jr., and his Consolidated Mogul Mines have put up the venture capital plus great mining know-how. The Irish government guaranteed the bonds.

The benefits: A large (3,000-ton-daily operations today, 5,000-ton-daily late next year) copper mining and concentrating plant on the doorstep of European heavy industry.

It will make direct employment for 500 local people after considerable training in the techniques of hard-rock mining.

There is a new townsite with a modern hospital, and rehabilitated docks now capable of berthing ocean steamers are within seven miles of the mine.

And this is only the beginning. Irish Copper will likely expand. It has already indicated enough ore for 15 years while only scratching the surface of its 40-sq.-mile concession.

No wonder other Canadian companies are eyeing Ireland.

PEP AHEAD

Copper Markets Ready For Burst

The hinge: Striking mine workers in Canada and Northern Rhodesia. Copper issues surge this week . . .

By RAY MAGLADRY

Metal traders were calling signals this week for a possible explosive burst by copper markets.

It hinges largely on striking mine workers in Canada and Northern Rhodesia.

On our stock market:

Senior copper issues surged to new highs for the year before falling back under mid-week profit-taking.

Pacing the strong advance, strikebound **International Nickel** bounced from $84¼ to $91, **Noranda Mines** climbed $5 to sell as high as $55 at one point and **Gaspé Copper** was up from $30½ to $35. These leaders settled back slightly in mid-week trading.

Details, pp. 41, 46, 47.

Junior stocks and lower-priced speculatives also have pushed higher in more active markets.

In world metal markets, all copper prices have advanced to the highest levels since a year ago.

The London mid-week price was 30c lb., up from this year's bottom around 20c lb., and 2½c ahead of U. S. price.

Two strikes overhang the market: the Inco Sudbury shutdown and the strikebound copperbelt of Rhodesia.

These two strikes have removed 20% of annual western world production from the market.

WATERFRONT TROUBLE?

Mine Workers May Battle Hal Banks for Membership

By CLIVE BAXTER

Canada's union-wary waterfronts are threatened by another labor explosion:

A membership fight between two old, well-muscled opponents, Seafarers International Union and United Mine Workers of America.

If it comes to full-scale union war, strong-man Hal Banks of the SIU will be challenged in his position as the leader of Canadian marine labor.

The far-flung UMW tells **FP** it is "thinking" about a try at ending the dominance of Banks and his union.

Such a move would mean trouble — on the ships, docks and in the headquarters of Canadian organized labor.

"It is our policy to organize any workers who are either not organized or badly organized," Irving DesRoches Montreal-based director of UMW, told **FP** this week.

In UMW's view — a view shared by many Canadian labor executives — SIU's organization leaves a lot to be desired.

"It appears clear that a great many SIU members have no vote at all in the affairs of their union," he added.

SIU membership is divided between "book" members and "card" members.

Card members have the right to work on an SIU-controlled ship, but no vote on officers or union finances.

Book members have normal union rights.

The question that has never been answered:

What proportion of SIU members are book members?

It is generally felt that book

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Signs and Portents

BLUNT EVIDENCE of U. S. influence on the Canadian economy: Local disputes in **General Motors'** plants in the U. S. mean laying off 10,000 **GM of Canada** workers a few days later (**FP**, Oct. 11). Layoffs began midweek as the company exhausted its stocks of key U. S.-made components.

* * *

GLASS MAKERS in the U. S. fear increased competition from abroad when the Seaway opens. Imports are already reported up 25% on 1957, with foreign plate glass prices 8% and window glass 25% lower than domestic products.

* * *

OUR FORESTS may soon spawn this nation's biggest labor giant. Proposed merger of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers and International Woodworkers of America would add up to a Canadian membership of 85,000. Expect no major changes from the merger. Both unions already work closely.

* * *

WHY NOT CARS, TOO? Dramatic cut in mid-air accidents has followed from the U. S. Air Force's tests of "Day-Glo" paint (FP, July 12). Now the USAF is planning to trim 13,000 aircraft with these vivid orange hues. How about patches of this paint front and back of cars?

* * *

McMASTER UNIVERSITY'S extension courses this academic year will include a 17-session lecture film course on ballistic missiles and space technology. Prepared by University of California and cleared by Washington, course costs $35. It is definitely not for "space cadets."

* * *

TRAFFIC EXPERTS in Hamburg, Germany, are trying miniature buses as a way of easing rush-hour snarls. Carrying 19 passengers, the buses are 16 ft. long, 6½ ft. wide—smaller, in fact, than most of the 1959 North American autos.

Ottawa 'Touch' Over Now

By MICHAEL BARKWAY

OTTAWA (Staff) — The periods of free federal spending may be drawing to an end.

In the months ahead, Ottawa will not be such a "soft touch" as it sometimes seemed in the last year.

The changed attitude is very clear at the official level; and you can expect ministers to express it more and more bluntly.

The joys of free spending are paling noticeably as the necessity of financing the deficit gets nearer.

Look for a new issue of Canada bonds tailored to attract the liquid funds now held, unusually plentifully, by many corporations.

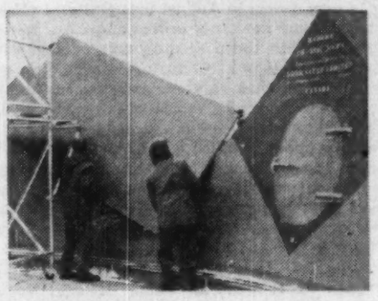
The maturities may be shorter than the government would have chosen in other circumstances.

Good debt management would still follow up the conversion loans by lengthening the maturities as much as possible.

But the overriding consideration will be to borrow as much as possible from corporate

(Continued on page 8, col. 5)

Inside



From Punts to Radar Domes

This company started out making plywood boats in a barn. Today, in its new plant in rural Quebec it's making more radar domes for defence than all other makers combined. The men who did it, and how. . p. 38

Costs More to Die in Ontario, Quebec

"There's a good possibility of a wholesale migration of capital" out of Ontario and Quebec, says a trust company official of double estate taxation in these provinces. The background . . . . . p. 15

Watch Manitoba's North: Big Projects on the Way

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — Manitoba's Northland is going to get a new highway network.

Federal government will pay half the cost of a $15-million, 300-mile system of routes.

It should be completed within the next five years.

This is only part of the big planning ahead for northern Manitoba, which includes:

- **A fight for lower rail freight rates** for northern commerce.
- **Possibly a Manitoba-owned railway system** to develop northern resources.
- **Possibility of a new forest industry** within three years.

Some of these development schemes were put forward this week in a special northern survery done for the Manitoba government, pp. 20, 21.

In the highway move, the province has received a draft agreement with a federal offer to contribute to construction costs of five projects.

Four of them are likely to be accepted, and the fifth is being investigated to determine the most suitable location.

The projects:

- **From Simonhouse** on the present highway between The Pas and Flin Flon northeast to connect with a present road from Wekusko on the **Hudson Bay Railway** to Snow Lake, a distance of 68 miles.

And from the point of intersection northeast again to **Inco** development town of Thompson, a distance of 135 miles.

Since then two other contracts have been awarded.

- **A 12-mile all-weather highway** from Snow Lake northeast to Osborne Lake to serve new mining development of **Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co.**
- **Extension of a road** from Cat Lake, which is about 40 miles north of Lac du Bonnet, to Bissett, a distance of 20 miles.
- **A short highway** from Bird Lake in eastern Manitoba, about seven miles, to connect with mining developments close to the interprovincial boundary.
- **A highway on the east side of Lake Winnipeg** as close to the lake shore as possible.

TREND IS HOT

Appliance Sales Really Rolling, Head for Boom

One Canadian manufacturer had his best month in history in September; here's what the trend means to business generally . . .

By W. L. DACK

Demand for household appliances is picking up all across Canada.

It has been a gradually improving trend since mid-summer.

But a lot more steam has been coming into the pick-up the last three or four weeks.

All the production channels—right back to basic steel producers—are being affected.

One long-established manufacturer of home laundry equipment—automatic washing machines, dryers and wringers—had the biggest month in history in September.

Another large manufacturer of a broad range of steel wares experienced the biggest sales month in his household appliance division last month.

What's more, the outlook is for a continued improvement well into the first quarter of next year at least.

With some 55,000-60,000 house-completions (in this record house-building year) to be squeezed into the last quarter, there's bound to be a considerable carry-over of new appliance business into 1959.

The pickup in demand reflects several factors:

- **At the consumer level:**

The continuing high rate of personal disposable income.

New readiness to buy growing out of a spreading optimism over business picture generally.

Record demand from new house construction and pickup in new family formation—an estimated 150,000 new units will be built this year.

That's 30%-35% more than last year.

On the average each new house requires about $2,000 of household furnishings of all kinds.

- **At the retail level:**

A more confident appraisal of the future has led to a substantial inventory build-up.

Inventories of all types of appliances—refrigerators, electric and gas ranges, washing machines, dryers — had been worked right down to excessively low levels this early spring.

There's price hedging.

Dealers are trying to protect themselves to some extent from the almost certain price increases they expect manufacturers to pass on to them.

- **On the manufacturing level:**

Improved confidence in the business outlook has prompted stepped-up production schedules, inventory build-up programs.

Market studies based on new housing and consumer buying trends indicate a continually improving demand for most appliances well into 1959, at least.

A marked lessening in U. S. imports since spring months.

This is said to reflect the generally improved appliance picture in the U. S. as well, less pressure to dispose of surplus goods at cut-rate prices.

NEW MARKETS

Aluminum Steps Out Into Rail and Cans

By JACK McARTHUR

MONTREAL (Staff) — Canadians have front-row seats as a major metal — aluminum — bids strongly for two new, big-tonnage markets.

- All-aluminum refrigerator cars — possibly the world's first — are running over **Canadian National Railways** lines.
- Not long ago Canada's first commercial run of one-quart aluminum oil-cans was produced, showed promising results (see p. 27).

This means aluminum's drive for large chunks of the rail car and can markets is rolling at full speed.

The refrigerator car venture involves CNR, **National Steel Car Corp.** and **Aluminum Co. of Canada.** This trio combined to design the cars.

The can co-operation is between Alcan and **Continental Can Co. of Canada.**

In September, National Steel Car delivered five all-aluminum refrigerator cars to CNR.

They will be widely tested, in normal service and otherwise, then redesigned if necessary.

This is a big market.

A refrigerator car normally weighs more than 30 tons. Alcan says aluminum cars result in a weight saving of about seven tons or 22½%, compared with steel cars.

It's expected that lightness will mean reduced rolling resistance, economies of operation.

Use of aluminum also should cut down on repairs and eliminate repainting due to corrosion by refrigeration brine solution.

Four of the five cars are in routine service. The fifth was equipped with strain gauges and is being readied for a static road test and subsequent testing.

Afterward, this car will go to aluminum laboratories in Kingston for a fatigue test. Still later: A series of impact tests.

All this experimental work is aimed at drastically shortening the usual five-to-10-year service for new rail equipment.

Features of the cars include:

All-welded aluminum floor with curved inside side sill section to make cleaning easier; improved insulation; composite riveted and welded aluminum underframe; improved aluminum meat rack on two of the cars.

How Much Recovery?

The Outlook

An FP roundup of the latest facts and expert opinion on the economic weather ahead . . .

By DALTON ROBERTSON

What's been giving Canadian businessmen and investors added justification for buoyancy about the outlook: U. S. business news has been getting brighter week by week.

Highlights of the U. S. recovery from recession:

▸ Steel output—long looked upon as the economy's bellwether—is currently over 70% of mill capacity vs. 50%-60% during the first several months of the year. This is the situation despite still-light orders from an auto industry just now rolling out its new models.

Expectation—An average of 75% in the last quarter of this year.

▸ Construction contracts in the U. S. are, in total, almost one-quarter bigger than a year ago despite still weak commercial and industrial building. Housing starts are running at the highest level in 30 months and bigger spending on public works by all levels of government has given the whole U. S. economy a shot in the arm.

Expectation—Prospects very hopeful for the last quarter, according to construction industry officials. At the same time, this assumes no let-up in the current pace of the all-important residential building boom.

▸ Inventory liquidation which forced cutbacks in the U. S. production and employment over the past year is coming to an end. There may be no move to re-accumulate stocks—but even a neutral position would give a boost to factory production.

Expectation—Inventory build-up won't begin until final consumers give signs of spending on a substantially bigger scale.

▸ New orders placed with U. S. manufacturing plants are on the

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Vitamins for Apple Juice May Slice Citrus Imports

By RICHARD OGDEN

Here's another step in the "make-it-in-Canada" trend:

Canada's apple juice processors plan to fortify this year's entire crop with added vitamin C.

This may help sell Canadians on apple juice as a staple, and cut down imports of citrus.

Apple crop prospects are good, and quality is said to be exceptional.

In Ontario, volume is expected to be up substantially from last year.

The British Columbia crop is said to be approximately the same.

Nova Scotia's will be lower.

The significance of the vitamin-C decision stems from these factors:

- **Apples are Canada's most valuable commercially grown fruit.**

They represent from 40% to 50% of the country's fruit production.

- **Much of this crop used to be left in the fields to rot** because of insufficient consumer demand.

The expected increase in consumption of the "vitamin C content" juice should reduce this waste. This vitamin must be taken regularly; it cannot be stored in the body.

- **Its standardized vitamin C content** makes it a reliable source of vitamin C. Quality standards are guaranteed by government inspection.
- **It should help sell apple juice.**

Canadians have been relying largely on imported citrus fruits and juices for vitamin C. These imports have risen sharply in recent years.

- **Fortified apple juice supplies 30 mgs. of vitamin C at a daily cost of 1.6c.**

This makes it one of the most economical fruit juices available. This is considered the minimum daily requirement for adults.

Player's Please

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Autumn 1958 schedule

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Moderators : L. J. Smitten, Controller General Foods Ltd., R. W. Wooton, Management Advisory Service, Deloitte, Plender, Haskins and Sells.

Oct. 27 to 29 : "MANAGERIAL CONTROLS," Winnipeg, Man.

Moderators : Dr. D. R. Ladd, University of Western Ontario, B. A. C. Hills, President, Urwick, Currie Ltd.

Nov. 13 to 15 : "MANAGERIAL CONTROLS," Halifax, N.S.

Moderators : Prof. E. D. Bennett, Harvard University, G. G. Fisch, Vice President, Payne-Ross Ltd.

Nov. 19 to 21 : "INSURANCE IN PERSPECTIVE," Toronto, Ont.

Moderators : G. F. Burne, Manager for Canada, London & Lancashire Insurance Co. C. I. Proverbs of Messrs. Reid Shaw and McNaught.

For information and brochure contact:

Seminar Registrar,
The Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants of Canada,
Box 176, 31 Walnut St. S.,
Hamilton, Ont.

Many of the new self-polishing floor waxes give floors a brilliance that looks as slippery as ice—but is actually highly slip resistant. The reason—Synthetic rubber latex.

One of the 25 types of rubber currently being produced by Polymer Corporation is a latex which may be adapted for use in floor polish emulsions. It gives these polishes a toughness of film and a quality of slip-resistance to make floor surfaces safer.

With developments like this, *Polysar rubbers have added new qualities to old products and have made possible the creation of many new ones not only in Canada but in world markets. Polysar rubbers now go to rubber processers around the world through distributors in 30 countries.

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Trend of Business

Manufacturers' shipments lower than a year ago. Goods delivered in August were valued at $1,743 million, 4% below the previous month's total of $1,810 million and 4% lower than the August 1957 total of $1,816 million. In the preceding six-year period there was a small average increase between July and August. Eight-month shipments were valued at $14,190 million, 4% lower than last year's $14,708 million.

Value of inventory owned by the manufacturers at the end of August at $4,058 million was 0.4% lower than at the end of the previous month. July to August changes are generally small and mixed and the 1958 change is only slightly below the average change of the last ten years. This year's August value was $256 million, or 6% below that for August 1957.

Downswing in new orders in August brought total value to $1,745 million, 2.4% below new July orders and 1.5% lower than the value a year ago. In the preceding six years new orders decreased by an average of 2.5% during August. New orders were $2.7 million greater than shipments, increasing unfilled orders at the end of the month to $2,254 million. This is 17% below last year's August total.

Chain store sales make smaller gains. August sales rose a bare 0.2% from a year earlier to $254.8 million. With larger increases in all previous months this year, January-August total of $1,903 million was 6.5% higher than in the same period last year. Increases were: grocery and combination, 5.9%; variety, 3.1%; family clothing, 2.3%; shoe, 4.9%; hardware, 6.2% furniture and appliance, 5.8%; drug, 0.7%; and jewellery, 3.3%. Down for the month were: men's clothing, —11.6%; women's clothing, —3.9%; and lumber and building material dealers, —8.5%.

New home building at record level. Starts on the construction of 15,664 new dwelling units in August continued the sharp upward trend in evidence for some months and boosted the eight-month figure to an all-time high of 103,634 units, 36.5% higher than a year ago and some 14% above the previous August peak of 90,849 set in 1955. Month's completions rose 50% to 12,707 units (8,488 last year) bringing completions so far this year to 80,675 units (67,633). More units were under construction at the end of August in all provinces except the Maritimes.

Carloading decline eases up at the end of September. Number of railway cars loaded in the last nine days of September increased 5.1% to 110,041 cars from 104,660 a year earlier. This brought loadings since the beginning of the year to 7.5% below the level for first nine months of 1957. More cars were used during the nine days for wheat, livestock, sand, gravel, crushed stone, and in particular, lumber, timber and plywood. Coal and iron ore continued to move in reduced volumes.

Cheque cashings up 7.1% in August, reflecting the brisker pace of personal and business spending. Month's total of $17,425 million was more than $1,160 higher than a year ago and raised the January-August value 4.5% to $145,647 million. Debits were higher in the month in all regions except the Maritimes and larger since the beginning of the year in all except British Columbia.

Auto shipments reach 12-year low. Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in August slumped to the lowest point since early 1946. At 8,536 units, month's shipments were down sharply from July's 25,969 units and the previous August's 21,125 units. This brought eight-month shipments to 251,458 units, 20% below the 314,108 shipped in the same period last year.

Major Weekly Indicators

	Latest Date or Week Ended		Previous Week	Previous Month	Year Ago
Department store sales, % change from year earlier	(Oct. 4)	+4.7%	—2.5%	+3.0%	+0.8%
Carloading totals	(Sept. 30)	*110,041	78,179	†98,459	*104,660
Eastern Canada	(Sept. 30)	*68,009	51,268	†66,193	*68,725
Western Canada	(Sept. 30)	*42,032	26,911	†32,296	*35,935
Iron and steel mfg.	(Sept. 30)	*1,539	1,083	†1,323	*1,781
Ores, concentrates	(Sept. 30)	*10,561	9,765	†13,242	*15,571
Base metals	(Sept. 30)	*861	594	†850	*694
Lumber, timber, plywood	(Sept. 30)	*6,788	5,121	†6,701	*4,696
Cement	(Sept. 30)	*1,201	869	†1,187	*1,203
Passenger car production	(Oct. 11)	4,244	3,733	833	1,530
Truck production	(Oct. 11)	1,167	1,185	316	832
Chartered Banks					
Personal savings ($ millions)	(Oct. 1)	7,065	7,005	6,999	6,178
Loans outstanding ($ millions)	(Oct. 1)	5,142	5,121	5,131	5,390
NHA mtg. holdings ($ millions)	(Oct. 1)	713	708	688	530
Bank of Canada holdings of					
Securities ($ millions)	(Oct. 8)	2,728	2,749	2,695	24,73
Short-term govt. ($ millions)	(Oct. 8)	329	366	1,382	1,251
Long-term govt. ($ millions)	(Oct. 8)	2,301	2,287	1,217	1,175
Other securities ($ millions)	(Oct. 8)	45	46	46	12
Bank Clearings:					
Montreal ($ millions)	(Oct. 9)	930	1,336	854	757
Toronto ($ millions)	(Oct. 9)	1,213	1,845	1,227	1,027
Cdn. dollar (U.S. cents, av.)	(Oct. 10)	102.894	102.505	102.066	103.173
T.S.E. industrial index	(Oct. 14)	502.19	503.17	485.23	413.83
Yield 114 stocks	(Oct. 14)	4.19%	4.26%	4.39%	5.52%
Bus. fail. 4-wk. moving av. (no.)	(Oct. 2)	22.5	20.0	18.5	25.7
Steel ingot production (tons)	(Oct. 4)	61,002	57,019	43,197	N/A
% of capacity	(Oct. 4)	53.6%	50.1%	38.0%	N/A

*9-day end-of-month period.
†10-day end-of-month period.

Facts by the Month

	Latest Month		One Month Previous	Two Months Previous	One Year Previous
WHAT WE PRODUCE—					
In all industries (Index)	July	278.1	298.9	282.2	283.7
In factories (Index)	July	271.1	291.6	280.7	277.5
Total nondurable goods (Index)	July	244.1	260.2	247.7	244.9
Food & bev.	July	285.3	289.2	257.6	282.9
Textiles	July	116.8	159.2	152.9	127.3
Clothing	July	139.2	144.7	147.8	140.6
Chemical products	July	309.1	322.6	328.4	295.0
Total durable goods (Index)	July	313.5	340.6	332.2	328.5
Iron & steel products	July	267.6	291.8	289.3	307.9
Primary iron & steel	July	340.4	387.5	372.7	389.7
From mines (Index)	July	304.5	305.6	280.0	309.6
Metals	July	181.5	201.2	179.7	163.5
Nonferrous smelting, refining	July	271.8	285.3	254.2	218.3
Gold	July	105.7	110.1	106.3	102.1
—From farms					
Cattle delivered (000)	July	141	176	137	153
Hogs grade (000)	July	375	495	415	318
Flour	July	125.8	145.4	152.0	121.5
—From sea					
East Coast catch ($000)	July	3,019	5,755	6,675	3,275
W Coast catch ($000)	June	3,476	2,221	600	2,610
—From forests					
Newsprint (000 tons)	July	508	482	548	549
Pulp (000 tons)	Aug.	827	792	796	889
—In powerhouses					
Electricity (million kwh.)	Aug.	7,581	7,671	7,463	6,878
WHAT WE SELL—					
Retail sales ($ millions)	July	1,252	1,267	1,373	1,222
Dept. store sales ($ millions)	Aug.	98.2	89.3	99.9	98.4
Wholesale sales ($ millions)	July	672	712	732	671
*Mfrs. outstg. orders ($ millions)	Aug.	2,254	2,251	2,273	2,704
Pass. car sales (units)	July	34,978	38,770	39,797	25,593
WHAT'S ON HAND—					
*Mfrs. inventories ($ millions)	Aug.	4,585	4,592	4,631	4,789
Dept. store stock sales ratio	Aug.	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.9
SPENDING, SAVING POWER—					
Labor income ($ millions)	July	1,335	1,350	1,312	1,312
Dividend payts. (Index) (annual rate)	Sept.	309.6	309.3	308.8	326.7
JOBS—					
Persons with jobs (000)	Aug.	6,025	6,023	5,794	6,047
Jobless seeking work (000)	Aug.	281	291	320	176
Do. (% of labor force)	Aug.	4.4	4.6	5.2	2.8
CONSTRUCTION—					
Contract awards ($ millions)	Aug.	321	317	388	338
FOREIGN TRADE—					
Exports ($ millions)	Aug.	416	413	428	437
*Imports ($ millions)	Aug.	389	485	449	471
MONEY—					
Money supply ($ millions)	July	12,477	12,192	11,863	11,290
*Cheques cashed ($ millions)	Aug.	17,425	19,766	19,710	16,264
Life insurance sales ($ millions)	Aug.	371	533	467	399
*Notice deposits	Aug.	7,432	7,276	7,151	6,693
*Current public loans ($ millions)	July	5,226	5,137	5,244	5,427
PRICES—					
Consumer price (Index)	Sept.	125.6	125.2	124.7	123.3
Wholesale price (Index)	Sept.	227.1	226.8	227.0	227.0

*Total deposits, less Govt of Canada deposits, less float, plus notes in circulation outside the banking system.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS—Production and Supply—	Latest Month	Month yr. ago	Yr. to date	% chge. yr. to date
*Steel ingots and castings (000 tons)	Aug.	270.5	434.9	3,021.9	—14.7
Nickel (000 tons)	July	13.8	15.8	106.3	—4.4
Primary copper (000 tons)	July	31.1	26.4	228.4	+16.5
*Lumber exports (millions fbm.)	July	359.9	332.1	2,078.6	+3.3
*Lumber (millions fbm.)	July	705.8	724.1	4,245.7	+0.8

Index based: production 1935-39=100; consumer price index 1949=100; wholesale price index 1935-39=100.
*New item this week.

Look for It Here

October 18, 1958

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New Charter Rights Given Two Airlines

MONTREAL (Staff) — More changes in Canadian civil aviation:

Two operators, **Wheeler Airlines** and **Nordair Ltd.**, have both been granted four-engined charter rights out of Dorval Airport, Montreal.

Air Transport Board has also given Wheeler permission to carry passengers and freight between Montreal and Great Whale Lake on Hudson Bay. Until now the service was between Val d'Or and Great Whale Lake.

These announcements follow close on last week's granting of licenses to a number of light plane operators (**FP**, Oct. 11).

Nordair plans to use DC-4 aircraft initially and add a DC-6A within a few months. Company was also granted permission to add Quebec City to its DC-4 and DC-3 services to Northeastern Quebec.

Canada's First Bank

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Molson's-Sicks Deal Still On?

MONTREAL (Staff)—**Molson's Brewery Ltd.** confirmed at its annual meeting that changes in its capital would "enable the company, if it sees fit, to acquire certain assets" which have been the subject of recent negotiation.

This appeared an obvious reference to rumors that Molson's and Sicks' Breweries of Calgary would merge or arrange some other "association." (**FP**, Sept. 27.)

Reference to this situation came as Molson's A and B shareholders approved a bylaw proposing a two-for1one stock split of both types of share, creation of 250,000 additional shares of each (after the split) and creation of 250,000 5½% $40 par preferred shares.

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Ottawa's Awkward Poser: When to Apply the Brakes

Prospect of $800 million budget deficit and second heavy winter of unemployment are difficult complications . . .

OTTAWA (Staff) — The government's financial advisers are facing the most difficult phase of the economic cycle known to modern theory.

The problem: to stiffen monetary and fiscal conditions early enough to prevent the economy swinging right over from recession to inflation; yet not so early as to hamper or delay the recovery from recession.

It would be hard enough if they had a clear run at it without extra complications.

But there always are complications; and the federal authorities face two particularly awkward ones:

- **The necessity of financing a 1958-59 deficit** which may reach $800 million on budgetary spending alone, apart from other government borrowing.
- **The prospect of a second winter of heavy unemployment,** which for a time may conceal any real trend to recovery.

In the first five months of the financial year, federal government revenues are shown at $1,806 million, down from $2,100 million in the same period of last year.

Spending is formally shown at $1,790 million compared with $1,875 million in 1957.

But spending figures are misleading.

Last year's included the $100 million grant to the Canada Council — a capital grant which it was convenient to take out of revenue.

This year's, on the other hand, excluded nearly $100 million (to be precise $96 million) which was spent out of the National Defence Equipment Account and not shown as a budgetary charge.

So the proper comparison is more like this:

1958 (five months): $1,890 million.

1957 (five months): $1,775 million.

With revenues down nearly $300 million, and expenditures up by about $115 million, we are already more than $400 million further into the hole than last year. And last year ended in approximate balance: the final figure shows a surplus of $38 million.

On the spending side, you should also add the deficit in the Old Age Security Fund, which was $73 million in five months of 1958-59, and is expected to be at least $190 million on the year. (Last year it was $15 million on five months and $104 million on 12.

The budget deficit is still officially put at $700 million, in round figures; $648 million stated in the budget, plus an extra $40 million for payments to prairie wheat farmers. Unofficially it is believed this may rise by another $100 million or more.

If inflation is an approaching danger, the government must be doubly anxious to finance as much of this as possible out of genuine savings. It will want to avoid the inflationary method of expanding bank credit and then borrowing it back again.

The financial difficulties are bad enough. But there's another problem in the facts of politics and public psychology.

Officially, the government takes the view that recovery has started, and that unemployment in the coming winter will not be worse—and should be better—than last winter.

This may be perfectly right. The trouble is that it may not appear to be so.

And if the public is in a mood of gloom about unemployment, it is doubly difficult for the government to stick to a policy of monetary restraint in anticipation of rapid recovery.

The 1954-55 experience provides the warning. The early months of 1955 brought more unemployment than any previous winter — the worst since the war, apart from this year.

Yet, as was conclusively shown afterwards, the pick-up from the 1954 recession had been firmly under way ever since October, 1954.

This could happen again; though the government does not like to admit the possibility yet.

There's also another nasty snag.

Assuming, even, that next winter's unemployment never quite reaches the 10% level of last March — and it may be a large assumption — yet the second winter is bound to be more difficult than the first one which followed several years' boom conditions.

Next year, as last, extended seasonal benefits plus normal unemployment insurance payments can be maintained by running down the surplus in the Unemployment Insurance Fund. In the 12 months up to March 31, 1958, the UIF paid out more than $150 in benefits for every $100 it received in contributions.

In 18 months from Dec. 30, 1956 to June 30, 1958, its surplus was reduced from $927 million to $645 million—nearly 44%.

The remaining surplus is still fully adequate to cover another winter's benefits. And so long as the UIF can take care of the unemployed, Mr. Fleming need not worry about his budget.

But Mr. Fleming does have to worry—as do the provinces and municipalities — about the unemployed who cannot qualify for unemployment insurance. And, inescapably, there are going to be more of them in the coming winter than there were last winter.

Entitlement to benefits—even to seasonal benefits—depends on having worked so many weeks since the previous benefit period. Those who have not had enough work during this summer cannot claim on the UIF. They have to ask for relief—officially called unemployment assistance.

Here are two rough indications of how assistance costs may rise:—

1. In fiscal 1956-57 the federal share of unemployment assistance payments came to $7.9 million. In fiscal 1957-58, it was $8.2 million.

But, in the 'good' months April to August last year's cost was only $700 million. This year it was two and a half times as much: $1,870 million.

2. In August 1958, according to the newly revised Labor Force Survey, the job-seekers (at 281,000) were 105,000 more than a year before (estimate also revised).

But the significant thing is the increase in the average periods of unemployment.

It is shown in this table: —

Seeking work for:	Aug. '58	Aug. '57	Increase
	——000s——		%
Up to 1 month	81	67	21
1-3 months	104	70	49
4-6 months	40	21	90
7-12 months	42	14	200

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Shifts The Gifts

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON—Customers of the **British America Paint Co.** won't receive Christmas presents from the firm.

The company decided to provide university scholarships and bursaries instead, and has found its customers like the idea.

British America's Saskatoon manager, R. Neary, recently presented awards of $250 each to two University of Saskatchewan students.

Two scholarships also are provided through the University of British Columbia and two through the University of Alberta.

Millions to Give Away . . . The Question is to Whom

OTTAWA (Staff)—The Canada Council is still looking for deserving individuals and cultural organizations to whom it can make grants.

It isn't looking very hard for university building projects. There are plenty of these in the planning stage and the council won't have any difficulty in finding enough worthwhile projects to support.

Since its establishment May 1, 1957, **the council has given $2.3 million to encourage individuals and organizations in cultural pursuits** and $8.9 million to universities for building purposes.

The council could give funds to individuals and organizations —as distinct from universities— at a higher rate than it is now doing.

The council administers two $50-million funds:

- **A University Capital Grants Fund which is invested in government bonds,** at an average interest rate of about 4.3% a year.

An Endowment Fund which has been used to purchase a much more varied portfolio of securities. The income of this fund works out at about 5%—$2.5 million a year.

The council can give away both capital and interest of University Capital Grants Fund, on a matching basis, for university building purposes. But it can give only the income from the Endowment Fund.

Since its establishment 17 months ago, the Endowment Fund has received about $3.9 million in income.

The council is still looking for good recipients of grants because its giving to individuals and organizations has come to only $2.3 million.

One of the ways in which the Endowment Fund grants will be expanded will be the extension of more scholarships to Canadian and foreign students.

When the fund is operating full blast, it will carry about 400 scholarships, at an annual cost of $1 million. Three quarters of these will go to Canadians; the remainder to foreign students for study in Canada.

Up to Oct. 9, the council had given $8.9 million for 27 university building projects.

Under the act establishing the council, the ratio of university building contributions within a province to the total of the fund must not exceed the ratio of the population of the province to the population of Canada.

Industry, Business Boost Donations for Education

Corporate giving to higher education in Canada in 1957 was 4½ times more than in 1956.

Since 1946:

University enrolment (exclusive of veterans' enrolment) increased 1.75 times.

- **University capital and operating costs** increased 3.37 times.
- **Contributions by business and industry increased** by nearly eight times — to $11.6 million.

These are the highlights of the latest report of the Industrial Foundation on Education, issued by Stanley N. Deeks, executive director.

Among other highlights:

- **Corporate giving as a percentage of profits before taxes** was .083% in 1956 and .384% in 1957.
- **Total operating and capital costs of Canadian universities** in 1957 were $126.2 million.
- **Canadian-controlled companies contributed $7.9 million;** foreign-controlled companies gave $3.9 million.
- **Quebec received $6.1 million (largely due to the success of the McGill campaign);** Ontario got $3.4 million (Queen's is credited with a "very substantial portion" of the increase); Western Canada got $1.2 million and the Atlantic provinces, $807,000.

The variation in corporate giving as a rate per student:

	1957	1956
	$	$
Western	60	26
Ontario	148	48
Quebec	240	15
Maritimes	94	105
All Canada	149	38

The report said:

"The response of business and industry in 1957 was exceptional and beyond anything that was anticipated . . .

"Many disturbing facts have been uncovered during the past year, but perhaps none more significant than our failure to exploit the intellectual potential of those in the upper levels of ability.

"The problems before us are much more than expanding facilities.

"The greatest ones lie in motivating our qualified young people to continue with their education, improve our teaching staff, engage to a greater extent in fundamental research, and in changing the climate of public opinion to one more favorably disposed toward education and the effective utilization of its products."

West German Steel Firm Buys Ontario Business

A major German producer of steel products, **Westfaelische Union** of Hamm, Westphalia, is said by trade sources to be carrying out a two-pronged invasion of Canadian industry.

Westfaelische, **FP** is told, is the previously undisclosed bidder of $24 a share for stock of **Brantford Cordage Co.** (**FP**, Sept. 27). Closing date of the offer was set at Oct. 17.

Westfaelische has also acquired **Donald Ropes & Wire Cloth Ltd.,** of Hamilton. It bought the 90,000 npv common shares which were privately held, and has been offered more than 99% of the 45,000 outstanding npv Class B 80c per preferred shares (**FP**, Sept. 27).

Wire-rope centres frequently have a sisal (hard fibre) core. Brantford Cordage has not been producing this type of cordage, but presumably will now manufacture it for Donald Ropes.

Brantford Cordage was founded in 1903. Chief products are binder twine, baler twine, rope and tying twines.

Net profit of $397,809 or $4.22 per Class B share in year ended Oct. 31, 1957, was almost unchanged from previous year's $397,381.

Assets at fiscal year-end totaled $4,203,171, including $678,543 net fixed assets. Earned surplus was $3,434,230, and working capital $3,135,687.

The West German company's representatives said that there would be no administrative changes in the Donald plant. Entire management staff would be retained to operate the company.

Donald Ropes was founded in Hamilton in 1907, producing wire cloth and wire screens at first, and wire rope and perforated screens later. It was incorporated in 1945.

The Hamilton firm is said to be the largest company in its field in Canada. It distributes its products nationally.

Original plant at King William St. was supplemented with a west-end plant built in 1949 and doubled in size in 1956.

Net profit in 1957 was $277,622 or $5.66 per Class B share and $2.43 per common share. This was 17.1% below 1956's $335,013, or $6.94 per Class B and $3.07 per common.

Assets at the end of 1957 totaled $4,142,631, including $1,751,780 net fixed assets after accumulated depreciation of $1,326,716. Earned surplus stood at $1,610,328. Working capital amounted to $1,456,996.

Westfaelische Union is associated with the **August Thiessen** steel group. Dr. K. H. Kuerten, Westfaelische president, conducted negotiations with Donald in Canada.

B-A Shares Sold Quickly

The new offering of 843,800 npv common shares of **British American Oil Co.** (**FP**, Oct. 11), was sold quickly when offered to investors by a selling group headed by **Wood, Gundy & Co.,** and **Harris & Partners.** Price was $40 a share.

Offering was part of a two-million share issue. Remaining 1,156,200 shares were taken up by parent **Gulf Oil Corp.** of Pittsburgh.

Proceeds will be applied to company's capital expansion program, estimated to require in 1958 some $45 million in excess of funds available from operations.

Sales volume of refined products in the first nine months of this year showed an increase over last year, but earnings were "substantially" reduced.

However, third-quarter decline is not expected to be as great as that of the first half.

January-June net profit was $6,142,000, compared with $12,660,000 in the first six months of 1957. Net for the first seven months of this year was $8,330,080.

Pro forma balance sheet dated Aug. 1 shows current assets of $167,150,456, total assets of $506,454,413, current liabilities of $51,087,489, long-term debt of $58,613,180, and retained earnings of $155,603,126.

Equity capitalization outstanding included 12,116,710 common shares and 8,335,648 restricted common shares (held by parent company).

Montreal Plans New U. S. Issue

MONTREAL (Staff) — City of Montreal is planning to offer $28 million 30-year sinking fund debentures, on the U. S. market.

Funding is in the U. S., city officials say, largely because a city issue of $15 million 19-year serial debentures was floated in Canada only last month.

An invitation to tender on the $28-million issue has been circulated to a group of four selected syndicates. Minimum price is 96, and bidders will set their own coupon rate.

The debentures will be noncallable for the first 10 years other than for sinking fund. Thereafter they are callable at 103, the premium decreasing ¼% annually to 1976, ½% in 1976 and 1977, and then at par.

A sinking fund to retire the entire issue by maturity will operate.

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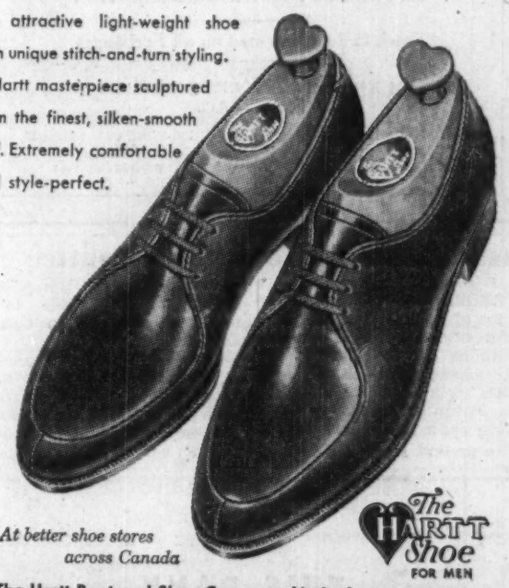

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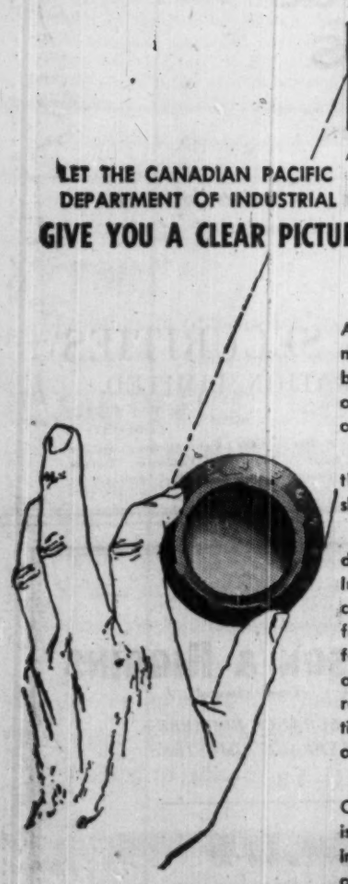

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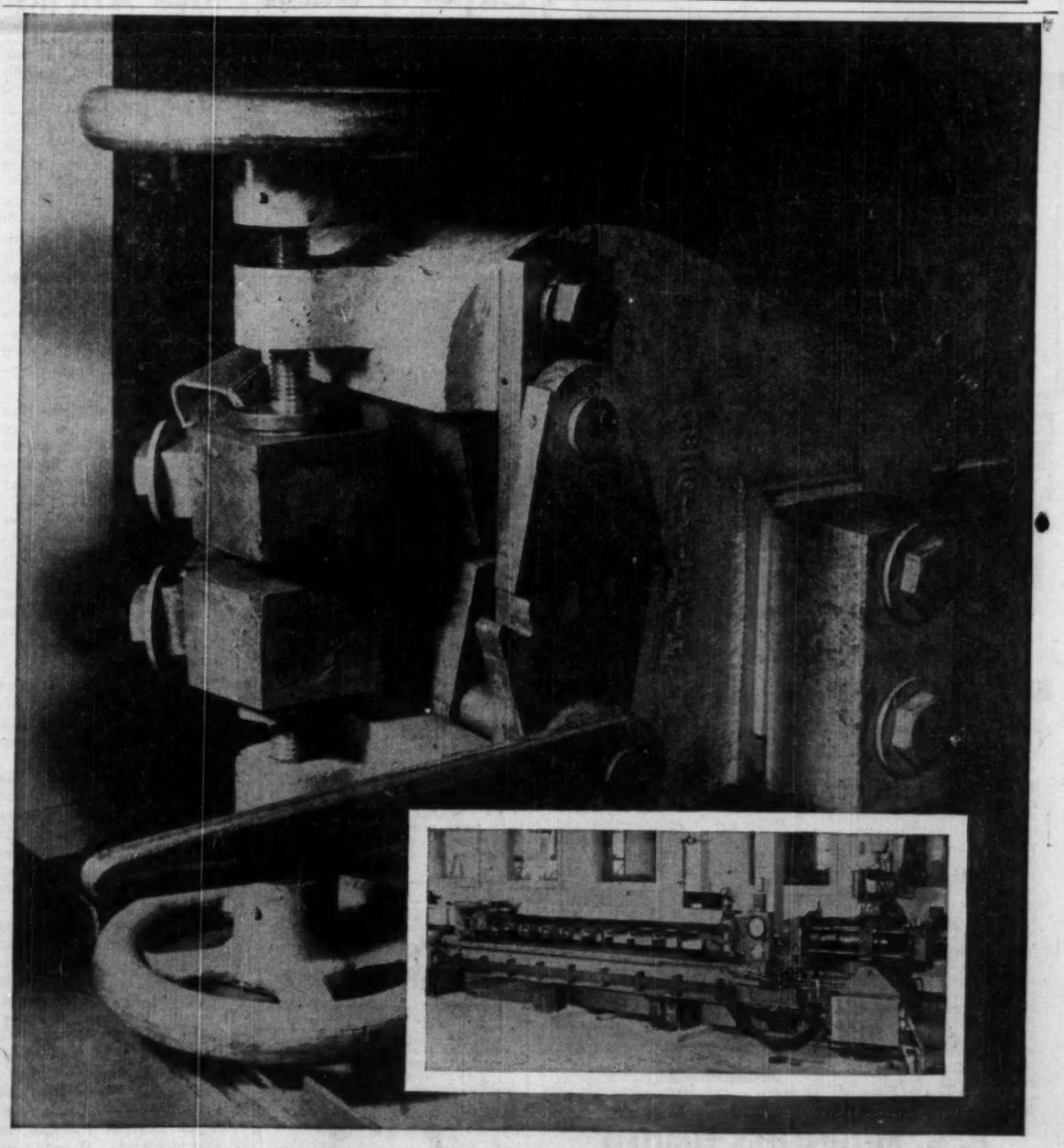

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Institute Seeks Forests Committee

From Our Own Correspondent

FREDERICTON, N.B. — Formation of "an advisory committee on forestry to advise on problems pertaining to the development and management of Canada's forests" was urged by the Canadian Institute of Forestry at its closing session here last week.

The present resolution is a restatement of the CIF's principal recommendation made to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

It resolved "that the president of the Institute undertake to discuss with the appropriate responsible authorities of the federal government" the formation of such an advisory committee.

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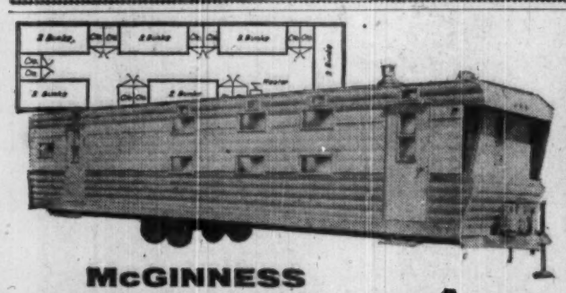

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Why They're Moving

Facts and comment on what's going on in the market and rumors behind some of the moves.

By FRANK KAPLAN

Pulp and paper stocks, lagging through much of recent fast rise in industrial stocks, show signs of catching up.

Prices of leaders turn strongly higher, largely the result of investors turning to papers as a late group in the advance. From the standpoint of business, paper companies stand to gain from any recovery. But operations continue below capacity.

However, the settling out of the Canadian dollar at a premium of about 3% above U. S. currency provides a slightly better price for exports.

But possibly a sign for the future is the news that **Powell River** is undertaking an $8-million expansion program. This is modest by previous expansion efforts in the industry but could indicate what the industry expects.

	Latest Price	Price Sept.	1958 High	1958 Low
	$	$	$	$
Abitibi Paper	35⅛	33⅝	35½	24½
Consolidated	40	37⅜	40	28
Fraser	30½	29	30¾	22½
Great Lakes	37	34⅞	37½	27⅛
International	112½	108½	112½	84¼
Minnesota & Ont.	34⅜	32½	34¾	32½
Price	45¼	42	45½	34½

* * *

THE STREET IS TALKING ABOUT—the leadership provided by Wall Street with the industrial stock market advance, halted at least temporarily early this week. And even the pessimists fail to find any major indication of a basic reversal in the uptrend.

Some earnings reports are appearing. These are for companies whose fiscal year-ends are in mid-year. **A. V. Roe** is one that features briefly when what are considered disappointing results are reported. Net rises to $8,283,071 from $7,177,001 but is down on a per share basis to 92c from $1.51 with more shares issued. Roe shares at $13 are active, dipping to about $12 from a recent $13¼ but later partially recovering.

* * *

Hiram Walkers net slips to $2.54 a share from $2.61 in the year ended Aug. 31, 1957 with the shares trading at $31¼ ahead from a recent $30½ level. **Hayes Steel** reports a loss compared with a profit as business drops 33% because of lower demand from the automotive industry. The shares at $23⅛ compare with about $23.

L. E. Waterman Pen at $5.50 compares with a recent $4 low for the year with the company buying control of a U. S. firm in an effort to expand overseas sales. Tightly held and with a small capitalization, **Photo-Engravers** is trying to broaden the market for its shares by splitting the stock five-for-one. Activity is very light at $72 compared with $70 recently. The shares have come up from a low this year of $43.

* * *

OTHER MARKETS—Gas pipeline developments help spark over-the-counter activity along with higher markets generally.

Westcoast Transmission at $26-$26½ is up from a recent $24½, but trading was at higher levels briefly as company announced plan for joint 105-mile pipeline with **Alberta & Southern Gas** from southern Alberta-B. C. border to U. S.-B. C. border.

Price of **Thorncliffe Park** is steady at higher level of $9-$9½ up from mid-September price of below $8. Brisk demand attributed to U. S. buying.

Walkers Net Close to '57 Expects Good Sales Ahead

Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Ltd. is looking for a good year ahead.

Company estimates its new profit for the year ended Aug. 31, 1958, at $21,845,494 ($22,478,161 the year before), equal to $2.54 ($2.61) per share.

One important factor helping the outlook for whiskies in the U. S. is the recently-passed Forand Act, which extends to 20 years (from eight) the age at which the U. S. excise of $10.50 a share a gallon must be paid.

This change in the tax picture primarily helps a major U. S. competitor, **Schenley Industries**, which now will not have to pay excise tax (until it needs them) on large inventories it holds of whiskies more than eight years old.

However, Walkers and others in the industry expect to benefit even though they do not hold excessive stocks of aged whiskies.

Under the old law, companies with whiskies in bond were forced to pay the excise tax at the end of eight years, regardless of whether the whisky could be used.

This meant that if companies with surplus whiskies wanted to avoid tax they had to either destroy them or reprocess them.

If they paid tax on surplus stocks, the tendency would be to unload them at distress prices and hurt the whole market.

Easing of this threat of distress sales is behind President Howard R. Walton's comment on the excise tax change in his letter to Walker's shareholders last week:

"This extension provides the industry with relief from the necessity of paying tax on large quantities of whisky the next two years which are not required in the normal course of business, and should tend to create market stability."

It may be that firms holding whiskies in bond for more than eight years will attempt to capitalize in their sales promotion on older age of their whiskies.

However, industry men say, the aged whiskies represent a relatively small proportion of total industry sales.

What it may do is help attract further U. S. public demand for straight whiskies, as opposed to blends. Blends now get about 55% compared to over 80% shortly after World War II.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Huron & Erie — Canada Trust Appointment

R. F. STANSFIELD

The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation and the Canada Trust Company announce the appointment of R. F. Stansfield as Manager of the companies' new Sarnia office scheduled to open late this fall at 139 Lochiel Street.

Mr. Stansfield, formerly a trust officer in the companies' Main Branch, London, brings to his new appointment 32 years' experience in all phases of trust and mortgage work.

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Outdoor Neon Name Changed

New name of **Outdoor Neon Displays Ltd.** is **Neon Products of Canada (Eastern) Ltd.** The Toronto company was acquired by **Neon Products of Canada Ltd.**, Vancouver, in 1956.

Change of name was incorrectly reported in **FP**, Oct. 11.

Note

By Vincent Egan

That widely discussed "shortage of stocks," if it really exists, should be alleviated considerably by the stock issues now under way at several major Canadian companies with wide public ownership.

British American Oil led off last week with 843,800 shares at $40; underwriters closed their books before the first day was out.

Shareholders of **Dominion Foundries & Steel Co.** will be offered one new share at $25, for each 10 held. The proceeds of nearly $7.7 million will go toward Dofasco's continuing expansion program. Recent price: $36⅜.

Price of **Bell Telephone** rights, not yet announced, is expected to be close to the $34 at which 1957 rights were issued on a one-for-seven basis. Recent price: $42¼.

Toronto - Dominion Bank shareholders are offered 400,000 shares at $34 (recent price $47¼) on a basis of one-for-five. **Canada Permanent Mortgage**, which this week split its stock (recent price $106⅜ on old shares) two-for-one, has offered one new share at $35 for each seven new shares held.

Look for other firms, especially financial institutions, to take advantage of today's record stock prices by offering rights.

* * *

Quebec Hydro, planning a $25 million 20-year bond, may offer it in the U. S. . . . **Shawinigan Water & Power Co.** has apparently decided against a bond issue. It has been authorized to borrow $5 million through short-term notes . . . The $3.5 million **Reynolds Aluminum of Canada** 5¾% 20-year debentures (**FP**, Oct. 11), will be offered at 99 to yield 5.83%, and have a 10-year non-call clause.

* * *

The $30-million borrowing by **Montreal-Laurentian Autoroute Board (FP**, Sept. 20) will be divided evenly into three maturities — 2% debentures due Oct. 15, 1959, 3% debentures maturing in two years, and 4% debentures due in five years. They are guaranteed by the province.

* * *

Manitoba has turned again to the short-term market for funds. A syndicate headed by **Royal Securities** and **James Richardson & Sons** bought $10 million 2% debentures due April 15, 1961, which they are selling on a 3.65% yield basis.

* * *

Four U. S. syndicates are invited to tender on **Montreal's** forthcoming $28-million 30-year sinking fund debenture issue, to be non-callable for 10 years.

* * *

Northern Canadian Mortgage Co., of Winnipeg, which has not issued interim financial reports in the past, has told its shareholders that one will be prepared as of Oct. 31 and distributed as soon as possible thereafter.

This will enable shareholders to see, without waiting until the March 31 fiscal year-end, the result of company's call for redemption of all of the 12,256 outstanding 6% cumulative preferred shares, par $25.

* * *

Toronto Elevators Ltd. is the latest firm to introduce a preliminary earnings report. Shareholders have been told that unaudited iet profit was more than $4.25 a share in the year ended July 31 (vs. $2.80 in 1956-57). Working capital, standing at $4,226,000 at the beginning of the period, improved by about $475,000.

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STANDARD PAVING & MATERIALS—McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., 50 King St. W., Toronto.

CANADIAN STEEL INDUSTRY — Equitable Securities Canada Ltd., 60 Yonge St., Toronto.

ALBERTA GAS TRUNK LINE CO.—Deacon, Findley, Coyne Ltd., 197 Bay St., Toronto.

SELECTED CANADIAN STOCKS—Dominion Securities Corp.

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Dividend Changes

PARKER DRILLING — Common, 15c payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 15; ex-dividend Oct. 10. Total paid or payable to date in 1958, 25c; total paid in 1957, 50c. Recent price: $3.25.

NOTICE

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN

Sealed tenders marked "Tender for Debentures" will be received by the undersigned until 5 p.m. E.D.T. Thursday, October 23rd, 1958, for purchase of the following debentures which are a direct obligation of the Corporation.

By-law 16-58 $63,000.00 1-20 year Maturing October 1st 1959-1978 5¼% Annual Coupon

By-Law 17-58 $190,000.00 1-20 year Maturing October 1st 1959-1978 5¼% Annual Coupon

(1978 maturities callable.) These debentures being issued to finance an addition to Public School #13 and a new school house for Public School Section 12 will bear the validation certificate of The Ontario Municipal Board.

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ANNOUNCE

THE MERGING OF THEIR PRACTICES IN REGINA WITH OFFICES AT 1769 SCARTH STREET

Mr. Lloyd O. Robinson has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison and appointed partner in charge of the Regina office. **Mr. T. E. Robinson, F.C.A.,** remains associated with the firm as a consultant.

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STOCK SALES

By PAUL S. DEACON

Rights or Public Offerings?

Underwritings Cheaper, But Rights More Protection

"After receiving B-A's letter of Oct. 3, I feel like one of a pack of dogs to which the scraps have been thrown. I can get some if I'm lucky."

"I am a B-A Oil shareholder. So far I have been unable to secure any of the new issue. However, a medical friend of mine — not even a shareholder — was offered 50 shares of this new issue at $40."

These two excerpts from letters to **FP** this week demonstrate the strong feelings of many investors on their rights to maintain a proportionate interest in the companies in which they hold stock.

The storm arose as a result of an $80-million offering of stock by **British American Oil Co.** through underwriters (**FP**, Oct. 11).

Normally, companies raising money through sale of new stock do it via rights to existing shareholders. These rights grant them the privilege of buying stock on a pro rata basis. They may exercise the rights, thus retaining the same relative ownership interest, or sell the rights, thereby reducing the book value of their existing holdings.

Probably the best known example of rights offerings has been the recurrent stock financing by **Bell Telephone Co. of Canada** (another such offer by Bell may be forthcoming shortly). There have been several others announced recently, including **Dominion Foundries & Steel** at $25 (recent market price $36⅜); **Toronto - Dominion Bank** at $34 (recent market $47¼); **Canada Permanent Mortgage** at $35 per share of new stock after two-for-one split (recent price of unsplit shares, $106⅜).

British American went ahead with an unrestricted stock offering with full awareness of the general investor preference for restricting such offers to existing shareholders.

● It explained its action this way:

—Cost of financing via sale through underwriters is less. B-A receives $39.30 per share net from the shares being marketed to the public and $40 per share on shares being sold to the parent company, **Gulf Oil Corp.** in the U. S. This means it is receiving $2-$3 per share below the market.

In contrast, Dofasco's offering through rights will bring in $11-$12 less than the recent market price. Bell Telephone usually works on a spread of at least $5 - $6 between the market and offering prices in its rights financing. The banks and trust companies normally work on an even larger spread.

Thus a rights offering dilutes the equity behind each share much more than a straight market offering.

—A rights offering must remain open longer. This costs the company (and its owners ÷ the shareholders) additional sums, to the extent that the money being raised isn't available to pay off interest-bearing debts or to invest in income-earning assets.

—Stockholders can suffer as well as benefit from rights offerings. Market price is usually depressed more than in offer to general public, due to the greater dilution involved.

—A rights offering would have involved costly and complicated registration with the U. S. Securities & Exchange Commission.

—Small shareholders, says B-A, tend to sell their rights rather than exercise them.

—Company says it wants to broaden ownership, not restrict it.

From a pure dollar-and-cents viewpoint, these arguments in favor of B-A's financing method are hard to refute. A shareholder's existing shares retain a higher equity value, a higher market value, and the company saves money in the bargain.

On the other hand, the idea of the pre-emptive rights of existing shareholders in any new sale of shares is one that is based on sound grounds too.

Unless present owners are given first call, it is possible for outside groups to gain control of a company without approaching the main body of shareholders.

One of the reasons behind the fuss over the issuance some years ago of a large block of **Loblaw Groceterias'** treasury stock to **George Weston Ltd.** was the fact that this gave the buyer a majority interest in Loblaw, and withheld from other shareholders the opportunity of buying on the same terms.

Although it involved only 60,000 new shares (there were 800,000 outstanding at the time), there was a howl raised back in 1952 when **Placer Development** sold stock through an underwriting instead of a rights offering.

B-A sold 600,000 shares this way in 1956, although it didn't raise as much of a storm then as now, possibly because all of the stock was offered in Canada, with none offered directly to Gulf as in the present case.

B-A suggests that a public offering permits a broadening of ownership.

On the other hand, Bell Telephone has been able to increase the number of its shareholders in recent years to 157,000, from 29,000 in 1947, partly through splitting its stock but also through its recurring rights offerings in which existing holders received some compensation in exchange for sharing ownership with others.

In the U. S., the laws have been settled in favor of giving shareholders first call on new equity offerings.

In Canada, it would help if the position were put on a definite basis.

Tradition and investor sentiment favor rights offerings, with protection against a control grab the basic issue.

Even with the lower cost advantages of an unrestricted offer, and even though control is no longer an issue at B-A, this is probably the deciding factor that makes rights offerings the best method for most investors.

Toronto-Dominion Offers Stock to Holders at $34

Shareholders of **Toronto-Dominion Bank** have been offered rights to subscribe for 400,000 additional shares of the bank's capital stock at $34 per share.

One additional share may be purchased for every five shares held. Before the offer, the bank's stock was quoted around $52, close to its 1958 high. At mid-week and after the offer, market price was around $47.

A bank's new issue price must, by law, not exceed the per share value of paid-up capital plus reserve fund.

Toronto-Dominion is the second bank this year to offer stockholders additional shares. In March, **Royal Bank of Canada** offered its shareholders rights to subscribe to just over 1 million shares on the basis of one additional share for every five held.

Toronto-Dominion's last offering was in May 1956 when 500,000 shares were offered at $32 per share on a one-for-three basis. Market price at that time was around $47 per share.

The current offer is the second since the bank came into existence early in 1955 as a result of the merging of the **Bank of Toronto** and the **Dominion Bank.**

Here are the dates at which the other banks last offered additional shares to stockholders and the price at which the offer was made:

	Date	Price $
Bank of Montreal	May 1957	30
Bank of Nova Scotia	June 1956	38
Cdn. Bank of Commerce .	Feb. 1957	30
Imperial Bank of Canada .	Jan. 1955	32

"Since the last issue of rights, Toronto-Dominion's assets and liabilities have increased substantially and this further issue of shares is being made to provide a strong base for greater expansion and development in the future," President A. C. Ashforth states.

The issue will also keep the shareholders' equity in line with the value of business being transacted, he pointed out.

Toronto-Dominion directors have also authorized the transfer of $2 million from undivided profits to rest account, bringing it up to $48 million.

The sale of the additional 400,000 shares will result in an increase in capital account of $4 million and in rest account of $9.6 million, bringing these two to $24 million and $57.6 million respectively.

The bank's offer expires Jan. 15, 1959. Shares may be bought outright or paid for in 10 equal monthly installments of $3.40 a share to begin on Jan. 15, 1959.

Each new share subscribed for will rank for any future dividends in proportion which the total amount of subscription payments on or before the dividend record date bears to the subscription price of $34, General Manager A. T. Lambert states.

As in earlier offers by Toronto - Dominion and by other banks, rights to subscribe will not be extended to U. S. shareholders although they will be provided with rights which they may sell or transfer.

Warrants will be mailed to shareholders within about two weeks' time.

Big Rush To Complete Smelter

MONTREAL (Staff)—With a market assured, **Canadian British Aluminium Ltd.** is rushing completion of stage two of its Baie Comeau aluminum smelter.

First ingot from the 45,000-ton stage two now has been poured, completion of its full capacity is slated for next spring.

This would bring capacity of the smelter to 90,000 tons annually. Current sales contracts cover full output of both stages.

Decisions have yet to be made on the construction timetable for the smelter's third and fourth stages of 45,000 tons each.

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How Well Will They Sell?

How well Canadians like the new cars now coming off the assembly lines will have an important effect on the whole economy.

There are some 42,000 people employed directly in the Canadian auto manufacture and assembly plants when they are running at peak capacity; an estimated 55,000 are employed in auto dealerships and another 22,000 are engaged in parts manufacture. Directly and indirectly about 185,000 earners in Canada are dependent on the car market for their pay checks.

Sales of Canadian-built automobiles began declining as long ago as April 1957. They have been running at a greatly reduced rate ever since.

This date is meaningful. If the car-makers guessed wrong as to what kind of cars and what kind of styling the Canadian wants in the fall of 1958, remember that the basic designs of these cars were decided early in 1956.

The "lead time" needed to bring a car from the drawing boards to the showrooms is about 30 months. Styling decisions were made two years ago. Production tools were ordered in August 1957. That was the "point of no return." Demand for a different type of car was then most unpredictable.

A lead time of this length is not peculiar to the auto industry. But the long-range forecasts of other manufacturers have less widespread impact on our economic health.

All three companies of the Big Three have smaller and more economical cars ready to go into production for 1960.

These Elections Significant

The two federal by-elections now in the offing should prove much more lively than the two just concluded, in which Tory victories were certainly not unexpected.

In the contests at Springfield (Manitoba) and in Toronto-Trinity, both made necessary by the death of Conservative MPs, the odds will be much more difficult to assess.

Until the late Val Yacula's victory in March (part of the Tory sweep that turned all of Manitoba's 14 seats Conservative), Springfield was held by Jacob Schultz (CCF), controversial leading light of the Farmer's Union. Before Mr. Schultz' brief tenure, the seat was a Liberal stronghold. Toronto-Trinity is another area considered Liberal in the past. Both seats have a colorful electoral history, and a tendency to produce plenty of candidates for voters to consider.

Two major issues — farm policy and unemployment — are bound to get a thorough working-over in these two contests. The CCF has already announced plans to throw its heaviest political artillery into the battle in Springfield. Liberals, federal and provincial, have been conferring in an atmosphere of unprecedented accord. Conservatives may gain an advantage from the continued popularity of Manitoba's Tory Roblin government, and from their own careful attention to the interests of Ukrainian-Canadians, who are a powerful group in Springfield.

These elections will not be push-overs for any party. Their outcome may give a genuine indication of the direction in which Canadian political sentiment is moving.

On Welcoming Nikita

When it was mooted that Nikita Khrushchev might come to New York for a summit meeting, a super-right American magazine, The National Review, offered prizes for the best ideas on how to give him "the most embarrassing and uncomfortable days of his life."

The visit is off but it could happen some day. With this in mind, the magazine has now solemnly printed its choice of the brightest suggestions:

Kill the bastard;

City's churches could constantly toll their bells;

Ignore him;

Parades of flag-draped coffins down the streets of New York day after day;

Pray;

Drape every building in black crepe;

To ensure "minimal contact with U. S. soil," they said, fly Khrushchev in by helicopter, land him on the roof of the UN building and let him stay there, with cot and sterno, until picked up by helicopter for the return journey.

Not all Americans feel this way; if they did, Khrushchev might soon be offering them aid for backward people.

The hysterical state of mind revealed by these proposals, even though confined to a minority, is quite alarming.

Inexpensive and Appreciated

Critics have been inclined to over-estimate the cost of preparing and packaging of foods and to underestimate the convenience and saving for the consumer.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in a study of this business found that a consumer who bought $100 worth of unserviced foods in Washington, D.C., last winter, would have had to pay only 61c more for the equivalent quantity of "serviced" foods.

The convenience foods—those with "built-in maid service," such as frozen pre-cooked sausage and cut-up ready-to-fry chicken, it was reported, were little more expensive and some less expensive than unserviced foods.

In this day and age, few housewives would prefer to buy bulk breakfast cereals, unwashed potatoes or carrots or chickens, just as nature grew them, rather than attractively packaged, clean food, all ready to go onto the stove. That sort of thing may come under the heading of merchandising frills but to the consumer it is an inexpensive and valuable improvement.

The Envy and Malice Creed

Attacking the problem of education in their latest major policy statement, British socialists solemnly consider whether the famed "public schools"—Eton, Harrow and the rest—should be abolished.

The decision is against this drastic step—but not because they think these schools are worth saving; on the contrary, the socialists say they are "undesirable." The Labor party gives three reasons for letting them survive for the present as they are.

They would be too expensive for the state to run. It would be impossibly difficult for the state to choose the boys to be enrolled.

Most important of all—if these schools were simply put out of business, new ones could at once be created by those misguided parents who, besides paying their school taxes, are willing to pay fees to have their children educated in a particular way.

The socialists clearly feel that these parents are anti-social types.

They tacitly admit that education at one of the "public schools" has certain values; they could hardly deny this, seeing that they have been led since 1931 by two men who can sport an old school tie, Attlee and Gaitskell.

But their official position now is that, as it's not feasible to give every boy these values, it's unfair, immoral and "undesirable" that any boy should have them. And so Labor piously hopes that the famous schools will simply peter out when fee-paying parents learn the error of their ways.

But the Socialists intend, when they get power, to take a crack at abolishing fee-paying parents by taxing them so hard that they can't afford Eton. Now that the appeal of nationalization has faded nearly to the vanishing point, Labor is plugging the idea that all men should be equal in all respects—as they are now in law but never will be in brains, achievement or worth.

It will be a sad day for Britain if the Laborites ever try seriously to impose their dreary gospel of equality, based as it is on sheer envy and malice.

Where Price-making Is Easy

"Everyone wants to get into the act!" was the mournful wail of a vaudeville comic of the twenties. And now the Communists are trying a new sales push. This time it is cars and two Russian models, the Volga and the Moskvitch, are selling in Vienna for $1,350 to $2,400.

These cars (which were on display at the Brussels Fair all summer) are not the small models Canadians are accustomed to think of as European-type cars. They look like two-year-old Mercurys, and are loaded with capitalistic-type chrome. They are clearly intended for the bourgeoisie, not the proletariat.

Car-makers are now going to find (as aluminum producers have already discovered) that Russian price competition bears about the same relation to ordinary competition as a wood pussy bears to a tabby cat. It's an entirely different, and more virulent breed. A station-wagon for $1,500 (reported price for the Moskvitch in Vienna) is hard to match by any known costing system.

If they want to, the Russians can cut a wide swath. They can set their prices at any level they want.

Can't Sell With No Goods

Here's one thing wrong with our economy.

This anecdote (unfortunately a true one) is very much like a case we cited earlier, when the recession was just getting under way. Here, in an instance from another part of the country, is an alarming indication that no improvement has occurred.

The central figure is a hobby-shop and bicycle-store operator in Winnipeg—a man who's been in business, successfully, for more than thirty years. He now sells model railroads, and therefore must stock all the types and sizes of small electric light bulbs that are used to illuminate model trains. This creates a difficult stock problem, and he was glad to see a salesman with a cabinet designed to hold all the varieties of bulb produced by one of the big electric companies. He bought the cabinet, stocked with merchandise.

He thought his problem was solved—until he sold some of his initial stock and had to re-order. A call to the local distributor brought the information that the goods in question were carried in the Toronto warehouse—and no offer to transmit the order. A letter to Toronto brought no reply. Remember, this was an order for merchandise from a well-established retailer with a good credit rating. The merchant then attended a hobby-shop convention at which he found a catalogue listing all the items he needed, by stock number. He made a note of all the numbers, sent the (now expanded) list to Toronto in amended, crystal-clear form—and got no reply. He still doesn't have the merchandise to display in the cabinet he bought to help him sell merchandise—designed for that purpose by a firm that wants him to sell its merchandise.

Here is a breakdown in distribution at its most vital point—the link between producer and the retailer who must sell the goods to the public. Where was the weak link, the jobber or the wholesaler? Certainly the economy can't afford it.

Retailers can't sell goods they don't have. Consumers won't buy goods they can't see. Producers can't keep factory wheels turning unless the goods are getting to the public.

Is this sort of thing happening to your merchandise? Are you sure? If this incident is typical of what is going on in Canada during the current inventory-recession (and we're afraid it is) this is the reason why we're so slow to pull out of the slump.

Biggest From Smallest

"In the U. S. the smallest grain acreage in the past 40 years appears destined to give the largest production in history," says a market letter of Toronto Elevators. That summary should be pasted up prominently before those responsible for agricultural policy in Canada.

If we needed proof of the complete failure of the U. S. official farm program, surely this record grain crop supplies it.

For years American farm planners have been trying to cut down production of wheat and other grains to ease the strain on overloaded domestic storage and foreign markets. They have paid farmers not to grow grain and they have fined those who dared to extend acreage. But in spite of all this, and the millions of taxpayers' money paid out in subsidies, they are now faced with the biggest production ever and there is no hope of clearing out surpluses for years to come. And all because farmers naturally took their poorest land out of circulation and concentrated on their best! Nature with favorable weather did the rest.

Napier Moore's Scratch Pad

THE RECENT PASSING of Charles A. Dunning, Canada's one time Finance Minister, brought to mind friendly contacts I had with him during my years as an editor.

My first meeting with him was when he was rising in the political field of Saskatchewan. We had something in common in that we both were confirmed pipe smokers, and the interview was prefaced by a discussion about the best way of filling a pipe. I preferred loading the bowl from a pouch. Dunning was an enthusiastic supporter of the prepared "cartridge." We had quite an argument.

After he entered the Federal Liberal Cabinet, I had a long talk with him in Ottawa. He said, "From the Press Gallery, how do I seem to be doing?" I said that there appeared to be general agreement that he was doing fine. Somehow or other the subject of the Dunning laugh came up. In the Commons, when the Minister was under fire from the Conservative benches, he would give vent to a snigger. It was a curiously meanful sort of snigger, and it used to irritate the Opposition no end.

Dunning was perfectly frank about it. He said, "When I first came to the House, the one man who terrified me was Arthur Meighen, who, in debate, could be devastating. I knew I couldn't match him. Therefore I had to find some means of defence. One day, when Arthur was going after me, I laughed. I suppose it was really a nervous laugh. But it got under Meighen's skin. It irritated him. And there and then I adopted it as a weapon."

• • •

GOING OVER TO LONDON to cover an Imperial Conference, I crossed on the ship bearing Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Dunning and other members of the Canadian delegation. Shortly after sailing, Dunning discovered that his briefcase was missing from his cabin. Ship's stewards made a search and the briefcase, which contained nothing of vital importance, was ultimately located in the cabin occupied by the Minister's daughter. But in the meantime the press men on board were hearing strange rumors to the effect that the briefcase contained highly secret documents — naval and military plans and goodness knows what; and that a German spy was among the passengers.

That night, Gregory Clark, then with the Toronto Star, buttonholed me in the smoke room and said, "Let's have a little fun with this. Tomorrow morning we'll hold a court of enquiry."

Next morning, as members of the delegation were taking their constitutional round the deck, Greg, myself and other correspondents swooped on them. In a secluded corner we established court, Hon. Charles A. Dunning was called as a witness and was hilariously cross-examined by Greg. Dunning entered into the spirit of the joke and we were having a huge time when suddenly, round the corner, came Mackenzie King. Greg promptly demanded that the Prime Minister be "put in the box." Mr. King was a bit startled, but, reassured by the smiling Dunning, he did take the stand.

When the ship called at Cherbourg, first man to come on board was a Canadian Press reporter from London. And the first question he put was, "What about the missing briefcase?"

• • •

IN THIS DAY of organized planning, I enjoyed the story of Eric Neale, of Winchester, England. Mr. Neale heads a firm which is going to build a new factory at Andover, Hampshire. The Hampshire County Planning Committee approved the plans, but demanded that Mr. Neale give specific details of what he intended to plant in a strip of garden in front of the building. Mr. Neale replied that he couldn't decide until the building was completed. The Committee insisted that that wouldn't do at all. They must know exactly what he was going to plant and exactly where he was going to plant it. So Mr. Neale, who is not only a business man but a city councillor, a Socialist and a keen gardner, filled in a form. He said he was going to plant Crataegus oxyacantha, Calystegia sepium, Taraxacum officinale, Urtica dioca, Ligustrum vulgare, Rumex obtusifolois, Sambucus nigra and Circaca lutetiana.

The Committee solemnly approved this. Then Mr. Neale revealed his little joke. For among the selection were things known in plain English as Bindweed, Dandelion, Stinging Nettle and so forth.

The committee members were fit to be tied.

• • •

THE SECRETARY of a downtown Toronto club told me that on behalf of complaining residential members who have been disturbed by noisy garbage collectors in the small hours of the morning, he has been protesting to the city's garbage department. He said I might be interested to know that he had to deal with the Director of Technical Operation in the Collection of Refuse.

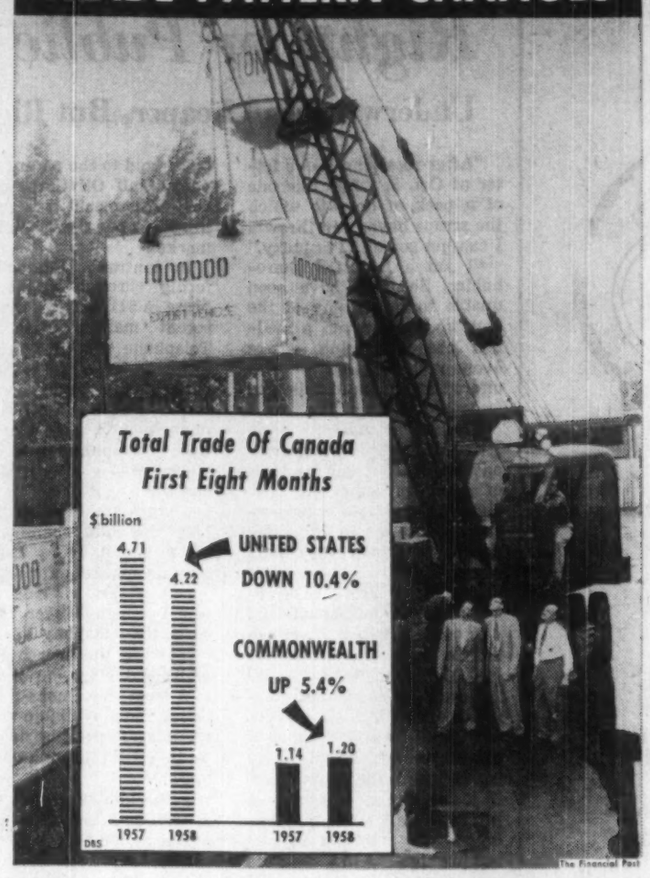
Stop Me If—

The beautiful Russian actress at a reception was asked by her hostess to recite something. She could think of nothing to suit the occasion and begged to be let off with a short selection in her native language. Her audience could not understand a word, but were enthralled by her gestures and tones. She received tremendous applause.

Just before she left, her hostess said, "Do tell me what you recited, please."

"It has no name," the actress replied. "I was counting from one to two hundred and thirty — in Russian."

TRADE PATTERN CHANGES



Post Scripts

Freshman to Chancellor

Just 50 years since he was a member of the first freshman class at the University of Alberta, Judge L. Y. Cairns, of Edmonton, has been installed as chancellor of the nearly 6,000-student institution. In 1955, he received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from his alma mater.

The new chancellor, 66, has a distinguished career in law, business and community service, besides being a veteran of the First Great War. A prominent lawyer for many years, he was appointed a year ago as a judge of the District Court of Northern Alberta and a local judge of the Supreme Court. Quiet voiced and casual in manner, the judge was noted as a practising lawyer for his clear enunciation in the court room and a dry sense of humor.

JUDGE CAIRNS

Born in Winnipeg in 1892, Judge Cairns was christened Laurance Yeomans Cairns; Laurance being his mother's family surname. In 1905, he moved with his parents to Calgary where he attended Western Canada College. Two years later the family took up residence in Edmonton.

Entering the University of Alberta in 1908 as a member of the first freshman class, young Cairns graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1912. Between terms, he taught school at Morinville, west of Edmonton. In 1916, he was called to the Alberta bar, just 24 hours before he left for service overseas in the First Great War. He went with the 72nd Queen's University Battery from Kingston as a gunner. Demobilized after the war in 1919 with the rank of sergeant, he returned to law practice in Edmonton.

For a period of more than 20 years, he was a part-time lecturer in law and commerce at the University of Alberta.

Among the many posts Judge Cairns has held are president of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the public school board, president of the Law Society of Alberta, chairman of the library board, twice president of the university's Alumni Association, vice-consul for Finland. He was named a King's Counsel in 1934.

Fond of 'puttering" around his garden on Summit Drive, Edmonton, Judge Cairns' other hobbies are the odd game of golf or bridge and walking, in addition to reading. He is married and has two daughters and a son.

• • •

Widely Experienced

A man of varied talents, European-born Francois E. Cleyn is the new president of the Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association. Cleyn is the president of Spinners Ltd., Fawcett & Grant Ltd. and Mordel Dye Works (Canada) Ltd., a vice-president of Leach Textiles and Chateau Dyers and a director of Wool Combing Corp.

Born in Budapest 46 years ago, Cleyn received his high school and university education in Neuchatel, Switzerland, where he obtained a doctorate in economics. He received technical training in the textile field at the Technical College, Bradford, England, and served his apprenticeship in various textile mills in Belgium and France.

Cleyn came to Canada in the late 1930s and has since been actively engaged in the textile industry. Because of his broad background and training plus knowledge of economic and business matters, Cleyn has twice (1953 and 1958) been chosen to chair the Canadian Wool Cloth Industry's Representations to the Tariff Board.

Extent of his linguistic versatility was demonstrated when he recently made two television appearances (one in English the other in French) and two radio broadcasts (one in each language) on two different subjects for the CBC — all in the space of about 20 minutes.

Cleyn makes his home in Huntingdon, Que., where all but one of the companies with which he is associated are located. With little time for hobbies, Cleyn's chief outside interest is community affairs.

He is vice-president of the Huntingdon Hospital, president of the Huntingdon War Memorial Committee, a charter member of the Huntingdon Rotary Club, of which he is a past president, as well as a member and past president of the Huntingdon Board of Trade.

He is married, has two children, aged 14 and eight.

• • •

Versatile Engineer

Honor of giving the British Commonwealth Lecture—one of the annual highlights of the Royal Aeronautical Society—goes this year to Canada's James C. Floyd, vice-president, engineering, Avro Aircraft Ltd. of Malton. The lecture is to be given in England this month.

Floyd was born in England and educated at the Manchester College of Technology from which he graduated in 1936. In 1950 he became a Canadian citizen and was the first and is still the only non-American to win the American Wright Bros. Medal. He won the award in 1950 in recognition of his contributions to the progress of aviation, including the design of the Avro Jetliner, first jet-powered transport on the North American continent. In 1958 he received the McCurdy Award—the Canadian equivalent of the Wright Bros. Medal — in connection with his work on the Avro Arrow.

MR. FLOYD

On arrival in Canada, 13 years ago, the Floyds promptly bought a two-acre lot in the country below Orangeville, about 15 miles north of the big sprawling Avro plant. In their limited spare time they designed and built, without any professional help, a fair-sized summer home, with inside plumbing, heating system, hydro, and air conditioning—all installed by J. C.

Three years ago, on a business trip to England, Floyd saw an old 40-foot air-sea rescue launch in a shipyard in North Wales. To him this wartime relic represented another challenge. He brought it to Canada, stripped it down to the bare hull and re-designed it completely into a high-speed cruiser, doing all the mechanical work of fitting the controls, electrics, etc., himself. His early practical training as an apprentice in the production shops of A. V. Roe in England came in useful on this project. An old sailor in Bronte on Lake Ontario's north shore described it as one of the best conversions he had ever seen.

The Sea Hawk turned out to be one of the most stable and fastest boats on Lake Ontario, with a top speed of over 28 mph. On his second cruise, Floyd rescued another ship off the Burlington rocks, and towed her back to Bronte. "The Sea Hawk," he said, "won't give up this rescue business." It is only natural that the Floyds' home at Oakville is on the edge of the lake.

For relaxation, Floyd plays the Hammond organ, and his permanent hobbies include hi-fi, 16mm. movies, and, of course, everything to do with airplanes.

What Others Are Saying

Editorial of the Week

Goodbye to Sons of Freedom

Victoria Times

The decision to extend the date by which Sons of Freedom applications for emigration to Russia must be submitted is a wise one.

Nothing should be done that might discourage Moscow from extending its invitation. Obviously, in bringing the Sons of Freedom out of Canada, the Soviet Union will act chiefly from motives of prestige and propaganda. The world will be told that only in Russia can these people find the freedom they desire; that the capitalist countries cannot provide the liberty that Russia can.

From this, we may suffer some international loss of face. But that can be made up afterwards. It will be a comparatively negligible price to pay for what we shall have attained — freedom from the Sons of Freedom.

Other People's Views

WASHINGTON has done little in the last two years to increase the popularity of the United States with Canada's wheat, oil or base metal producers, thinks the **Montreal Star.** "How much further does Washington want to try its luck? Is this another example of brinkmanship—to find out just how far a nation can go before it finally loses its friends?"

IT IS A WONDROUS THING that television showings of the world series are being permitted in Alberta beer parlors, said the **Calgary Herald.** "It is wondrous because it suggests that enjoyment and relaxation, rather than just beer drinking could be the aim of patrons. In Alberta drinking in the beer parlors has always been subject to a penalty of discomfort in the form of dirt, noise and cheerless surroundings."

A RISE in Canada's gross national product is not necessarily a gain, warns the **Edmonton Journal,** "since the increase was due almost entirely to higher prices, it is obvious that we are no better off. In fact, considering the increase in the population, we are probably a little worse off, as a whole . . . . Wage increases that are promptly wiped out by price increases are meaningless. Purchasing power is not increased by wage increases unless they are accompanied by increases in productivity and stable prices."

WHY DON'T CANADIANS eat more cheese? Asking this question, the **Ottawa Journal** says: "One of the best and cheapest of foodstuffs which lends itself to hundreds of ways of serving and blending with other foods, our Canadian cheeses are among the world's finest.

"Mr. F. G. Deneyer of Brussels, who operates a restaurant in the Belgium capital, a gourmet's paradise, and who has the food concession in the Canadian Pavilion at the World's Fair, tells of the European's love for Canadian cheddar.

"It outsells by far, in his busy and well-patronized restaurant, the best of Swiss and other European cheeses."

IN THESE INFLATIONARY DAYS there is more money around than ever before, says the **Windsor Star.** "Yet, curiously, there isn't enough to provide the essentials of our modern society.

"If there be any doubt about the availability of money all one has to do is to note the vast amounts spent on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and other luxuries and non-essentials. This money is being spent freely and willingly.

"Yet, concurrently, there isn't enough readily available for education, hospitals, sewers, courthouses, highways, health programs and other essentials."

ADD SEAGULLS to the highway traffic hazards encountered on Grand Manan, says the **St. John Telegraph-Journal.**

"Island fisherman have been scratching their heads in bewilderment over the recent strange behavior of the big birds. They have been alighting wearily in residents' dooryards and are reluctant to depart. Others have been cluttering up the highways. All seem to lack the energy or will to live. Some believe the seagulls are starving, due to smaller numbers of herring available. But offers of food have been ignored by the birds. They seem to be befuddled. Others are of the opinion that the gulls have fallen victims to some as yet unidentified epidemic."

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High Spirits on the High Seas

For Good Company There's No Place Like a Slow Ship

By J. B. McGEACHY

Having just spent an agreeable holiday partly on trains and planes, I have almost made up my mind to spend the next one in an ocean freighter, with not much more luggage than a stack of books.

I don't insist on a sailing ship. A diesel-powered job of about 5,000 tons will do nicely, provided it floats and really wants paying passengers, not extra hands on deck.

For I intend to do nothing whatever on the voyage but read and talk, eat and drink, sleep and very occasionally walk about. If time ever permits, I shall circumnavigate the globe in this recumbent posture, happy in the company of those pleasant characters and eccentrics who, as I shall relate, abound on cargo ships.

I am sure that this form of relaxation, or call it escapism, is more effective than going into the desert (no sandstorms at sea), lying under a tree (no wasps, falling apples or grass to be cut) or even traveling in a swank liner (no status symbols).

Anyone who expresses so odd a preference is likely to be taken for a romantic dreamer hankering after something imagined but never experienced.

But for me a cargo ship is more than a remembered illustration from an ancient copy of Joseph Conrad. I have crossed the Atlantic three times by freighter and the voyages added up to seven weeks, not a negligible slice of time.

In 1941 the BBC (London) sent me to Canada for a short visit. Given the choice of ferry command plane or freighter, I asked for the freighter and was presently on board the Port Huon, bound for Montreal in convoy with about 80 other ships. (I concede right away that you would need another war, which heaven forbid, to recapture the special joys and excitements of this voyage.)

Our ships moved like a phalanx, taking up a patch of maybe 20 square miles of sea. Each was commanded by a master of the Merchant Navy but in the middle ship of the front row, the commodore ship, there was also a Royal Navy officer. He was in general charge of the whole operation. An escort of destroyers flanked the convoy. For two days, there were air force planes overhead.

Under a bright sun our armada was a lively sight; and some brilliant manoeuvres were performed. At one point our chief engineer (a Scot, naturally) complained that the pace was too slow for him. Could he take a spurt out of the line to blow the dirt out of his engines?

The commodore's permission was granted; and so our crew took the Port Huon clean out of the formation, made a grand circle and brought the ship back to her correct position. It took from breakfast to dusk and was a thrilling thing to watch. We were all as proud of the ship as if she had won the America's Cup yacht race.

J. B. McGEACHY

"There is something gently eccentric in people to be found traveling on freighters; and their eccentricity induces repose because obviously they are not going anywhere in a hurry. Just once again before I perish I hope to be looking for a berth on a slow ship going my way, or indeed any way at all."

The voyage also yielded a warlike episode worth recording. Half-way across, the British destroyers on our flanks were replaced by ships of the U. S. Navy; and a day or two later, in broad sunlight, there was a commotion at the far edge of the convoy, a swift manoeuvring of ships followed by an underwater explosion. Our American friends had destroyed a U-boat.

Nothing remarkable about that — except that it happened weeks before Pearl Harbor, while the U. S. was still technically at peace.

However, I did not start out to prove that you would enjoy travel by freighter because it gives you a good view of wartime panoply and action. Quite the contrary, my point was that life on board such a ship has a special kind of peacefulness, social ease and even lethargy — if you want to be lethargic. So it was on the Port Huon. I had never known so restful a fortnight.

Our passenger list of twelve included air force officers, English businessmen, three Polish air engineers and — most remarkably — an attractive young woman, a wife coming out to join an air force husband at a Canadian post in the air training scheme. She must have been one of the few women anywhere on the Atlantic at the time.

For the Poles, who had got out of their tragic country after the 1939 fighting and were on their way to work in an unknown land, there was a language barrier; but they got over this in two pleasant ways. They had good voices and sang with gusto all the songs anyone could play on the piano in the ship's cabin. When I responded to Scottish airs (in Polish) with attempted renditions of Chopin waltzes, the three exclaimed with glee and whirled the attractive young woman round and round.

Then they had an affable way of joining the conversation by ordering another bottle of cognac from the steward and inviting all to partake; the gestures are the same in Polish.

One day after lunch they became so elated, what with the music, the grape and the gaiety, that they decided to pursue our female passenger along the deck, singing love songs. She was in no danger — too much competition — but the captain thought it well to halt the game and close the bar for half an hour. I ask you, now, could this happen on the Queen Mary?

My second transit of the North Atlantic by freighter was the return journey. Again I chose surface rather than bomber; for it seemed to me that another voyage like that of the gallant Port Huon was something not to be missed, come hell or high water — both of which seemed more than probable.

I went back in a Norwegian vessel, the Jamaica, from New York to Liverpool in the early part of 1942. The Jamaica was one of thousands of ships that had responded to the famous BBC signal of April, 1940, after Hitler took Norway, urging all Norwegian vessels on the high seas not to return home but to proceed to the nearest British port.

In the Jamaica, as in the Port Huon, I found good company (though exclusively male), food in abundance, an unbelievably cheap supply of wines and spirits, reasonable comfort — plus that sense of ease and conviviality that, in my experience, is to be found especially in freighters.

The two voyages were much alike except that the Jamaica went it alone and ran into very rough weather.

The rule was that any ship capable of only 14 knots had to go in convoy; while the master of a ship capable of 15 knots had the right to go solo if he wished.

Capt. Pederson made his choice but then kept us waiting for three days in New York harbor within sight of Manhattan's lights. He went buzzing back and forth between ship and shore, explaining that he could not start without essential repairs to the motor in the lifeboat — a worthy cause indeed. Only when we got to Liverpool did he tell us the true reason for the delay; the waters outside the harbor were thickly infested with U-boats and any departing vessel was a sitting duck since New York had not yet blacked or even dimmed out.

Pederson took us very far north (as I could judge from my only bit of astronomy, the position of the North Star) but eventually, through ferocious gales and mountainous seas, safely into port. I shall never forget the excitement of two Americans on board, very good companions, when they watched a daylight air raid on Liverpool, attacker and defender clearly visible, as we moved up the Mersey.

Two characters from that voyage I remember particularly. One was a man named Buchanan, a British ballistics expert who had been in Washington exchanging information about guns.

But he had also been (I learned from another member of the party) the best musician of his time at Cambridge. He spent most of the voyage huddled on a coil of rope studying higher mathematics; but now and again he would write a nine-part madrigal for the rest of us, teach it to us and conduct us in song. The Norwegians joined in as we bellowed at the stormy waves.

The other man I recall was Dr. John de la Valette, head of the Oriental division of the Information Ministry in London and a scholar in Chinese, Japanese, Korean and so forth. He was a small round man with a bald head and a neat Imperial beard.

There was little talk of submarines on board but one evening Dr. de la Valette gave us some useful advice. As he was now past 60 and had lost all his family, he told us, he would make no special plans for surviving if we were hit but take his chance swimming. The rest of us, however, might profit from his experience on a cold, winter night in 1916 when he was torpedoed in the North Sea.

The ship took some minutes to sink. He had time to put on his Mae West and his overcoat with a bottle of whisky in each pocket — abstracted at the last moment from the steward's cupboard.

Well, he floated in an upright position for a long time, kept from sinking by his Mae West, kept from freezing by the amber fluid. This he consumed by gently hoisting a bottle out of the water and above his head, uncorking there, decanting directly into his gullet, recorking above sea level and then carefully replacing en poche.

After enough of this medicine, he fell happily and warmly asleep, waking up in pitch darkness on a ship's deck. To his surprise he heard a soft voice saying, in perfect Malayan and with typical Malayan understatement: "The gentleman is rather damp." To which he responded in Malayan: "Indeed the gentleman is rather damp and would appreciate a stiff Scotch." His need was supplied.

Dr. de la Valette thought the most extraordinary thing about this story was that the Malayans, a casual race, showed no astonishment when a body picked out of the North Sea at midnight proved to be fluent in their exotic tongue.

But these are wartime memories and may prove nothing conclusive about the pleasures of travel on freighters. So, to cap the argument, I add a brief account of my third but (I hope) not last voyage of this kind.

Coming back to Canada in peacetime, August, 1946, with a long leave saved up, I chose the slowest mode of locomotion. A freighter named the Cairnvalona took 18 days to make the trip from Leith, the port of Edinburgh, to Montreal.

Her cargo was 25,000 (or maybe 50,000, I did not stop to count) cases of Scotch. There is already too much whisky in this story, I concede, but it was put there by Providence, not by me.

By the route mentioned, you sail from Leith up the east coast of Scotland and then, off Wick, turn left into the Pentland Firth. Had we been wrecked there — and the weather can be ferocious — the situation would have been exactly as described in Compton Mackenzie's novel and film "Tight Little Island."

Instead, good luck gave us a superb day and a magnificent view of Scotland's north shore. I had never seen it before and hardly expect to see it again unless I take another improbable voyage from Leith.

There were at least half-a-dozen characters on board, including Capt. Molyneux of Newcastle. He and his bosun, who went around stripped to the waist to get his Hollywood torso tanned a deeper mahogany, were swarthy, muscular, swashbuckling but humorous types. They needed only red bandannas and daggers between their teeth to complete the general effect — obviously direct descendants of men who boarded Spanish ships at Drake's command.

The passenger I recall most vividly was a vast Anglican clergyman, whose girth was truly stupendous. One day when he tore a coat a woman passenger undertook to sew the rent for him. Soon she had helpers, the majestic garment was spread over four laps and the team looked like a party of sailmakers.

The Rev. gentleman (I looked him up later in Who's Who, found he was a baronet, a fashionable vicar and a cousin of the Sitwells) used to turn up on deck after breakfast with an 800-page tome, mostly in Latin and Greek, on the history of the liturgy. He would bend his powerful mind to this work but soon, with only a leaf or two turned, would bang it closed and say: "That will be enough intellectual discipline for this morning. Back to Edgar Wallace."

But Edgar Wallace only led him into a gentle snooze, from which he would emerge to discuss metaphysics, music, poetry or some other mystery with me. He was urbane, witty and learned; and I do hope he got his dollar problem tidied up at Montreal for he had arrived at Leith with quite the wrong kind and amount of money to satisfy a pernickety Scottish foreign exchange inspector, and I was not nearly wealthy enough to act as banker.

There may be something gently eccentric about people to be found traveling on freighters, in either peace or war, and their eccentricity is of the kind that induces repose. Obviously they are not going anywhere in a hurry; the question may indeed sometimes arise whether they are going anywhere at all.

Does such a voyage satisfy some inner wish to decamp to the South Seas and become a beachcomber? Perhaps it does. Though there is no beach to comb on a freighter, there's an absence of rules that suggests ideal Polynesian anarchy. The captain, like any other captain, may put you in irons if you disobey him; but you don't have to dress for dinner, you don't have to play shuffleboard, and yon don't have to swim in the pool — there isn't any pool.

Like most people, I generally cross the Atlantic by fast ship or plane; and I expect to continue enjoying their speed, safety, comfort and elegance.

But just once again before I perish I hope to be looking for a berth on a slow ship going my way, or indeed any way at all.

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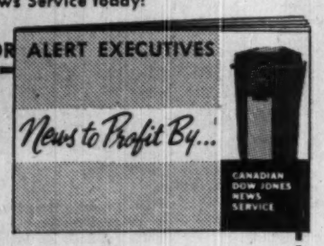

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Canadian Auto Production

	Week Ending Oct. 11	Same Week 1957	Year To Date 1958	Year To Date 1957	% Change To Date
CARS					
General Motors:					
Oldsmobile	299	...	11,540	10,874	
Buick	269	38	11,081	10,871	
Pontiac	694	...	42,984	36,941	
Chevrolet	1,181	607	57,049	59,973	
	2,443	645	122,654	118,659	+3
Ford:					
Edsel	23	13	1,420	1,941	
Mercury	....	...	4,438	8,231	
Meteor	466	1	18,958	23,853	
Ford	951	55	41,153	47,319	
	1,440	*69	65,969	*88,899	—26
Chrysler:					
Desoto	7	14	775	40	
Chrysler	35	41	2,305	3,681	
Plymouth	155	297	14,525	26,497	
Dodge	164	312	15,923	29,759	
	361	492	33,528	59,977	—44
Studebaker-Packard:					
Studebaker	...	152	2,720	4,318	—37
Total	4,244	1,530	224,871	†273,645	—18
TRUCKS					
General Motors	561	559	19,712	21,472	—8
Ford	312	...	12,829	20,576	—38
Chrysler	150	102	4,856	6,236	—22
International	144	171	8,166	9,958	—18
Total	1,167	832	45,563	58,242	—22
Total vehicles	5,411	2,366	270,434	331,887	—18

*Includes Monarch.
†Icludes Rambler.
Source: Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

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RC6

Mine Workers May Battle Hal Banks for Membership

(CONTINUED FROM P. 1)

members make up a hard core of less than half of the 10,500 members in Canada.

There is a background of friction between SIU and UMW in the U. S. In Canada the catch-all Mine Workers has two locals representing seamen on Clarke Steamship Co.

The time looks right for a Mine Workers' take-over bid.

Here's why:

- **Hal Banks and his SIU are not very popular.**

Seamen may have been enthusiastic at first, over SIU's recent battle with **Canadian National Steamships,** but the end result was simply to put our deep-sea sailors out of work.

- **There is already one challenger to SIU** on the inland waterways in the shape of the National Maritime Union, working as an ally of the Teamsters in a bid for seaway control.

If SIU is going to have this fight on its hands, Mine Workers might find it that much easier to topple Banks.

Probable Mine Workers plan, **FP understands,** is to select one shipping line now signed up by SIU and open a membership raid.

Mine Workers' platform:

That it is not the role of organized labor to run hiring halls — which SIU does.

That union members who offend the union executive should not be punished by being placed on the notorious DNS (do not ship) list, maintained by SIU.

That employers, and not the union, should select who is hired.

"We will then find out if the seamen have had a bellyful of Banks and his system. If they have, then we will probably start a major campaign," DesRoches added.

Such a campaign would promise headaches for Canadian Labor Congress.

SIU is a member; Mine Workers is not.

Yet CLC will find it hard to support SIU, whose methods are not popular with its fellow CLC members.

Spark New, Old Industries, New Manitoba Board's Aim

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—A Manitoba development board set up as a corporation to help establish and expand moderate-size industries will be created under a Business Development Act to be enacted at the first session of the provincial legislature which starts next week.

It's likely $5-million initial capital will be voted during the session.

The corporation stock will be held by the provincial treasurer, except for one share each to personnel of the board to qualify them as directors.

The organization will be managed by Rex E. Grose, former deputy minister of industry and commerce, who resigned Dec. 31, 1957, to become manager of **Midwest Mining Supplies Ltd.**

Mr. Grose will return to government service Nov. 1 as vice-chairman and general manager of the new development board.

The board will have directors, possibly seven, all appointed by the government.

It will be an independent authority, free from government intervention, and have sole responsibility for decisions on loan applications, rate of interest and terms of repayment—the same as a bank or other financial institution.

Its facilities are primarily to supply sources of capital not now easily available from present lending institutions.

The legislation may have a provision that its funds can't be employed in competition with regular sources of capital.

The government expects its assistance will be sought mainly by manufacturing projects but it will consider certain service undertakings, such as the tourist industry.

The board will pay interest to the government.

The board's powers will be specified in the legislation in the same way as a company in its petition for incorporation under the Companies Act.

It may give financial assistance to new or existing manufacturing industries, projects for tourist accommodation, and community development corporations.

Any may require long or medium-term fixed or working capital.

Mr. Grose is likely to be also appointed head of an economic development board for northern Manitoba, an organization recommended in a survey of the north made by **Arthur D. Little Inc.,** Cambridge, Mass.

(Advertisement)

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ANNOUNCEMENT

KURT R. SWINTON, M.Sc., P.Eng.

Kurt R. Swinton has been appointed Vice-President and Managing Director of Encyclopaedia Britannica of Canada Ltd., with head offices in Toronto and branch offices in all major cities across Canada. Formerly General Manager of Thomas A. Edison of Canada Ltd., Kurt Swinton served during the war in the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals as Assistant Director of Radio Design, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel. Mr. Swinton is Chairman, Canadian Conference on Education; Chairman, Education Committee, Canadian Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President of the United Nations Association, Toronto Branch; Executive Member, Canadian Institute of Public Affairs; President of the Canadian Commentator; a Member of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario.

The Outlook

(CONTINUED FROM P. 1)

rise. This may push U. S. production back up to year-ago levels by, at the most optimistic, the end of this year.

Expectation—Decisive upthrust in production may come from wider ordering of non-electric machinery.

Recovery is undoubtedly here, say U. S. economists. But one of them, Sumner Slichter, rather ominously gives much of the credit to higher wages and salaries for job-holders—to wage and price inflation in other words.

* * *

The current climb of the U. S. economy back toward levels of a year or so ago appears to be a sure one—but it's likely, over-all, to be a slow one too.

First National City Bank of New York points out why:

"The broad trend of recovery has not yet brought with it comparable gains in employment. The lag in re-employment emphasizes that full recovery is still some distance off."

Its argument: Few people buy new cars from their unemployment cheques. Government benefits have to be replaced to a greater extent by individual earnings before buying power gets on a really firm basis.

Production gains from the recession trough have been fairly dramatic, even if you make allowances for seasonal factors:

—**In the U. S.** the Federal Reserve Bank production index advanced from 126 to 137 between April and August, making up 11 points of its earlier 20-point decline.

—**In Canada** the manufacturing production index moved from 164 to 175 recovering 11 points of a 27-point drop.

But these increases are not mopping up unemployment either in Canada or in the U. S. In the U. S. 7.2% of the labor force was unemployed during September vs. 4.5% a year earlier. In Canada, 4.5% of the labor force was unemployed in August vs. 2.8% a year before.

* * *

Continued unemployment—and this winter won't improve matters—shows there are still swampy spots in the otherwise firmer ground of recovery. It's an argument against runaway optimism.

Unemployment in Canada may hit 10% of the labor force again this winter. And with fewer unemployment benefits being built up compared to a year ago, bigger relief bills may be laid on the government's doorstep.

These will be met—but the days of free-handed federal government spending may be coming to an end. (See p. 3.)

In both Canada and the U. S. federal officials are moving to scale down their total outlays as much as possible and bring budgets into better balance. It's a tough task: They're walking the tightrope between recession and inflation.

For the business community this means operating in a climate of higher interest rates and less expansive federal spending. And increasingly it's up to the private sectors of both the U. S. and Canadian economies to take up where government leaves off, if production and employment are to be maintained.

The big question: Is recovery well enough established to withstand next winter's shocks?

There's always the possibility that the economy will falter again. Canada's export markets aren't overly strong and international commodity markets are weak. Spending on new plant and equipment won't be a very potent force before next spring in either Canada or the U. S.

A slump in housing, for example, could put a damper on over-all recovery in both Canada and the U. S. The tide of housing starts could recede with more expensive borrowing.

That's from the borrower's point of view. Investors too would find mortgage lending rates—especially those set by federal agencies—less attractive in the face of the rising return on other types of loans or investments.

But out of the general business adjustment of the last year has come good news for investors: Productivity in manufacturing is on the rise and this means improvement ahead for corporation profits.

Recent high prices for common stocks—in the eyes of some, too high—would indicate that investors have already been taking this and other items reflecting business recovery into account.

Ottawa Touch Over Now

(CONTINUED FROM P. 1)

funds; and the terms will have to be fixed accordingly.

Note that the emphasis is on financing the deficit — perhaps to as much as $800 million — by the least inflationary means possible.

There is nothing phony about ministers' warnings on inflation and the vital need to keep costs down.

It has long been PM Diefenbaker's central conviction that Canadian prosperity depends on keeping the economy competitive in world markets.

Hence, for example, the stress on exports in his recent TV speech.

The fear of swinging into another round of inflation increases as the pick-up progresses out of last winter's recession.

And the government believes the cheerful things it has been saying about recovery.

Therefore, you can expect to see increasing reluctance to raise money by the inflationary way of borrowing from the banks; and also increasing unwillingness to incur larger expenditures.

Details of the budgetary position, p. 3.

ANNOUNCEMENT

ROOTES MOTORS (CANADA) LIMITED

BERNARD A. GUNN, C.A.

Rootes Motors (Canada) Limited, and their associate company Canadian Lister Blackstone Limited, announce the appointment of Mr. B. A. Gunn, C.A., as Secretary-Treasurer of these Companies. Mr. Gunn, born in Saskatchewan, qualified as a C.A. in Edmonton and made his home in Calgary prior to the war.

ANNOUNCEMENT

DIVISIONALIZATION at Phillips Wires & Cables

J. E. THOMAS (Brockville) | E. G. PURDY (Vancouver) | J. S. WADDINGTON (Montreal) | C. L. SHERMAN (Technical)

Mr. T. A. Lindsay, President, Phillips Electrical Co. Ltd., announces the divisionalization of the company's three factories. Heading up the three divisions are J. E. Thomas, Manager Brockville Division, J. S. Waddington, Manager Montreal Division, and E. G. Purdy continues as head of the Vancouver Division. Mr. Carl Sherman, formerly Development Manager, is appointed to the new position of Chief Technical Officer. All three divisions will be administered from the company's head office in Brockville.

Canadian Firms Increase Steel Orders

Canadian steel buyers are boosting their purchases of U. S. steel; many are placing orders to cover remainder of year's requirements.

With no sign of any early break in the **Steel Co. of Canada** strike at Hamilton, and a generally quickening industrial tempo—particularly in U. S.—many Canadian industrial companies have started to place sizeable orders for delivery over the remainder of the year.

Up until the last two or three weeks they have tended to hold orders down hoping for a settlement of the Stelco strike and thus avoiding having to pay the current $15 to $25 a ton premium on U. S. steel.

Because of the stepped-up orders switch to U. S. mills, Stelco officials are anticipating quite an orders vacuum once they do get back into production.

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The habit of investing wisely is a priceless asset when learned early in life. A working knowledge of sound investment principles not only provides a means of earning a *second* income, but can lead to considerable increase in capital through appreciation.

Many parents and grandparents regularly purchase securities for children or grandchildren as gifts, or for an educational fund. This practice teaches young people the merits of handling investment capital wisely, with due regard for safety, income and growth potential.

Many such funds grow so as to cover not only educational needs, but also to provide a "second income" at the beginning of a career, when it is especially welcome.

Of course it is really never too late in life to invest soundly—to set up a program which will help earn a *second* income. A representative of Gairdner & Co. Limited will be happy to consult with you, and discuss various plans which are widely used. Your inquiry is invited.

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On each regular visit the Turnbull Maintenance Inspector rides and observes equipment both inside and on top of the car. He checks and, when necessary, adjusts the operation of gates, interlocks, hoistway doors, acceleration, deceleration, floor stops, levelling, brake action and safety devices. He also checks hoisting cables, cable fastenings, electrical circuits, controllers, driving equipment, roller guides and guide shoes, pit buffers and motor generators.

For the building owner, a Turnbull Protective Maintenance contract means protection of capital investment and insurance against elevator troubles.

Each Turnbull Maintenance Inspector is assigned to specific buildings, reports regularly to building management on condition and operation of the elevator system.

Elevators maintained by Turnbull get complete, regular pit to penthouse check-up. In pit, Maintenance Inspector must examine compensating sheaves, buffers, safety switches and other equipment.

All Turnbull Maintenance Men have actual elevator construction experience, so are familiar with details of complicated wiring circuits. Inspector is shown here checking central control panel against master blueprints.

Turnbull Maintenance Inspector is shown lubricating motor generators for a large elevator system. Proper lubrication is essential to trouble-free elevator operation. Hence, checking all lubrication points is one of the important jobs of the maintenance inspector.

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Rockwell Report

by W. F. ROCKWELL, JR.
President
Rockwell Manufacturing Company of Canada, Ltd.

IF THE AVERAGE person thinks of metering at all, he probably thinks of the meters at his home. The measurement of gas and water piped into homes—and into commercial and industrial establishments—does account for the largest segment of meter use, and for the largest volume of our meter business.

But there are many other uses for meters *inside* of industrial and processing plants which are relatively unknown to the public but of increasing importance to business and industry. *In-plant* metering is not new—we have specialized in it for many years. But there is a growing interest in it now for very sound reasons: Increasing competition and rising costs have made cost control and quality control more necessary than ever before.

For instance, more and more industrial furnaces are being individually equipped with our gas meters for accurate cost accounting and as a check on the efficiency of equipment and personnel. (Oxygen, acetylene and other gases are measured by the same type of meters.)

Our water meters are used on individual units of plants in the same way. And the growing practice of basing sewage taxes on the amount of water metered into domestic and industrial establishments has created another in-plant job for our water meters. Beverage companies, canners, and other processors are metering separately the amount of water that actually becomes a part of their finished products. Being able to prove how much water does *not* go out through the sewage system reduces the sewage tax substantially.

Our liquid meters are used by bottlers, food processors, petroleum companies, paint, drug and chemical manufacturers not only for cost control but for *quality* control through accurate measurement of ingredients. Products of our subsidiary, Republic Flow Meter Company, are used in many automated processes to control and coordinate rate of flow.

It is literally true that any material that can be run through a pipe can be measured by one of our meters. And it is also true that in an almost endless number of in-plant applications the cost of metering is trivial as compared with the savings that result from accurate control of cost, waste, and quality.

* * *

Quick and continuous communication between plants, sales offices, and headquarters, while absolutely essential, can become unduly expensive unless more efficient ways of achieving it are constantly worked out. We have found that mechanization in this area can create savings just as dramatic as those possible on the production line. For instance, our cost of inter-office and inter-plant communication now—between 70 plants and sales offices—is actually *less* that it was five years ago between only 29 plants and offices.

* * *

While it may be possible to operate a company from a distance, it is our policy to give our directors a first-hand picture of the company's facilities. For instance, a recent directors' meeting was held in Canada, where our directors visited the Rockwell plant at Guelph, the Toronto plant of our Nordstrom Valve licensee, Peacock Bros., Ltd., and met many Canadian business and civic leaders.

* * *

One of our office managers gives used plastic belts from dictating machines to the organization for the blind in his city, where they are used for Brailling labels for phonograph records and various types of containers. They are so useful that we are encouraging all of our offices to follow the same practice.

One of a series of informal reports on the operations and growth of the
ROCKWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
GUELPH, ONTARIO
for its customers, suppliers, employees, stockholders and other friends

First Steps in New Move To Sell Gas to U.S. Coast

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—There have been two significant developments in the Alberta gas export picture:

• **The two major gas pipeline companies** proposing to construct pipelines to serve expanding gas markets in the U. S. Pacific Coast area have agreed on joint construction and use of a single pipeline from southern Alberta to Kingsgate, B.C.

• **The Alberta Oil & Gas Conservation Board has agreed to December hearings** on modified export proposals of the two applicant companies—**Alberta and Southern Gas Co.** and **Westcoast Transmission Co.**

The agreement may prove the key move that will smooth the way for large-scale gas export into the U. S. Pacific area. But even if one or both firms obtain export approval at the next board hearings they will still have to obtain Ottawa and Washington okays.

The two companies have agreed on a joint plan to build a 105-mile, 36-inch line from the Crowsnest Pass area of southern Alberta to Kingsgate, B.C. near the U. S. border. Cost is estimated at around $40 million.

There would be no other basic change, however, in the original proposals of the two companies proposing to export Alberta gas to different customers in the U. S. Pacific area. Both companies will operate independently in buying gas from Alberta producers and marketing in the U. S.

The plan is the first move by both companies to set the wheels in motion to export surplus gas following the deferment by the Alberta Oil and Gas Conservation Board recently on their applications to build two separate pipelines.

The board ruled there isn't enough gas in the province to meet the two firms' requirements and still satisfy future Canadian needs. The available surplus for pipeline use, however, was not far short of the combined requirements of the two firms.

The new line would parallel Alberta and Southern's line originally submitted before the board. It will be operated by the **Alberta Natural Gas Co.** in which both firms will have equal stock interest. Stock will be offered to the Canadian public after the necessary permits are obtained.

Frank M. McMahon, Westcoast president, and J. K. Horton, president of Alberta and Southern, agreed on a new pipeline plan after economic studies indicated the substantial savings in transportation costs through B. C. by using a single large-diameter pipeline rather than two separate pipelines.

Among other things the Alberta government is insistent that all efficiencies possible be incorporated in a large gas export proposal of this kind, so that the gas could be as competitive as possible in the big U. S. markets. At the same time, the government would like to maintain the bargaining advantages for gas producers in the province arising from two competitive purchasers.

The Alberta & Southern's gas is destined for the northern and central California market of Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Westcoast sells its gas to Pacific Northwest Pipeline Co., a subsidiary of El Paso Natural Gas Co. El Paso distributes gas generally in the Pacific Coast region of the U. S. Westcoast would also make gas available to communities in B. C. that are within economic reach of the pipeline.

Among several proposals yet to be worked out are the building of processing plants to handle the gas, which contains large amounts of sulphur and other chemicals.

Cut Tariffs On Three Steel Items

OTTAWA (Staff) — Complaints from manufacturers have caused the government to "touch up" the tariff at three points, under its order-in-council powers.

The changes are all in the direction of decreasing duties on things used by Canadian manufacturers and not produced in Canada.

All three are for limited periods, so they can be withdrawn as soon as the products involved are manufactured in Canada.

The Finance Department doesn't say much about the requests behind tariff changes of this sort, because they sometimes reveal manufacturers' plans.

Here are details of the changes:

1. A new section has been inserted in tariff item 382, which was reorganized last summer when the government changed the iron and steel schedules.

Item 382 deals with iron or steel sheets or strips "corrugated or not and whether or not with rolled surface pattern." It had seven sections, covering composition and coating, specifying coatings of tin, enamel or zinc. There was also a "coated, nop" item.

The new section sets rates of 2½%, 10% and 20% (British Preferential, MFN and general tariff respectively) for sheet or strip "coated with metal or metals other than lead, zinc or tin."

This means relatively low rates for sheets or strips coated with aluminum, copper or nickel, instead of the old rates of 7½%, 15% and 20% under the "nop" item.

The new item runs to June 30, 1960.

2. A new drawback item, 1,002, has been inserted into the tariff to cover some types of steel sheets used in the manufacture of automobiles.

The new item sets a drawback rate of 99% for aluminized steel sheets and for steel sheets "hot or cold rolled, .064 in. or less in thickness" and over 51 in. in both length and width.

Up to the present, steel sheets of this thickness had been allowed 99% drawback only up to 51 in. in the longest dimension.

The change in the drawback item—which allows the larger sheets to enter Canada almost duty free—may have resulted from the decision of a manufacturer not to make the larger sheets in this country. The item runs to June 30, 1959.

3. A new drawback item, ,007, has been inserted in the tariff to allow 99% drawback for steel used in the manufacture of files. This item runs to June 30, 1961.

IGA Introduces Catalogue In Battle Against Markets

The fast-growing **Independent Grocers Alliance, Toronto,** has introduced a new sales weapon in its fight against the supermarkets. The weapon: **a 116-page mail order catalogue,** with items from furs to refrigerators.

Known as the Family Dividend Plan, it replaces the premium system formerly operated by IGA retailers.

"The consumer can now buy the greater part of her family needs — clothing, appliances, and housewares — through our catalogue, and get back dividends on these purchases which she can spend again when she buys food or additional catalogue purchases," explains R. D. Wolfe, general manager of its supply depot.

Dividend credits are issued in denominations similar to money, with one cent of credit paid on every $1 purchase from IGA stores, and 5c credit on every $1 catalogue purchase.

For example, with an original purchase of $20 through the catalogue she would receive 100 dividend credits worth $1.

With a second purchase using the $1 credit she would receive five dividend credits worth 5c. These may be applied on a third purchase, with a total $1.05 in credits received on the first two purchases.

These three purchases would all be bought with the same $20 being spent on competitively priced merchandise.

Orders may be placed through the 125 IGA stores in Toronto and district, or by mail through the recently opened family centre and showroom in downtown Toronto. Clubs and groups may pool their dividend credits to purchase major items.

On registration members will get a free catalogue. **Each month a newsletter is planned, containing special offers available** to members and telling them of outstanding features in their local store.

IGA has a total 660 stores of which 125 are in the Toronto area.

Sales in 1957 totaled more than $207 million. This year's sales are expected to reach $229 million.

Shawinigan W.&P. To Issue Notes

MONTREAL (Staff)—**Shawinigan Water & Power Co.** is expected to finance by short-term notes and bank loans until mid-1959, rather than by new bond issue.

This reflects two things — Shawinigan has no immediate need of large sums, and apparently doesn't regard the present bond market as particularly attractive.

Company has been granted permission by the Quebec Electricity Board to issue short-term notes with maturities up to 285 days not exceeding $5 million outstanding at one time.

Shawinigan proposes to replace the short-term notes before June 30, 1959, by permanent financing. Company also said in its application it will need to supplement its own resources by outside funds of $8.6 million by mid-59.

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Grand gift for employees, and sure to be appreciated and enjoyed. The finest fruit cake ever baked—made from a recipe created to please a Royal gourmet. Brimming with rare fruits, crisp nuts, savory spices, and flavored with fine brandy and hearty rum. Vacuum-packed to stay fresh. $3.95 each
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Special Offer:
Save 10% of the regular price of these fruit cakes—buy a case of 12. Each cake in its own special tin gift box.
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• Halifax	1.11
• Hamilton	2.14
• London	1.36
• Moncton	.49
• Quebec	1.78
• Windsor	1.48
• Winnipeg	2.99

COMBINED RATIO OF CANADA'S RETAIL SALES 13.75%

GREATER MONTREAL MARKET ... 13.86%
RATIO OF CANADA'S RETAIL SALES

LA PRESSE
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ANNOUNCEMENT

NESBITT, THOMSON APPOINTMENT

H. W. MILLER

Nesbitt, Thomson and Company, Limited, announces the appointment of Mr. H. W. Miller as Acting Manager, Province of Quebec. Associated with Mr. Miller will be Mr. Donald J. Dow, supervising retail sales, and Mr. John A. Fuller Jr., institutional sales, Province of Quebec.

NEW BEER PRICES

SASKATOON—A glass of beer will be 15c instead of 10c in Saskatchewan pubs from Nov. 1, but the size of the glass will be increased to eight and one eighth oz. from six and one eighth. Bottled beer in licensed premises will cost 30c, an increase of two cents.

A Londoner's *Financial Notebook*

News and views on the British securities markets, specially written for **FP** *by one of London's distinguished financial writers.*

Ignoring the less favorable economic factors markets have continued firm and the Financial Times industrial ordinary index — **the main barometer of U. K. equity prices — has broken through the 200 mark to reach its highest level since July, 1957.**

Since Feb. 25, the index has moved up from 154.4. Unlike the Dow-Jones average on Wall St., it is still short of its all-time high. This is 223.9, and was reached in July, 1955.

Optimism about the long-term prospects for industry appears at present to outweigh the signs of recession in many sections of the U. K. economy. The bond market has also been edging higher.

Unemployment rose last month by 30,000 to 476,000, or 2.2% of the total labor force. This was the highest monthly total since the war, except for the fuel crisis months of February and March, 1947.

At the Conservative party conference at Blackpool, Labor Minister Iain MacLeod gave a warning that unemployment might rise further during the winter months. But he said also that the economy was sounder than at any time since the war and was better poised for a new advance.

U. K. Stocks

(Supplied by Ronald D. Smith & Co., Toronto.)

Here are representative issues traded in Canada (quotations are in Canadian dollars):

	—Recent— Bid $	Ask $	Sept. 15 Bid $
Bowater Paper	5.90	6.20	5.05
British Aluminium	7.00	7.50	7.20
British Petroleum	15⅛	15⅞	15¼
Courtaulds	3.60	3.85	3.05
Daily Mirror	2.45	2.60	2.00
Ford of England	5½	5¾	5.50
Hawker Siddeley	3.95	4.10	4.25
Hudson's Bay Co.	25¾	26¼	24
Imperial Chemical	4.40	4.60	4.40
Stewarts & Lloyds	3.35	3.55	3.20

Steel output improved slightly last month, though it still represents only a little over 80% of capacity. Sheet and tinplate remain the most buoyant sections. The demand for heavy steel and plate is mainly weak.

Retail trade has been maintained around last year's levels and some of Courtaulds' textile mills have gone back from a four-day to a five-day week.

* * *

Option dealings have been resumed on the London Stock Exchange after a lapse of 19 years. This follows a poll conducted earlier this year, in which members voted two to one in favor of a resumption.

Purchase of an option gives the buyer the right to buy or sell shares at a future date at a fixed price. Under present arrangements, options in London are for one month, two months or three months and there are six firms of brokers acting as option dealers.

About 1,000 deals were recorded on the first day (Oct. 7), but the volume dropped to half this level the following day. Rates tended to harden and the dealers were obviously anxious to keep commitments well under control.

More than 90% of the initial deals were for "call" options — that is from speculators banking on a further rise in stock prices. Oils, mines and leading industrials attracted most of the interest.

Although option dealing has been a main talking point in stock market circles, it appears so far to have aroused only limited enthusiasm among the general body of investors. Business in the early stages is likely to be mainly professional.

Among stocks of particular interest to Canadians, the following rates for options were being quoted in early dealings: **British Petroleum** 6s 9d. **Hawker Siddeley** 2s 6d, **Courtaulds** 2s 1½d, **Imperial Chemical Industries** 2s, and **Bowater Paper Corp.** 2s 3d. All these are for three months' single options.

On the basis of these rates, and of the rates applicable to other leading stocks, market prices will have to rise by 12% or more for a three months' "call" option to be worth while.

Granted that the purchaser cannot lose more than his option stake if the market turns against him, the fact that nearly all the early business was in "call" options suggests that many operators here are still taking a bullish view of leading equities.

* * *

Further steps towards the streamlining of Hawker Siddeley Group activities in the U. K. have been announced by managing director Sir Roy Dobson.

Production of small and medium diesel and petrol engines is to be concentrated at the Staines factory of **Petters.** Some of the engines previously made by **J. & H. McLaren,** of Leeds, and by **Armstrong Siddeley Motors** will in future be made at Staines.

Bryce Berger, makers of fuel injection equipment, were becoming restricted by the present factory space next to Petters. They are to move to the Group's **Gloster Aircraft** factory, and Petters will take over their plant at Staines.

Companies forming the **Brush Group,** taken over by Hawker Siddeley, are being absorbed into a new Hawker industrial division, and group aviation interests are being taken over by an aviation division.

The reorganization now being carried through should help to simplify the structure of the group, which had become rather unwieldy through the rapid expansion of the past few years.

* * *

Exports by the British aircraft industry to date in 1958 show an increase of more than 50% on the 1957 figures. For the first eight months of the year the total came to more than £106 million, against the record annual figure of £116 million for the whole of 1957.

In this period (to end-August), sales to Canada of airplanes and parts (excluding engines) amounted to £13.3 million, compared with £2.7 million in the same period of last year. Sales to the U. S. rose from £4 million to £8.2 million.

Potato Crop Down by 14%

Canada's 1958 potato crop will be down some 14% from last year according to the latest DBS forecast.

On the basis of yields indicated at mid-September, **the crop is estimated at 37.9 million cwt., compared with last year's 44.1 million crop.**

The last 10-year average is 39.7 million cwt.

Yield prospects which had been down substantially in the spring improved after mid-August in all provinces except Prince Edward Island.

Indicated production in the four major potato producing provinces is as follows:

- Prince Edward Island, 7.1 million cwt.
- New Brunswick, 7.8 million.
- Quebec, 9.5 million.
- Ontario, seven million.

Here is the production forecast by provinces compared to actual production in 1957:

1958 Potato Production by Provinces (Forecast)

	1958 (Cwt.)	1957
Prince Edward Island	7,053,000	9,028,000
Nova Scotia	1,370,000	1,754,000
New Brunswick	7,820,000	9,200,000
Quebec	9,513,000	11,552,000
Ontario	6,950,000	7,260,000
Manitoba	1,060,000	1,550,000
Saskatchewan	750,000	754,000
Alberta	1,470,000	1,400,000
British Columbia	1,955,000	2,074,000

'Amazon' Not Yet Available

Volvo of Sweden's new car, the Amazon, will not be available in North America until late 1959, **FP** is informed by the company's distributors in Toronto.

Prototypes of the car first appeared two years ago. It is now being made in limited quantities to special order only.

It is not yet prepared for mass production or general distribution to domestic or overseas markets.

In a caption to a picture of the Amazon, appearing in **FP** Oct. 11, p. 61, it was stated in error that the car would be on show in Toronto this month, ready for the 1959 season.

Volvo's PV 544 model, a modified version of the current production model, the PV 444, is to be available in Toronto this fall.

$4-MILLION CONTRACT

From Our Own Correspondent

HALIFAX — **Dominion Structural Steel Ltd.** of Montreal has been awarded a contract to supply and erect the steel superstructure for a $4-million enlargement of the **CNR's** Nova Scotian Hotel in Halifax.

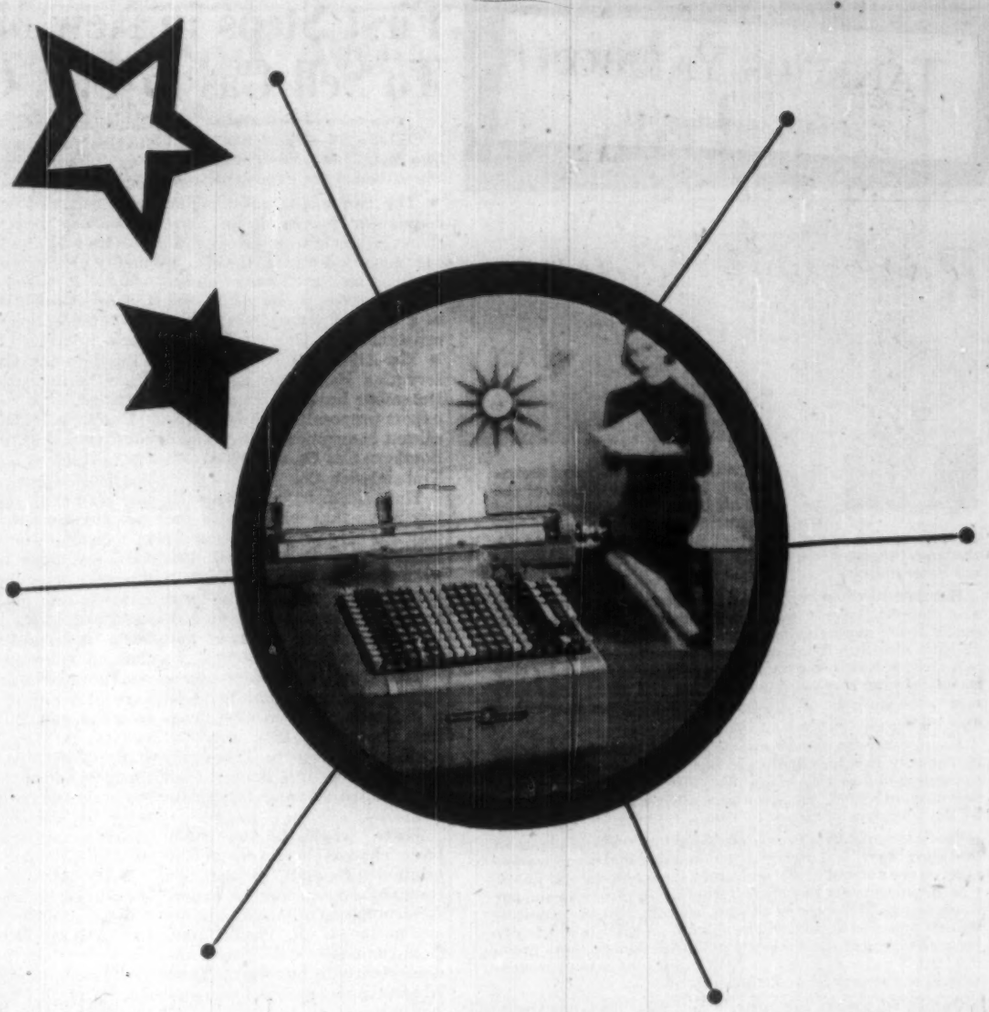
Manitoba Issues 2% Debentures

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — The Manitoba government has sold $10,000,000 2% debentures privately to a syndicate headed by **Royal Securities Corp.** and **James Richardson & Sons** at 96.1.

Debentures, dated Oct. 15, mature April 15, 1961, a term of two and a half years. The discount price at which they were sold yields investors 3.65%. Cost to the province is 3.8% for the full term of the issue.

Proceeds are for capital required for roads, about half to be used for highway construction, the rest for the Manitoba Telephone System and Manitoba Power Commission.



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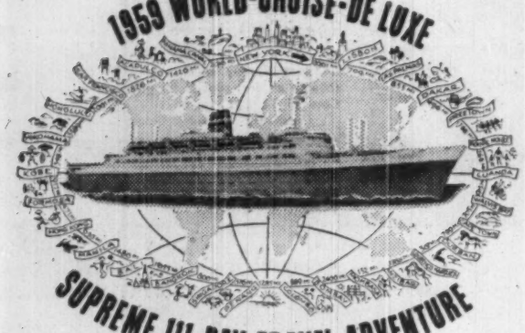

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You'll see your fondest travel dreams unfold aboard this gallant new Dutch liner—a veritable luxury resort afloat, replete with shipboard diversions and excursions, plus regular professional entertainment, and the recurring delight of good food, prepared and served in the grand *Continental* manner. You'll experience a feeling of well-being that stems from utmost confidence in your ship, her officers, cruise staff and friendly crew . . . but most of all you'll enjoy the competent superb service that anticipates your desires, that *pampers you every day along the way.*

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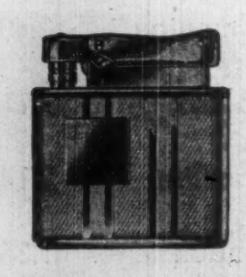

FORECAST

New Colibri plan to aid businessmen

Colibri's new industrial plan now makes it possible for business organizations to obtain suitably inscribed, monogrammed Colibri lighters bearing your firm's crest at special discount prices.

Solve your gift giving problems today with world famous Colibri lighters. The lighters renowned for mechanical perfection and beauty of design—Always the appropriate way of showing appreciation to your new, prospective and old customers whose friendship and goodwill you value so highly.

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And here's something your staff will really appreciate—Rambler's famous ease of handling makes downtown parking a cinch!

Add it all up. The '59 Rambler is the ideal car for your fleet. For full information, write to: Fleet Sales Division, American Motors (Canada) Limited, 2951 Danforth Ave., Toronto 13.

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Await Explosions From the C of C

Some delayed action eruptions can be expected soon . . .

By JACK McARTHUR

MONTREAL (Staff)—A few delayed-action explosions are likely to follow last week's convention of Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

They will probably concern:

- **Labor legislation — particularly the question of compulsory** arbitration, at least in public utilities; and also the matter of right-to-work laws — which are bitterly opposed by unions.
- **Competition on our airlines. It was quite obvious that chamber** delegates were deeply divided on certain aspects of the subject.
- **Planning — aimed at preventing loss of certain farm lands** to industrial use.
- **A prickly "sleeper" could prove to be the chamber's backing** of representation by population. In most areas, Canada presently doesn't have equal "rep by pop."

Much of the businessman's soul-searching on these questions is a result of a conflict between his desire to keep heavy-handed government out of business, and his wish for certain charges which will tend to increase government activity.

Compulsory arbitration is growing into one of Canada's greatest labor issues. **Some unions favor it, others don't. Businessmen are also divided, though most appear to be opposed.**

Yet Ralph Pybus, retiring president of the Chamber of Commerce, in a speech to the convention spoke favorably of binding arbitration.

It would be used only when other methods of settling a labor-management dispute had failed.

The dilemma is simply this:

You can't dilute the right of strike and lockout belonging to labor and management without providing some other "ultimate" method of reaching eventual settlement.

The obvious method is an independent board to hand down a ruling which both company and union must observe.

But, management objects: This takes the determination of labor costs out of the hands of the company, which should be most competent to make such decisions.

And unions often object: This deprives labor of its only really powerful club, without depriving management of a similar weapon.

As FP has previously reported, Canada's unhappy experiences with railway strikes seem to be leading to increasing, **though grudging, acceptance of the idea of compulsory arbitration for utilities.**

The existence of this trend was observed at the Chamber of Commerce meeting.

As for right-to-work laws, labor already is in full cry against these though they do not exist in Canada.

Businessmen are increasingly active, however, in support of the principle that no man should be forced to join or pay dues to a union in order to hold a job.

This is popularly called the "right to work."

It terrifies unions, whose prize aim is to get contracts which compel workers to be union members. This eases their task of holding members and maintaining income from dues.

When the convention came to competition on our airlines — a principle now being mulled by Air Transport Board — there was much debate.

It revealed the fear of businessmen in smaller communities that allowing competition against **Trans-Canada Air Lines** on its money-making routes would cause TCA to abandon its money-losers. This might deprive smaller centres of top-class service.

Although the chamber adopted a statement approving airline competition, **it was clear that quite a large percentage of its members don't want competition if it leads to the abandoning of some routes.**

A similar disagreement occurred over land-use planning.

The businessmen want to make sure that certain irreplacable farm land — peach areas, for instance — aren't eaten up by industrial growth.

But they also hate to see government powers expand.

It was significant that delegates approved the principle of broad planning.

This looks like an important step toward government action to preserve valuable agricultural areas.

Representation by population caused little stir at the convention. Nor does it elsewhere.

Most people apparently believe we possess roughly equal representation by population.

But we don't. Voting power is weighted in favor of rural areas in various degrees depending upon the government involved.

This fact is beginning to stir criticism in industry — which tends to be centred in urban and suburban regions.

The Chamber convention passed a policy statement affirming its belief in representation by population.

It also said that redistribution of federal seats "in accordance with equitable representation" can best be done by an independent agency.

This subject doesn't yet rate as a big issue.

But if business decides to take up cudgels actively on behalf of "under-represented" urban areas, it could get bigger in a hurry.

J. J. CARSON

has been appointed to handle all employee relations for B. C. Electric, in Vancouver.

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NEW PLANT OF SASKATCHEWAN CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

THE SASKATCHEWAN CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED, Saskatchewan's *first* and only cement manufacturer, produces both "Buffalo" Standard Portland Cement (A.S.T.M. Type 1) and "Buffalo" Sulphate Resistant Cement (A.S.T.M. Type V) for the construction and oil industries of the Prairies.

"Buffalo" Standard Portland Cement is widely used throughout Saskatchewan on large and small industrial, commercial, government and housing projects and in cementing new oil and gas wells. "Buffalo" Sulphate Resistant Cement, a cement tailored to meet the needs of concrete placed in the alkali soils typical of Saskatchewan, is receiving growing acceptance.

- This action is typical. When a new industrial plant is being planned for Canada, invariably a copy of Fraser's is one of the first purchases by those responsible for erection, machinery and supplies. In many instances, FRASER'S is on hand even before public announcement of the project.
- Such newcomers to Canada need a complete purchasing reference in the early stages of development. They, like long-established Canadian companies, find FRASER'S indispensable for specifying and locating the thousands of products required by an industrial plant.

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Calgary Firm To Mine B.C. Magnesium

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—A $1-million project to mine and mill magnesium at Cranbrook in the southeastern interior of British Columbia has been announced by a Calgary firm.

Harbor Natural Resources Ltd. plans the production of dead-burned magnesite, a high heat refractory used extensively in the iron and steel industry.

Initial target is 70,000 tons yearly and plans call for ultimate construction of a flotation plant.

About 50 men will be used initially, and about 150 when underground work begins.

The product is used in lining of furnaces.

CIF Holders Vote Oct. 22 On Share Plan

MONTREAL (Staff) — Shareholders of **Canadian Investment Fund** will meet Oct. 22 to consider increasing authorized special shares from 15 million to 25 million.

At Aug. 31 company had outstanding 12,367,725 special shares and 1,000 ordinary shares.

Of the presently authorized special shares 14,171,997 had been issued and subscribed for and 1,804,272 had been redeemed or purchased for cancellation, leaving only 828,003 available for issue.

In a letter to shareholders, President Hugh Bullock cites substantial purchases by pension funds and other institutions as a factor in demand.

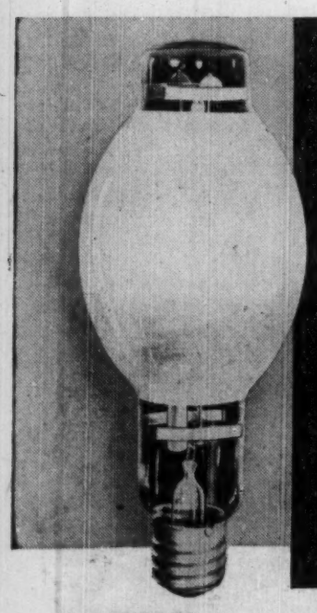
Southern Canada Net Drops 4.6%

MONTREAL (Staff)—**Southern Canada Power Co.** net profit in the first half was $1,008,158 ($1.90 per common share) or 4.6% lower than $1,056,537 ($2.02) in corresponding 1957.

Electrical revenue of the firm—controlled by **Shawinigan Water and Power Co.** — was up 6.3%, with all classes of customers sharing in the increase.

Here are comparative details:

6 Mos. Ending June 30:	1958	1957
	——$000——	
Gross earnings	6,035	5,713
Less: Exp., incl. int. & depree.	4,025	3,622
Taxes	1,002	1,035
Net profit	1,008	1,057



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The Westinghouse 90 day guarantee on its Mercury Lamps is just *one* of the intangibles that assure you better light and lower lighting costs. Westinghouse Mercury Lamps are designed to give more light for a longer life which means less maintenance, fewer replacements and greater plant efficiency. Coupled with the fact that Westinghouse makes more kinds and types of Mercury Lamps it is easy to see why there are more Westinghouse Mercury Lamps in use today than all other makes combined. Wouldn't it be good common sense to find out about Westinghouse before you buy another lamp?

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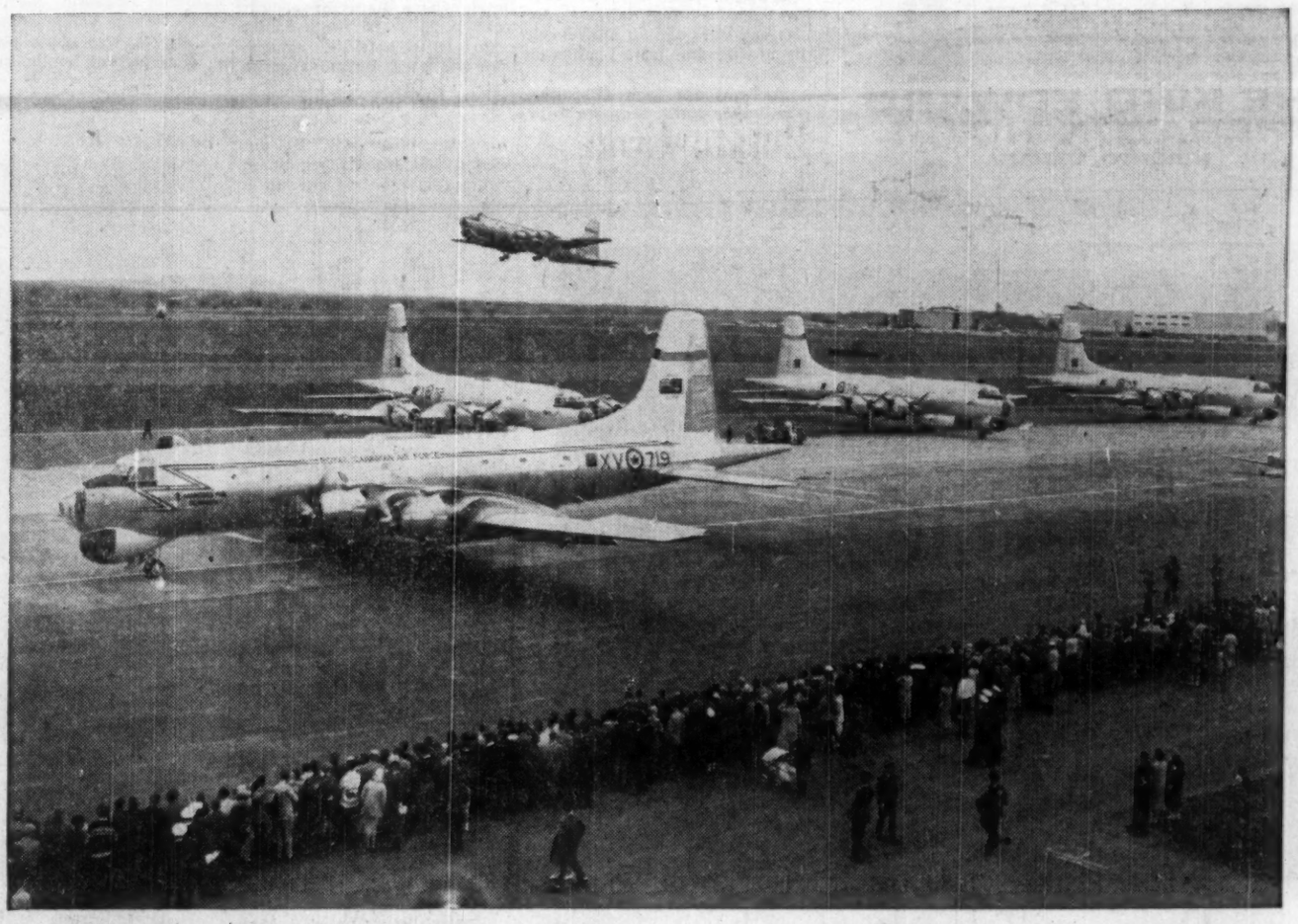

CANADAIR CL-28: the answer to the submarine menace *now in service*

Summer, 1958—In ceremonies attended by Senior Air Force and Navy officers of Canada and the United States, Canadair CL-28's (above) formally entered squadron service with Maritime Air Command of the Royal Canadian Air Force. CL-28's provide a new dimension of sea-safety and will meet or surpass the anti-submarine warfare requirements of friendly countries. They go into service after having been subjected to exhaustive and severe tests and trials under all climatic conditions.

The Canadair CL-28 is Canada's newest long range aerial counter weapon against submarines. It was designed specifically for military planners who must think in terms of submarines that can launch atomic warhead missiles from offshore ocean depths against targets hundreds of miles away. The CL-28 deals with the menace, and provides the capability of destroying them far out at sea, before their vehicles of destruction can be launched.

CL-28's are intended primarily for deep ocean coverage and are capable of flying thousands of miles and of remaining on patrol 8 to 10 hours. They carry the most comprehensive collection of electronic and other detection equipment ever assembled into one aircraft. Once contact is made, torpedoes, depth bombs and other offensive weapons are released.

In service now, the Canadair CL-28 materially increases the already potent strength of Canada's Maritime Air Command.

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POST TRAVEL BUREAU

Where to go – how to go – where to stay

Gibraltar New Tourist Base

The historic, famous Rock has lively holiday flavor . . .

By C. KNOWLTON NASH

GIBRALTAR — This craggy, grey-faced rock, British Mediterranean bastion for 254 years, suddenly has become tourist conscious.

"Gibraltar as a base for tourists" is the cry of the new Gibraltar Tourism Committee.

To give the Rock a holiday flavor, the committee has encouraged building of new hotels, renovation of older ones, addition of luxury swimming pools, construction of a new airport terminal and a sheltered bathing Lido.

And to tempt the shopper, the committee is emphasizing the distinctive Gibraltar tax-free luxuries such as best quality Scotch for $2 a bottle, excellent German cameras for $20 to $30, cashmere sweaters, watches, tweeds, perfumes and other items on which national treasuries normally impose high taxes.

With the Rock as a base for tourists, you are 20 minutes by air or two hours by ferry from exciting Tangier and only 15 minutes by car from the Andalusian hinterland of Spain.

You are also about three hours by car from Torremolinas on Spain's Costa del Sol — that golden strip along the Mediterranean that now rivals France's Cote d'Azur.

Gibraltar is fast becoming a Mediterranean crossroads for tourists.

Italian Line ships made 108 calls here last year. **Home Line** ships also call here and **American Export** liners berth at nearby Algeciras, four miles across the bay in Spain. You also can fly to Gibraltar from London or Madrid.

As you approach Gibraltar, the houses and trees seem to be hanging on to bare-faced rock for dear life. The town itself is a small strip along the base of the rock while crawling up the side are winding, steep roads.

The Barbary Apes, of course, are a main attraction at Gibraltar. There is a legend that when this small band of famous apes disappears, the British will lose Gibraltar. Whether they believe such stories or not, the British authorities are taking stern steps to be sure the apes survive.

Last year more than 22,000 tourists visited the famous St. Michael's Caves, deep in the rock but 1,000 ft. above sea level. They are illuminated and the stalactites and stalagmites glisten in the silence of the caves. The caves slope gently down, but how far they go, nobody knows. Three miles is the farthest anyone has explored.

Gibraltar was the headquarters of General Eisenhower for the North African landings of October 1942 and you can see 24 miles of underground roads, gun emplacements, workshops and hospitals.

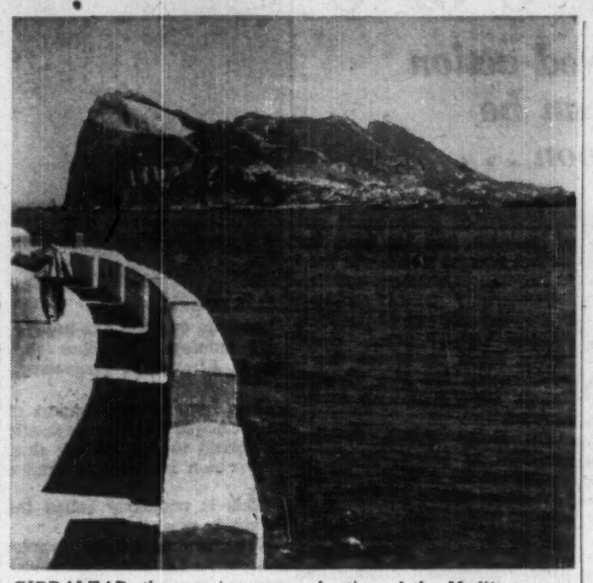
There is plenty of evidence of the Moors on Gibraltar. The Moorish Tower of Homage, built in 711 A.D. is a visitor's "must," says the tourism committee. This historic site is being complemented by the addition of a Moorish museum stocked with original Moorish weapons and finery.

The Moors owned the rock from the seventh to the 14th century when Spain took over. Britain has held it since the 17th century.

Taxis are cheap in Gibraltar — about 25c a mile—and buses are plentiful.

The fanciest hotel is the **Rock Hotel,** where the average daily tariff is $5 or $6 for a double room. Other hotels, all cheaper than the Rock, include **Queen's Hotel,** the **Grand,** the **Continental, Victoria** and **Bristol.**

A Canadian needs only a valid passport for Gibraltar. But you need a visa for visiting Spain. No visa is required for up to three days in Morocco.



GIBRALTAR, the massive craggy bastion of the Mediterranean, is fast becoming a crossroads for tourists. The British fortress, seen from Algeciras, is on the doorstep of Spain and only two hours from Morocco.

Probe Ancient Indian Rocks

The mystery of ancient Indian rock mosaics in the Whiteshell area of Manitoba is attracting new interest.

A weird collection of boulders are arranged in squares, circles and other geometric designs. Some outline the figures of men, turtles and snakes.

Although very little is known of the meaning of these designs, they have attracted archaeologists and historians for many generations. One of the collections is considered the largest known example of primitive art in North America.

First step in restoration-preservation project will be a survey of the mosaics by the Manitoba Historic Sites Advisory Board. Announcement of the survey was made recently by Hon. Marcel Boulic, provincial secretary.

Travel Briefs

Ireland's famous An Tostal festival—art, opera, theatre, folk lore, etc. — will continue for six months next year. One of Europe's favorite tourist attractions the festival has previously been limited to 15 days. Next year's celebrations will start April 1 and continue to the end of September.

* * *

Big game hunting in Saskatchewan is an increasingly popular fall sport. Dates and bag limits for deer, antelope, moose, elk, and bear in various hunting zones throughout the province are available from the Department of Travel and Information, Legislative Annex, Regina.

* * *

The West Indies with a Scandinavian touch. This is offered in a series of eight winter and spring Caribbean cruises in Swedish ship Stella Polaris (Clipper Line). Ranging from 14 to 23 days, minimum fares are from $295 to $670.

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A new, luxury resort — **Montmartre** — will open along Miami Beach's famous "estate strip" in December. The 300-room, "country club" motel resort, will feature a 70-ft. swimming pool, putting green, cabana colony, rooftop solaria for men and women —both with steam rooms, dance studio, shopping plaza and children's recreation room.

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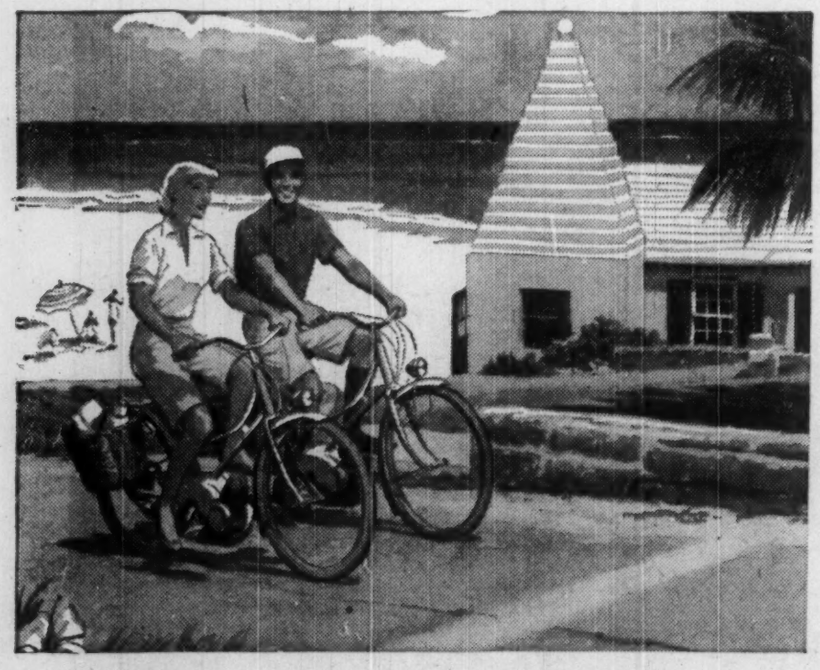

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Freight Rates Move Ingenious

Port parity between Canada-U.S. same except on flour . . .

OTTAWA (Staff)—The Board of Transport Commissioners has come up with an ingenious solution to a move which threatened for a while to throw the concept of freight rate port parity out the window and start a serious rate dispute between U. S. and Canadian railroads.

For generations, freight rates on export-import shipments to and from Canadian ports have been kept as nearly as possible equal to rates to and from U. S. ports.

Rates to Montreal are the same as to Philadelphia. Rates to New York are the same as rates to Halifax and Saint John.

Nearly a year ago, the U. S. roads announced a 6c cwt, handling charge on most, but not all, export-import shipments.

The problem: Should Canadian railroads be allowed to levy the charges too?

The difficulty:

The charges apply on all export-import shipments except bulk grain, coal, coke and mineral ores. Partly because Canada's transportation and export problems are different from those of the U. S., there were Canadian protests.

- **It was said that the charges would handicap Canadian exporters of flour, paper and some mineral products** to European markets, at the same time because of different production problems, making little difference to U. S. exporters of those products.
- **Maritimes spokesmen said the charges would cut shipments through Halifax and Saint John,** striking a serious blow at the economies of these ports.

But if the increases were not applied to export-import shipments at Canadian ports, the Canadian railroads feared widespread upsets in shipping patterns and the possibility of a costly "rate war" with the U. S. railroads.

The transport commissioners' solution announced in a judgment last week, disallows the charges on flour, when shipped from Canadian points to Canadian ports, **but allows the charges on all other export-import shipments.**

The charges will be allowed on flour from Canadian points to U. S. ports and from U. S. points to Canadian ports.

The commissioners concluded that only on flour would the new charge be "discriminatory."

This is because it applied to flour but not to wheat and would put Canadian millers at a disadvantage in the British market relative to Canadian wheat producers.

It would provide an incentive for the U. K. to import wheat and mill it in Britain to the disadvantage of Canadian millers.

The decision means that shipping patterns, vis-a-vis Canadian and U. S. ports will remain, except for flour, undisturbed. Port parity will be almost completely preserved.

Some Canadian flour which might have been shipped to Europe through New York or Philadelphia will now go through Halifax, Saint John or Montreal.

But it won't be a large enough amount to bring complaint, or perhaps even comment, from the U. S. roads.

How about the over-all economic effects of the charges?

When the charges were announced, exporters of flour, wood products, some chemicals and some mineral products told FP that they would be handicapped in European, especially U. K., markets.

The transport commissioners received letters and telegrams of protest from Canadian exporters of these products.

When the commissioners heard the railways' application for the increases last April, there was opposition from the flour milling industry, the Maritimes Transportation Commission, the CMA, the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, Canadian Industrial Traffic League, Canadian Importers and Traders Association and Canadian Exporters Association.

Several groups who had earlier protested the increases did not appear, having apparently concluded that the effects would not be as great as they had imagined.

Both Maritimes Industrial Commission and Canadian Industrial Traffic League spoke generally about the effects the increases would have on Canadian trade with Europe.

The former argued that a "substantial proportion" of Canadian exporters couldn't pay the increases and that putting them into effect would have "serious effects" on Canadian Atlantic ports.

The Quebec Asbestos Mining Association said that overseas buyers might seek other sources of asbestos, **although admitting that Canadian asbestos was in good demand.**

The flour milling industry claimed that most Canadian millers were now just breaking even in European markets and that application of the increases to flour but not to wheat would "whipsaw" them in favor of the British miller and the Canadian wheat producer.

The transport commissioners pointed out in their judgment that they had **never exercised their powers to help industries overcome economic problems caused by geographical location.**

They could alter export-import rates only if the rates were unjustifiably low or if they discriminated against one product in favor of another.

"There is undoubtedly a delicate balance between the marketing of grain and flour. We are of the opinion that the export rates on grain and flour are just and reasonable at present.

"To arbitrarily apply a further charge to flour and not to grain has serious elements of unjust discrimination against the export of Canadian flour and is not justified even on the grounds of maintaining port parity."

Although the commissioners didn't say this, experienced observers suggested that flour was the only Canadian product which would be materially affected in export markets by the charges; and that application of the charges to other exports won't seriously affect their sales in the European market, nor their passage through the Canadian Atlantic ports.

The export-import charges were announced by the U. S. railroads in December, 1957, at the same time, the U. S. roads announced a long list of boosts on selected commodities moving into Canada on U. S. lines.

This was the first time the U. S. railroads have raised freight rates on a "selective" basis (FP, Feb. 8, 1958, April 19).

Thousands of commodities were involved, making up perhaps three quarters of the traffic moving from the U. S. into Canada; the boosts averaged about 3%.

It has long been customary for Canadian railroads to follow the U. S. in rate increases on transborder traffic. Rates on U. S. and Canadian lines between the two countries are kept in balance for the same reasons that the port rates are kept at parity.

The Canadian railroads attempted to follow the U. S. roads by filing increased transborder and export-import rates with the transport commissioners to become effective last Feb. 15.

The commissioners suspended the export-import rates as they applied to traffic from Canadian points to Canadian ports, but allowed all the other increases to go into effect.

The present judgment deals with the export-import rates only.

J. D. MENNELL

has been appointed president and general manager of Pioneer Saws Ltd., Peterborough. The company is a subsidiary of Outboard Marine Corp. of Canada Ltd.

Algoma Central Boosts Payout On Its Bonds

An extra 5% in interest will be paid this year on the 5% first mortgage debentures, stock and bonds, due 1959, of **Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway Co.**

Company has increased the payment to be made on Dec. 1, 1958, on coupon No. 19, from 5% to 10%. This raises the total interest payment for the current year to 20%, a 10% payment having already been made on June 2.

Last year's interest payments totaled 15%.

Proposed new financing (FP, July 5), calls for the issue of new securities in approximately the following amounts: $7.5 million first mortgage bonds; $3.5 million debentures with stock purchase warrants and $5.6 million preferred shares convertible into common stock.

Final details of the new securities have not yet been announced.

114 Stocks Yield Averages 4.19%

The average yield on 114 dividend-paying stocks on the Toronto Stock Exchange, as compiled by Moss, Lawson & Co., on the prices of Oct. 14, was 4.19%, off .07 from the previous week. The current yield compares with 4.39% one month ago and 5.52% in the corresponding week last year.

Here is the yield by the various groups:

	Oct. 14 %	Week Ago %	Month Ago %	Year Ago %
Common	3.85	3.91	4.01	5.11
Pfd. & A	4.84	4.90	4.80	5.52
Mining	4.83	4.93	5.31	6.90
Banks	3.10	3.05	3.22	3.91

New Utility Rules Likely In Winnipeg Gas Picture

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — **Greater Winnipeg Gas Co.** — the new corporate name of **Winnipeg & Central Gas Co.** — has given assurances acceptable to the provincial government that it can meet conditions imposed in the Aug. 18 report of the Natural Gas Inquiry Commission to become sole distributor of gas in Winnipeg and its suburban municipalities.

The conditions were:

- **It would undertake** to put into effect immediately a schedule of rates to sell gas at an average of not more than 90c per thousand cubic feet (mcf) to the average residential customer using 177 mcf per year for space heating and base load.
- **And that it would undertake a program of development** and expansion of facilities to achieve a 75% saturation of the Greater Winnipeg residential district in five years.

The 90c rate has been approved by the utility board, effective from Oct. 1.

The utility board reported to the government this month that "financial projections of the company gave evidence of the feasibility under present conditions that it could achieve the degree of saturation of the residential market within the five-year time limit at a rate not in excess of that recommended in the commission report."

The government last week announced its acceptance of the report.

Some check will be maintained by the public utility board on the company's progress in capturing the residential market.

The government intends to follow all the recommendations of the Natural Gas Inquiry Commission report, some of which proposed amendments to the Public Utility Act which will be introduced at the regular session of the legislature early next year.

The commission said that some of the ambiguities in legislation should be removed.

The company, it said, should be made subject to the same conditions which apply to any other gas utility and bring it within authority of the city of Winnipeg to make regulations affecting installation standards in the city.

Other changes in legislation proposed in the report and likely to be accepted by the government are:

1. A definite term for franchises, for which there is now no terminating date; and provision for re-negotiation of the franchise at some proper time before its termination, in case a municipality doesn't elect to take over the assets.

2. Provision that no utility may start construction or operation under any agreement or franchise until the utility board has granted a certificate that public convenience and necessity require such construction or operation.

3. That basic elements to be included in a rate base to be used for determination of "just and reasonable" earnings of all gas utilities be spelled out in legislation.

4. That "just and reasonable" rate of earnings on the rate base be established from time to time by the regulatory body in light of changing conditions.

5. A uniform system of accounts for all companies distributing as in Manitoba.

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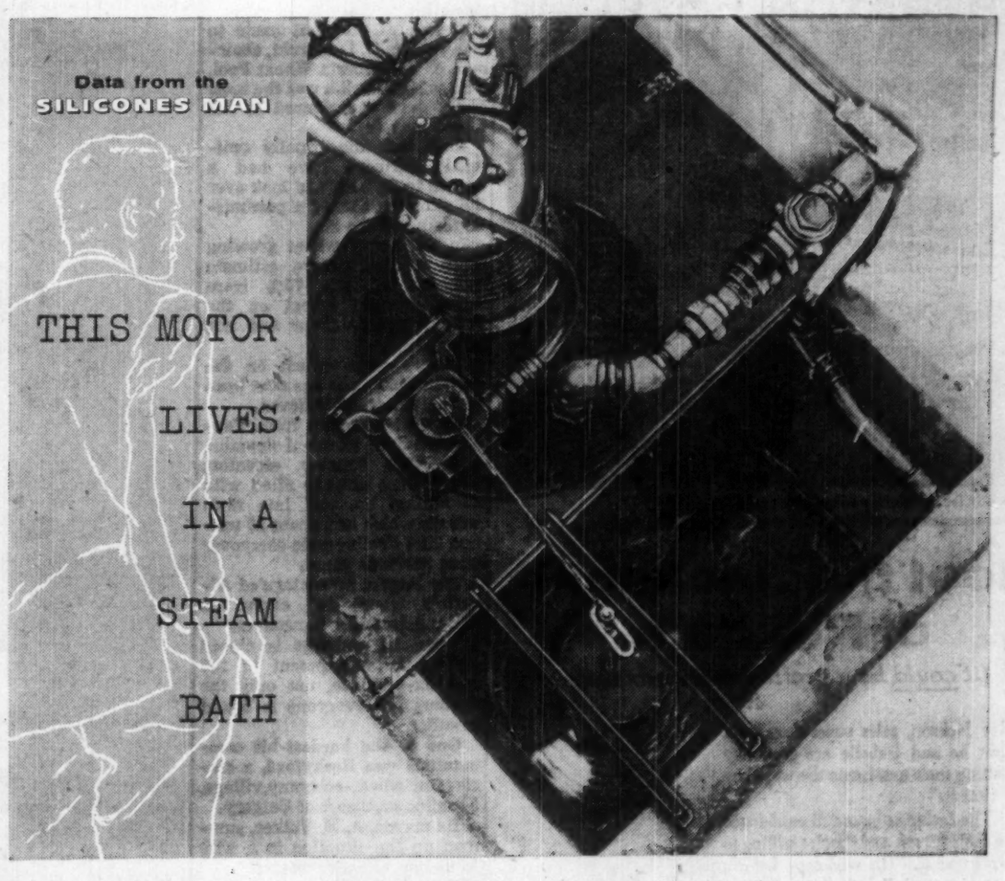

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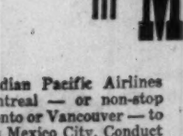

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**compiled from Sales Management's Survey of Buying Power, Canadian Edition, May, 1957.*

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Wheat in Glut Farmers Blame Labor in B.C.

Alberta farmers are plenty mad at the longshoremen, for a strike that piled more wheat on the ground than ever before . . .

Special Correspondence

ROCKYFORD, Alta. — The west coast longshoremen's strike has hurt farm-labor relations.

In Alberta, anyway, it will be a long time before farmers forget the five-week embargo on wheat shipments resulting from the dock strike.

Alberta farmers are well organized, but there has been muttering about 1,500 men tying up the wheat economy of a large section of the province at a most inopportune time.

At the height of the strike there was some talk of sending farmers to British Columbia to load their own wheat into ships.

But the farmers feared repercussions from other organized unions who honored the longshoremen's picket lines.

The farmers don't blame the longshoremen for Canada's wheat surplus, but they found a tieup in their slim lifeline of exports pretty hard to take from both a moral and a financial standpoint.

The end isn't in sight yet — as winter approaches and most of the wheat is still piled on the ground with no place to take it out of the weather.

Albertans are used to seeing farmers pile some of the wheat harvest on the ground.

This year the public did not seem unduly alarmed, though the trade feels that the strike hit the province's wheat economy a body blow from which it will not recover for a long time.

The long-term effects of the strike have not been fully assessed yet by the farmers who were too busy harvesting a 20-bu.-average crop when the strike hit.

The only statement made to date was by G. L. Harold, chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool, who said **the strike was the most costly ever experienced in the wheat industry.**

Now that the usually optimistic farmers have had a chance to sit back and look over the situation there's a pessimistic feeling in the air.

In the heavy wheat growing areas a conservative estimate indicates at least 75% were forced to pile wheat on the ground or into straw and hog wire silos.

There's more wheat on the ground than there has ever been before, the trade believes.

Wheat backed up from Vancouver's filled terminal elevators into 1,710 country elevators which were already filled with 85 million bu. and into farm storage which had about 35 million bu. of deliverable carryover from previous years.

The largest percentage of Alberta's wheat for export is shipped through Vancouver.

When an embargo is placed on the daily shipment of 150 cars ex-province, not only the farmers but everyone is bound to suffer.

One of the hardest-hit communities was Rockyford, a six-elevator wheat-economy village, 54 miles southeast of Calgary.

Its mayor, A. E. Velker, summed up the situation in a wire to Labor Minister Starr:

"Earnestly request immediate action and settlement of longshoremen's strike on Pacific coast to expedite grain movement.

"All elevators full and farmers forced to pile grain on ground.

"Inability of farmers to market grain causes hardship among farmers and businessmen."

Mr. Velker's particular hardship occurred in his own business as an elevator agent for **Searle Grain Co.**

He had orders for many cars of wheat and barley which could not be shipped because of the embargo.

As an agent for an oil company he had thousands of dollars outstanding on his books because farmers couldn't obtain any kind of delivery quota — and still haven't.

Farmers count on at least a one-bu.-an-acre quota at harvest time to assist them to make storage room for the crop as well as pay the harvesting expenses.

Shipments from Pacific coast elevators were at least six million bu. lower than for the same period last year.

There were heavy export commitments for September, some of which were canceled.

It has been charged that only 30% of the farmers have large surpluses of grain on hand — and that the other 70% have no grain to sell.

Mr. Velker said that this situation might apply to some of the areas which don't specialize in wheat growing.

But he outlined the situation this way in the Rockyford district, where there are 65 permit holders who are allowed to make deliveries only to elevators there:

Of the 65, there were only five who had no grain to sell and the reason they didn't have it to sell was they fed it to livestock and marketed it that way.

He finds that acreages have been reduced considerably.

One farmer who has 15,000 bu. on his farm reduced his wheat-growing acreage from 900 acres to 350 acres — and is going into livestock economy.

Should every farmer in Alberta decide to do this with the good prices now obtained for beef cattle and hogs, the Ontario farmer would really feel the pinch of low prices.

This same farmer said he built a temporary storage bin holding 2,000 bu. five years ago and has never opened the granary.

At least one farmer in the Rockyford area has 80,000 bu. stored on his farm.

There is a feeling that many of these farmers with big carryovers are reluctant to sell until a crop failure year because they would get stuck for a big whack of income tax.

However, Mr. Velker says he has talked to some of these men and they all say they would sell if they could and reinvest the money in livestock where there is less chance of being hit so hard with income tax.

The Alberta wheat producers normally expect something to happen.

They say they suffer adversely from the weather, the railroads, big business and the grain companies.

What keeps them going in the face of such adversity?

The answer from one man: "We always hope things will be better next year — if we're still solvent."

Buy your **Canada Savings Bonds** from... JR ESTABLISHED 1857

- On the 13th series you get an attractive interest return—4.19% to maturity in 1973.
- Denominations are $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000 and each individual may purchase up to $10,000.
- The new Canada Savings Bonds are always worth one hundred cents on the dollar.
- They are the safest investment you can make — backed by all of Canada's resources.

Serving Investors Across Canada

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER VICTORIA PRINCE GEORGE LETHBRIDGE MEDICINE HAT REGINA MOOSE JAW SWIFT CURRENT SASKATOON PRINCE ALBERT BRANDON PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE KENORA KINGSTON GALT ST. THOMAS SIMCOE CHATHAM KITCHENER LEAMINGTON WINDSOR

Among apartment owners costs count and Coal is the fuel

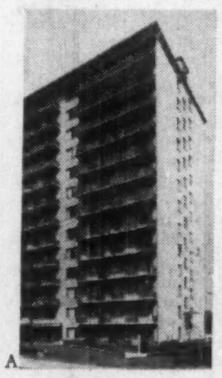
Over 125 Apartment buildings

(Building in the first 5 months of 1958 in Metro. Toronto alone)

purchased Coal burning equipment

(1) To save money
(2) For cleanliness
(3) For convenience
(4) Because coal requires no more man power

In a recent survey made during 1958 it is found that coal is burned in more apartment buildings than all other fuels *combined.* Already one great Realty Company has installed coal burning equipment to heat over 80% of its 3200 apartments in 23 buildings. Another owner with 2 identical 34-suite apartment buildings used coal to heat one (cost per suite $55) while the other was heated with oil (cost per suite $111): has now replaced oil and uses coal to heat all 68 suites thereby cutting fuel costs in half.



A

In apartment buildings, particularly, overhead must be kept to a minimum to ensure fair yearly profit in ratio to money invested and also because re-sale value of the building is based on this net annual profit. That's why more than 125 new apartment buildings—in the first 5 months of 1958—selected coal-burning equipment.

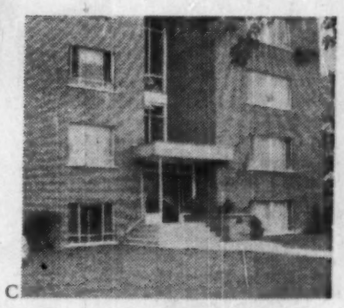
B

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT COAL

Not only is bituminous coal the lowest-cost fuel in most industrial areas but up-to-date coal-burning equipment can give you 10% to 40% more steam per dollar (on the average). Today's automatic equipment cuts labour costs and vast coal reserves plus mechanized production methods offer a constantly plentiful supply of coal at stable prices.

CONSULT AN ENGINEERING FIRM

If you are remodelling or building new heating or power facilities, it will pay you to consult a qualified engineering firm. Such concerns—familiar with the latest in fuel costs and equipment—will effect great savings for you in efficiency and fuel economy over the years.



C

a. Eden Rock Apts.: Owners—Diamond & Shatkowsky Ltd. b. The Gaylord Apts.: Owner—Andrew Ucci. c. Traymore Apartments—Toronto

BCi

BITUMINOUS COAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA
SUITE 303, 32 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO

PROFESSIONAL FUEL ENGINEERING SERVICE: B.C.I. provides a free technical advisory service on fuel economics. We welcome the opportunity to work with you, your consulting engineers and architects. If you are concerned with steam costs write to the address above.

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MOVADO . . . shock-proof, anti-magnetic, 17 jewels.

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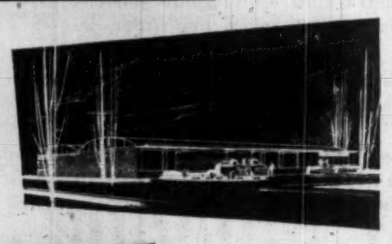
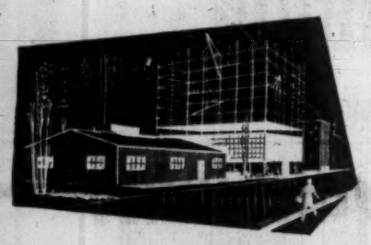
STRAN-STEEL

STEEL BUILDINGS for Industry and the Farm

QUONSET—Job-engineered to help you as working tools for grain storage, machinery and livestock shelter, and other specific farm uses.

BOW STRING—Versatile site-styled buildings for manufacturing, commercial operations, distribution and warehousing.





RIGID FRAME—Popular for industrial manufacturing, warehousing, retail store and municipal or contractor service use.

Stran-Steel's low cost Purchase Plan is available to finance these modern buildings. Only a small initial investment is necessary. Up to five full years to repay.

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QUEBEC and LABRADOR: HILL-CLARK-FRANCIS (QUEBEC) LIMITED, Noranda, Quebec. Branches: Montreal and Chibougamau

NORTHERN ONTARIO: HILL-CLARK-FRANCIS LIMITED, New Liskeard, Ontario. Branches: Sudbury, Espanola, North Bay, Kirkland Lake, Timmins, Kapuskasing, Iroquois Falls

It Costs More to Die In Ontario and Quebec

If Your Estate is $100,000 . . .	Resident of Canada outside Ontario & Quebec	Resident of Ontario	Resident of Quebec separate as to property	Resident of Quebec in community of property
	$	$	$	$
Estate outright to wife:				
Estate tax	2,600	1,300	1,300	900
Provincial duty	nil	8,625	8,000	4,875
TOTAL	2,600	9,925	9,300	5,775
Total tax and duty on above and on wife's death six years later when she leaves estate of $60,000:				
Estate tax	5,200	2,600	2,600	2,200
Provincial duty	nil	10,626	11,000	8,235
TOTAL (two deaths)	5,200	13,226	13,600	10,435
Estate in trust for wife and children, including insurance but excluding furniture, car and personal effects. Income to wife for life plus capital payments as required (est. $400 a year) then on her death residue to two children over 21:				
Estate tax	2,600	1,300	1,300	. . .
Provincial duty	nil	7,095	8,000	. . .
TOTAL	2,600	8,395	9,300	. . .
Insurance payable to estate, then estate outright to wife:				
Estate tax	. . .	. . .	. . .	nil
Provincial duty	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,600
TOTAL	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,600

Source: Canada Trust Co.

Will Capital Migrate?

When Canada's new Estate Tax Act takes effect Jan. 1, the cost of dying in the central provinces will become sharply higher than in the other eight provinces.

Alone among the 10 provinces, Ontario and Quebec will continue to impose succession duties even after Ottawa has abandoned succession duties in favor of a tax on estates.

The result will be a marked difference between total taxes in these two provinces and in the other eight.

Specialists in the work of administering estates see no immediate likelihood that the Big Two will depart from their declared position—which is that the British North America Act gives them prior rights in this field.

The accompanying table compares the taxes and duties levied on four comparable $100,000 estates—the first in any of the eight other provinces, the second in Ontario, the third in Quebec where a marriage contract exists, the fourth in Quebec in community of property.

To illustrate, it is assumed that each of the four estates is composed of assets in these amounts:

Life insurance, payable to wife and owned by deceased	$50,000
Residence, owned by deceased	25,000
Investments	20,000
Furniture, car, personal effects	5,000
Cash	2,000
Total	102,000
Less liabilities (funeral and debts)	2,000
Net total	$100,000

One point not illustrated in the table is that the "penalty" for dying in Ontario or Quebec is heaviest, proportionately, in the smallest dutiable estates.

As estates grow larger, size of the penalty on an Ontario or Quebec resident decreases.

Extra tax payable on the basis of a life interest or trust will in an estate of $200,000 by an Ontario resident, as opposed to a resident of some non-taxing province, is about 22%.

In a $500,000 estate it is about 5%.

In an estate of $1 million, the extra tax is about 6% of the tax payable in one of the other eight provinces.

The anomalies could be eliminated, suggests the Monthly Bulletin of **Canada Trust Co.**, if the governments of Ontario and Quebec adopted one of these two alternatives:

- **An agreement with the federal government** on an equitable distribution of tax collected in these two provinces.

The provinces would then step out of the succession duty field.

This is the more desirable of the two choices, it says.

- **Alternatively, should the two provincial governments continue to levy succession duty,** then some revision should be made to "alleviate hardship caused by unrealistic and completely inadequate exemptions for widows and children," and to avoid duplication of effort and expense in settling almost identical questions with federal and provincial governments.

Desirability of agreement between Ottawa and the two provinces becomes more urgent, contends the Canada Trust, as purchasing power of the dollar decreases and government operating costs increase.

There is every reason to believe, it adds, that the Estate Tax Act can be administered much more economically than the Dominion Succession Duty Act.

However, most experienced men in the trust field see little prospect for a federal-provincial agreement to harmonize death duties.

"There is a good possibility of a wholesale migration of capital," a Toronto trust official said.

FRASER DEACON

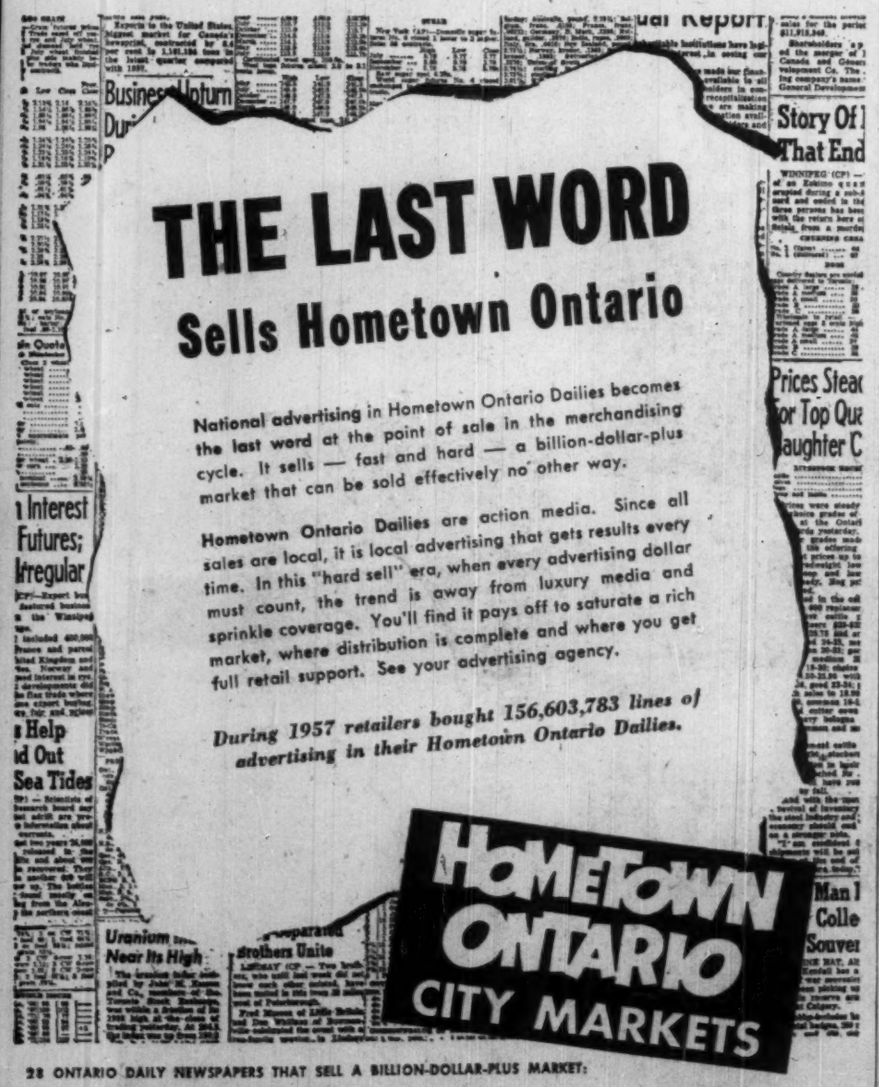
C. L. U.

Estate Planning

Business Insurance • Estate Taxation

330 UNIVERSITY AVENUE

TORONTO 1 — EM. 8-7432



THE LAST WORD

Sells Hometown Ontario

National advertising in Hometown Ontario Dailies becomes the last word at the point of sale in the merchandising cycle. It sells — fast and hard — a billion-dollar-plus market that can be sold effectively no other way.

Hometown Ontario Dailies are action media. Since all sales are local, it is local advertising that gets results every time. In this "hard sell" era, when every advertising dollar must count, the trend is away from luxury media and sprinkle coverage. You'll find it pays off to saturate a rich market, where distribution is complete and where you get full retail support. See your advertising agency.

During 1957 retailers bought 156,603,783 lines of advertising in their Hometown Ontario Dailies.

HOMETOWN ONTARIO CITY MARKETS

28 ONTARIO DAILY NEWSPAPERS THAT SELL A BILLION-DOLLAR-PLUS MARKET:

Belleville Ontario Intelligencer
Brantford Expositor
Brockville Recorder and Times
Chatham Daily News
Cornwall Standard Freeholder
Fort William Times-Journal
Galt Evening Reporter
Guelph Daily Mercury
Kingston Whig-Standard
Kirkland Lake Northern News
Kitchener-Waterloo Record
Niagara Falls Review
North Bay Nugget
Orillia Packet and Times
Oshawa Times-Gazette
Owen Sound Sun Times
Pembroke Observer
Peterborough Examiner
Port Arthur News-Chronicle
St. Catharines Standard
St. Thomas Times-Journal
Sarnia Observer
Sault Ste. Marie Star
Stratford Beacon-Herald
Sudbury Star
Timmins Daily Press
Welland-Port Colborne Tribune
Woodstock Sentinel-Review

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL DAILIES ASSOCIATION

U. K. Trade Commissioner For Regina

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA — The U. K. will open a trade commission office in Regina sometime in 1959.

This was announced last week by **David Stewart-Smith, U. K. trade commissioner, Winnipeg.**

Mr. Stewart-Smith said the office will be opened as soon as administrative and staffing arrangements can be completed.

This should be possible by the middle of 1959.

Reason for the delay: Finding a commissioner who is thoroughly familiar both with this province and with Canada as a whole.

Write with anything—Verifax copies it!

A VERIFAX COPIER REPRODUCES PEN, PENCIL AND CRAYON WRITING AS EASILY AS TYPED DATA

BEING ABLE TO COPY everything on every document is more than a convenience. Often, it's a downright necessity! What good is a copy of a contract which lacks the signatures? Or a copy of an accounting report which leaves out the figures?

A Kodak Verifax Copier handles all the so-called toughies in stride—even those purplish spirit duplicator copies. Gives you 5 dry and complete copies in 1 minute for about 3½c each.

Something else that's mighty important in business: Your Verifax copies will last a lifetime—won't fade or darken. And they're a snap to file, write on, put in binders . . . are not tissue-thin or glossy . . . feel like the letters and reports you handle daily.

Biggest surprise of all is the low cost of a Verifax Copier. You can buy one—the Bantam—for just $110.00—about half the cost of other "low-cost" copiers. Free booklet describes 101 uses in thousands of offices. Mail Coupon below or call your nearest Verifax dealer.

Price is subject to change without notice.

New! Verifax Bantam Copier $110.00

Light, capable, a pleasure to use. Buy them for every department—speed communications inside your company and out!

Verifax Copying

DOES MORE . . . COSTS LESS . . . MISSES NOTHING

MAIL COUPON TODAY

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED
Toronto 9, Ontario

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Gentlemen: Please send free copy of your new booklet, "Versatile Time-Saver for Busy Offices."

NAME _____ POSITION _____

COMPANY _____

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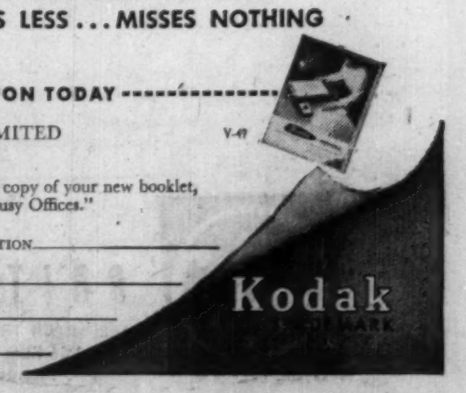


Kodak

YOU AND THE LAW

If you were the judge, how would you have decided this real Canadian court case?

The Will and the Wife

Charles and Gladys were married. Subsequently the husband bought life insurance and named as beneficiary "Gladys, wife of the insured."

Two years later the marriage was declared void ab initio — from the very beginning there had never been a valid subsisting marriage. At the time of the wedding Charles had been mentally incapable of appreciating the nature and significance of the vows. Charles died.

Gladys claimed the insurance: "I am the named beneficiary. Charles bought it for me and intended me to have its protection and security."

The administrator of the Estate replied: "Charles bought the insurance under the mistaken belief he was married to Gladys. He thought he owed a duty to her at the time. Obviously if he was never really married he had no wife to whom he should feel obligated."

Would you give the insurance to Gladys or pay it to the estate for distribution according to law?

Naming Gladys as beneficiary was making a gift to her.

It could not necessarily be said that Charles was induced to make the gift on a mistaken belief. Nor was it fundamental to the gift that she be in fact his legal wife.

In describing her as his wife in the policy Charles did not make it a condition precedent that she be his legal wife.

He had lived with Gladys and had made no mistake as to the nature of the insurance or the identity of the beneficiary.

Gladys received the proceeds.

Based on a decision of the Court of Appeal, Ontario.

By H. T. G. Andrews

Copyright, 1958, The Financial Post.

What's New

New products, new uses, new ideas, new money-makers. We report them here and invite your contributions. Write to 481 University Ave., Toronto.

Cut When You Like

No problem in cutting the grass while it is still wet with a vacuum attachment to power mower which blows grass into vertical position for cutting. The raking problem is solved by the compressed air which blows clippings into a bag.

* * *

Storage Protection

Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, report development of a U. K. compound which keeps potatoes unwilted and free from sprouts until marketing, no matter how long they are stored indoors. Material is applied by a fumigation technique.

* * *

Never Too Hot to Handle

Particularly useful for households where there are young children: A portable fan heater which automatically turns off if knocked over. Also features a specially designed case which never becomes too hot to handle, it is stated.

* * *

Precision Control

U. K. firm has developed a mobile crane especially suited for operation in congested areas. Its hydraulically-operated jib is said to give the driver unusual control. The four-wheeled vehicle weighs only six tons.

* * *

How Green Is Your Lawn?

To simplify gardening chores: There's a water timer which turns sprinkling system on at set intervals. Is attached to faucet so as to release flow. Once set, no further adjustment required.

* * *

Instant Wild Rice

From the U. S. comes news of a low-priced, instant wild rice. This pre-cooked rice sells for 79c, about 20c less than the one-time luxury item. Also available is a heat-and-serve wild rice dressing.

* * *

For the Workshop

Now in hardware stores: An attachment which eliminates need for time consuming turning of hand screwdrivers. Device converts electric drills into power screwdrivers.

* * *

Frontal Hearing

Latest refinement in hearing aids is a unit which features an invisible magnetic ear on the front of eyeglass frames. This frontal attachment is said to result in better and easier hearing.

* * *

Keynote: Flexibility

Of interest to construction industry: A versatile framing angle, fabricated from cold-rolled galvanized steel. Has recurring pattern of slots and holes to provide speed in assembly and maximum structural rigidity. Easily dismantled and reassembled.

* * *

Air Cleaning

For food manufacturers and the pharmaceutical industry there's a jet cleaner which cleans up residue left after packaging. This air cleaning unit uses no brushes.

* * *

New Literature . . .

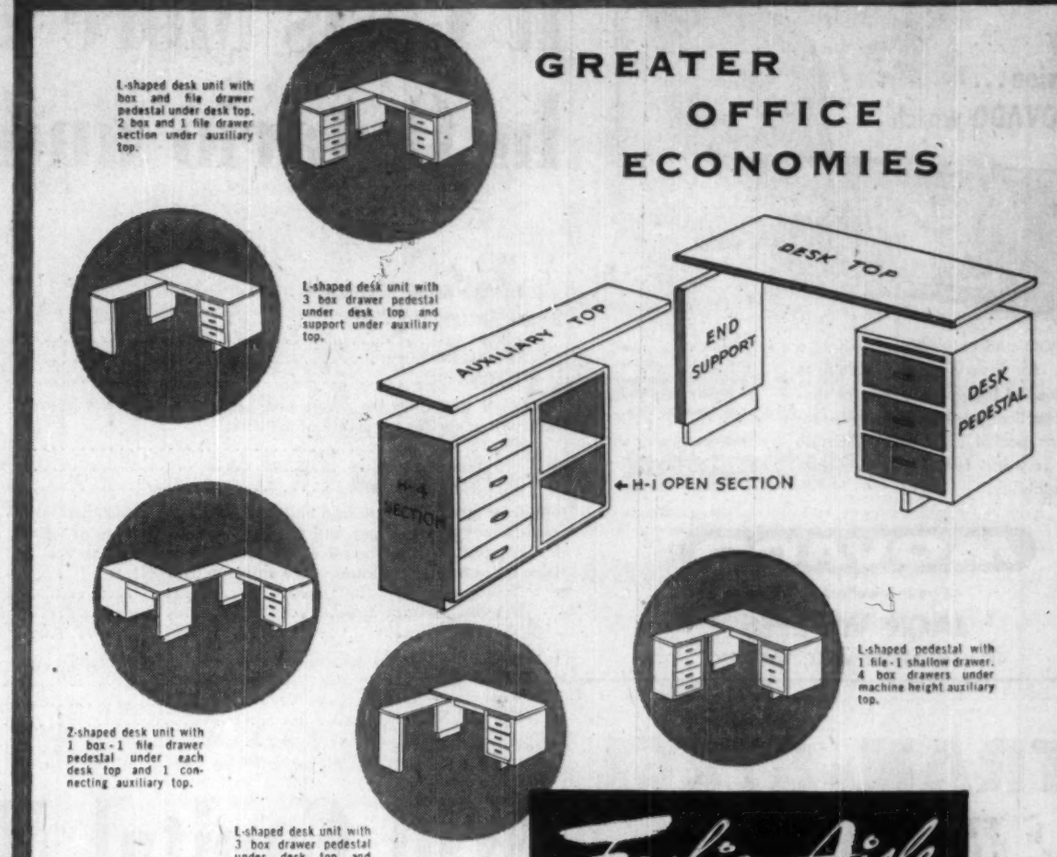
. . . from **Linde Air Products Co.**, Toronto, a six-page folder on flame-cutting equipment . . . from **Canadian General Electric Co.**, Toronto, a 16-page booklet covering portable hook-on recording volt-ammeter . . . from **J. B. Morrison Machinery Co.**, Toronto, catalogue on large diameter gauges.

Toronto Jr. IDA Elects Officers

Victor F. Schuler has been elected to succeed Liam S. O'Brian as president of the Toronto branch of the Junior Investment Dealers' Association of Canada for 1958-59.

Santo Azzarello was elected vice-president, **Peter D. Harris**, secretary, and **Donald I. Eastmure**, treasurer. New directors are **John Graham, Jr., William K. Drynan, Robert I. Mills** and **H. David Ross.**

GREATER OFFICE ECONOMIES



. . . with the NEW **Fashion Aisle** MODULAR FLEXIBLE OFFICE UNITS

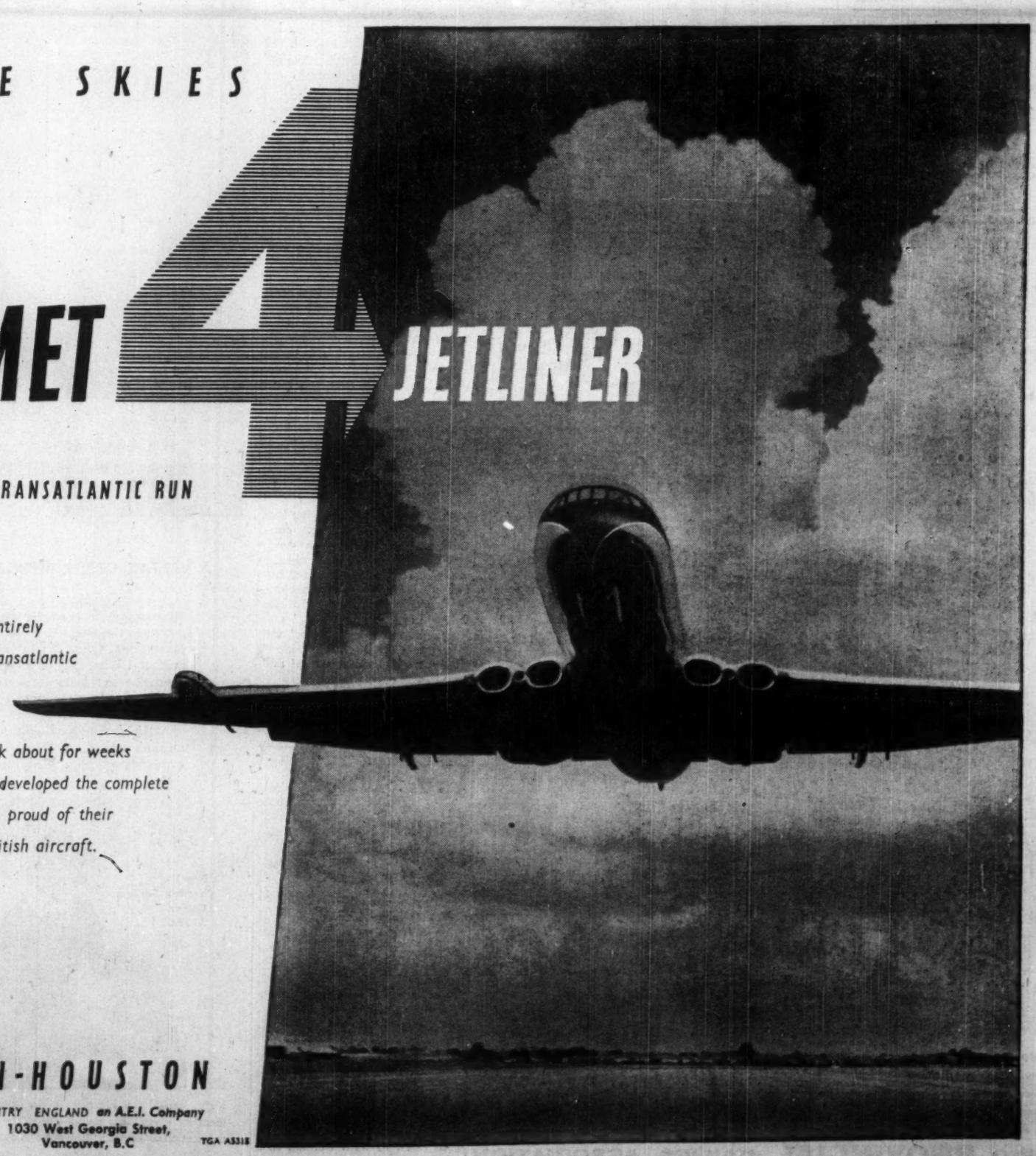
- Available in decorator shades of oak and walnut with regular veneer tops. Or — plastic laminate tops — won't burn, won't scuff, won't mar, at no extra cost.
- Time-and-motion studies combined with engineering know-how to produce the **Fashion Aisle Modular** concept of cost-conscious, functional office furniture.
- Standard units, based on the "L" shaped arrangement of proved efficiency are functionally simplified to meet the needs of the user.
- Write for brochure showing Fashion Aisle Modular parts and arrangements.

PRESTON-NOELTING LIMITED
STRATFORD-CANADA

SUPREME IN THE SKIES

B·O·A·C COMET 4 JETLINER

FIRST JETLINER ON THE TRANSATLANTIC RUN



BOAC now bring you the chance to enjoy an entirely new and wonderful experience. Flight in the transatlantic de Havilland Comet 4 jetliner is smoother, swifter, more restful than anything you have known before . . . something you will want to talk about for weeks to come. British Thomson-Houston designed and developed the complete electric power system for the Comet 4, and are proud of their contribution to the success of this magnificent British aircraft.

B T-H

BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED COVENTRY ENGLAND an A.E.I. Company
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at Toronto's fabulous
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free parking at the door
call RO 6-4392 for reservations

WE HAVE THE UNUSUAL AND "DIFFERENT" CHRISTMAS GIFTS YOU ARE LOOKING FOR

You can choose from an extremely wide selection of distinctive business gifts in every price category. Included, are numbers of attractive food packages, unusual home and office gifts of every description and many exclusive items not sold retail.
We specialize in this field and have experienced resident salesmen in most Canadian cities. Please drop a line to our Clarkson address and we would be pleased to have one of our representatives help you with your gift list.
In the Toronto area a telephone call to CR. 8-6175 will put one of our experienced salesmen at your disposal to help you select the right gift to say "Thank You" to your customers.

Commonwealth Advertising Company Ltd.
CLARKSON, ONTARIO • CR. 8-6175-6
A few salesmen required for exclusive territories, write for details.

"Thrift Season" Savings
to EUROPE by
WHITE EMPRESS

It's timely to travel trans-Atlantic in Thrift Season. Aboard famed Canadian Pacific White Empresses you enjoy luxury living at low cost . . . sparkling entertainment . . . memorable meals . . . and traditional Canadian Pacific service and hospitality. Convenient weekly sailings

TO LIVERPOOL FROM MONTREAL

Oct.	28*	Empress of Britain
Nov.	4	Empress of England
Nov.	11	Empress of France
Nov.	18*	Empress of Britain
Nov.	25	Empress of England
Dec.	2	Empress of France

*Calls at Greenock

Specially Conducted Christmas Sailing
Empress of Britain
from Saint John, N.B., Dec. 12

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT,
or any
Canadian Pacific office.

Canadian Pacific

BALL PENS

Model #E.P. Push-Push

Direct From Factory To You
In Quantity only 20c ea.

QUANTITY	50	200	500	1000
PEN	30c	25c	22c	20c
REFILL	18c	15c	..	12c

Your company name or ad. Gold Embossed @ 3.00 per 100 lines.
Many other styles—Send $1.00 for sample assortment of 4 Pens.

TRUFORM INDUSTRIES
50 Main St. S. Weston, Ont.
Telephone CHerry 1-1971.
Some agencies still available.

Canada's Finest Investment

BUY

Canada Savings Bonds

New series maturing November 1, 1973

Canada Savings Bonds earn good interest: 3½ per cent for the first year and 4¼ per cent for the next 14 years. An average yield per year of 4.19 per cent. Redeemable any time at face value plus earned interest. The maximum purchase for each individual is $10,000 and each member of a family may buy up to this amount.

Denominations $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000

You can buy Canada Savings Bonds for cash or by instalments through your investment dealer, bank, stockbroker, trust or loan company or on the payroll savings plan where you work.

This advertisement sponsored by

The Ontario Paper Co. Limited
THOROLD, ONTARIO

and its affiliate

Quebec North Shore Paper Co.
Montreal, Quebec

U.S. Quotas on Lead, Zinc Under Fire at GATT

OTTAWA (Staff) — Trade Minister Gordon Churchill was in Geneva this week for the opening of the annual session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which had unusually far-reaching discussions ahead of it.

Certain to be raised, either by Canada or one of the other injured countries, was the U. S. quota on lead and zinc.

It was also possible that the U. S. delegation might launch a complaint about Canada's new Customs Act, which the U. S. government claims to be in contravention of GATT. U. S. intentions were not known here when the official delegation left for Geneva, but the Canadians were ready to answer if the new legislation is attacked.

The official Canadian delegation is headed by Maurice Schwarzmann, director of the International Trade Relations Division of Trade and Commerce, and includes officials from Finance, Agriculture, National Revenue and External Affairs.

This is the first GATT session for many years at which Dana Wilgress, recently retired Ambassador to NATO and OEEC, will not be leading the Canadian delegation.

The main business of the session is a direct follow-up on some of the major topics which occupied the recent Commonwealth Conference at Montreal including two matters of direct concern to Canada. They are:

- Protection of agricultural products, and
- Steps to assist the trade of underdeveloped countries.

The GATT members will have before them a report by an international group of experts which makes positive proposals on three related problems which have been bedeviling international trade. (Preliminary drafts of it were also available to the Commonwealth delegates at Montreal and had considerable influence on their discussions.)

Known as the Haberier Report, after the chairman of the group, the document emphasizes the fact that world trade has been growing increasingly unbalanced as between the industrial countries and the underdeveloped countries which depend on agricultural products and primary materials.

And it insists, FP understands, that the industrial countries had better do something about it. Their own prosperity must ultimately depend, it is said, upon the progress of the underdeveloped countries, and it will prove impossible to climb to greater wealth over the poverty of the rest of the world.

Some of the positive suggestions include:

- Commodity stabilization schemes to iron out fluctuations in raw material prices;
- Gerater readiness to admit manufactured imports from the underdeveloped countries;
- Modifications of agricultural policy so as not to close all doors to cheap farm products from countries depending on them.

Even small relaxations of agricultural protection, it is contended, would have quite large effect on exporting countries like New Zealand.

The expert group consisted of Prof. G. Haberier, of Harvard, Mr. Campos, director of the Brazilian Development Bank, Prof. Tinbergen, of the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Economic Studies, and Prof. James Meade, of Cambridge.

Arnold Nordmeyer, the New Zealand finance minister, who spoke vigorously about agricultural protection at Montreal, went to Geneva to repeat his plea.

At Montreal, Canada was on the defensive, insisting on the necessity of protecting our dairy industry.

But in GATT Canada will find itself on New Zealand's side. The fire will be directed at Western European countries.

Germany will be on the mat for maintaining quota restrictions both on farm products and industrial goods; although it certainly has no excuse in its balance of payments.

Canada is interested in this, since our wheat now comes at the bottom of Germany's shopping list: Canadian wheat gets in to make up the deficiency only after agreed quantities have been bought from France and Scandinavia.

A similar problem will arise when the European Common Market is discussed, though there is is little chance of progress on agricultural restrictions or on the proposed common tariff which will not be agreed between the six countries until next year.

There is better hope of some action on tropical products such as cocoa, coffee, tea, tobacco, bananas and peanuts where many Commonwealth countries feel themselves badly threatened by the favorable treatment promised to French and Belgian overseas territories.

Canada also has a direct interest here, because of French plans for establishing a large aluminum plant in Africa and giving it preferential treatment.

IDB Loans Rise To $89 Million

MONTREAL (Staff) — Loans and investments of **Industrial Development Bank** at Sept. 30 — the end of the fiscal year — were $88,843,286, up 1.2% from $87,781,611 Aug. 30.

Disbursements in the 1958 fiscal year at $31.1 million were 3.5% lower than $32.3 million in 1957. Repayments at $14.2 million were up 12.9% from $12.5 million.

In September bank's disbursements at $2.9 million compare with almost $2 million in corresponding 1957. Repayments at $1.8 million compare with $1.2 million in September, 1957.

Here is the comparative statement of assets and liabilities:

	1958 Sep. 30	Aug. 30
Assets	$	$
Cash on hand or in bks.	121,900	30,984
Loans and investments	88,843,286	87,781,611
Prop. held for sale	135,193	135,509
Guar. & u/w agree.	21,089	21,483
Other assets	1,325,421	1,200,731
Total	90,446,889	89,170,318
Liabilities		
Cash paid-up	25,000,000	25,000,000
Reserve fund	10,040,824	10,040,824
Reserve for losses	1,100,000	1,100,000
Bonds & debs. o/s	51,000,000	50,100,000
Liab. under guar. & u/w agree.	21,089	21,483
Other liabilities	3,285,176	2,908,211
Total	90,446,889	89,170,318

$1.7 Million Motor Hotel First of U.S. Chain Here

MONTREAL (Staff) — **Hotel Corp. of America's** first Canadian unit — a motor hotel in Montreal's airport area — will be owned by **Aura Leasehold** of Toronto (**FP**, Aug. 23).

Target date for completion: mid-1959.

The 200-room $1.7 million project will be operated by HCA as a charterhouse unit.

Libman, Mathieson & Wool Associates of Montreal are consultants and brokers.

Roger P. Sonnabend, Hotel Corp. vice-president and general manager, says the motor hotel, financed and built by Canadians, will include elaborate meeting room and banquet facilities.

One feature: An auto check-in point so guests can register without leaving their cars. Access to many rooms will be directly from outdoors as well as from a central inside corridor.

In the midst of multi-million expansion program, Hotel Corp. plans to extend its Canadian operations to Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

New Group or Old One In Windsor Hotel Offer?

MONTREAL (Staff) — An offer to purchase shares of **Windsor Hotel Ltd.** held by minority shareholders is reported to have attracted good response.

As agents for **Ullman & Co.**, London bankers, **Montreal Trust Co.** offered to purchase the shares at $35.

Earlier **International Investment Co.** accepted $35 a share for its Windsor Hotel holdings of 5,000 shares on condition that the offer be extended to all minority shareholders.

What wasn't clear this week was whether the offer represented a bid by a new group or an attempt by the existing interests in control, to add to their holdings bought at higher prices.

Last year a European group, represented by Arvan Goldstein, paid $68 a share for some 68,000 shares held by the Raymond family of Montreal. They acquired other stock on the open market.

Capitalization is 98,387 shares.

Company in 1957 reported a net loss of $181,563 compared with profit of $251,456 ($2.56 a share), in 1956. Volume of business increased but extensive repairs and higher labor costs affected profits.

U. S. Syndicate Buys Another Hotel Here

MONTREAL (Staff) — **Commonwealth Investment Inc.**, a syndicate of U. S. investors, is expanding its holdings in Canada.

It has bought the 400-room Lord Elgin Hotel in Ottawa, is seeking other outlets for funds.

Although Commonwealth is not expected to confine its activities to the hotel field, it has been reported that this is the group which recently acquired the La-Salle Hotel in Montreal.

Sale of the Lord Elgin for $3 million (100,000 shares at $30) was arranged by **Transmundia**, an industrial development company with offices in Montreal. Selling group comprised 60 Canadian shareholders.

Outstanding is a mortgage of $1.6 million.

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New Tariffs 'Significant' For Textile Business Pep

Hard-hit by competition, survival of wool industry rests in Ottawa decisions . . .

By ERIC RICHTER

QUEBEC CITY (Staff) — Although Canadian textile-makers still have little to cheer about, there have been significant changes for the better in their business position.

During the past year, the tariff board has started the first major revision of the textile and clothing tariff in 30 years.

And anti-dumping legislation has been strengthened.

So far these new factors don't seem to have put much extra money in the tills of textile-makers. But the changes have generated new optimism through the industry.

"These events have affected all of us in different ways but no responsible person can avoid noticing the new importance — unfamiliar but nonetheless satisfying — that is being accorded Canada's manufacturing industry."

That's what retiring president George H. Dobbie, Galt, Ont., this week told some 130 delegates attending 36th annual meeting of the **Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association** in Quebec City.

The association — representing almost half the Canadian primary textile industry — covers over 400 separate mills with an annual output valued at $300 million.

In his address, Dobbie said minor increases in the tariff on British wool cloth, though not sufficient to halt the downward course of the industry, **marked the first reversal in nearly 30 years of a "disastrous (government) policy trend."**

He also predicted many Canadian textile-makers would benefit from the fact that foreign producers "must once again deal fairly with the Canadian market or suffer the consequences of strengthened dumping legislation."

Precise effect of these changes on the wool textile makers and knitters is difficult to assess because of the diversity of the industry.

Situation in the wool textile industry has been quite disheartening, according to Dobbie. Canadian shipments were reduced from 20 million linear yards in 1956 to 18 million in 1957. This trend is continuing

During the first six months of this year shipments at 7.8 million yards were 1.7 million yards or 18% lower than in corresponding 1957.

With domestic producers supplying less than half the Canadian market, employment in the mills is at a post-war low.

Business in some other sections of the wool textile industry — while it generates little enthusiasm — is less disheartening.

Canadian demand for carpets is lower than two years ago and domestic production has dropped more than imports.

In the case of wool blankets domestic production has dropped, while volume of imports has been maintained.

Picture in the knit goods section is termed "spotty" by Dobbie who noted sustained pressure from imports.

Production of ladies' nylon hosiery is down from a year ago, as is output of knitted outer and under wear.

Dobbie indicated welfare and even survival of the textile industry depended on further government assistance.

He said tariff increases on British wool cloth were insufficient to put the industry on a sound footing.

The tariff board itself recognized this fact, Dobbie pointed out, when it described the decision on whether the industry was to be allowed to live or "to die as quietly and as painlessly as possible" as a matter of high government policy.

In recommending the higher tariff on wool cloth, the board termed the increase "a measure of assistance that will permit it (the Canadian wool cloth industry) to continue the fight for its existence at least until such time as there may be enunciated, by proper authority, a carefully considered decision in high policy regarding the future of the Canadian wool cloth industry."

"In these words is the answer to our survival," Dobbie said.

"As there is very little we ourselves can do to become more competitive with producers of foreign countries, the answer to the problem must lie elsewhere —and in this case with the Canadian government."

Natural 'Fluoride' Water Slashes Rate of Cavities

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON—Fluorine, occurring naturally in water supplies, has resulted in an excellent dental health picture in three communities of Saskatchewan.

A test group of youngsters from Loreburn, Strongfield and Hawarden (centres recently found to have naturally fluoridated water) were examined by representatives of the Saskatchewan College of Dental Surgeons.

The findings:

- 60% of pre-school children had no cavities.
- 30% in the age group six to 14 were cavity-free.

Compare these results with findings in a control group of children from Perdue, Kinley and Harris, where water supplies are neither naturally nor artificially fluoridated.

- 5% of pre-school children had no cavities.
- .5% were cavity-free in the age group six to 14.

Dr. J. J. Schachter, of the Saskatchewan College of Dental Surgeons, directed the studies, and comments that they confirm the value of fluoridation.

Prince Albert citizens will vote this fall on whether their water supply will be fluoridated.

Saskatchewan centres with artificially fluoridated water supplies are Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Assiniboia, Swift Current, Weyburn, Wynyard and Eston.

Short Position Lower at Mtl.

MONTREAL (Staff) — Short position on the Montreal Stock Exchange Sept. 30, 1958, was 18,055 shares in 32 issues, down 334 shares and one issue from the position Sept. 15.

Main changes include:

Aluminium	+791	Hudson Bay	—100
Brown	—150	IAC	+100
Dist. S'grams	—105	Price Bros.	+300
Great Lakes Paper	+125	Que. Nat. Gas	—640
Home A	+100	Steel Co.	+100

Short position on the Canadian Stock Exchange Sept. 30, 1958, was 89,160 shares in 62 issues, down 7,610 shares and three issues from the position Sept. 15.

Main changes include:

Abitca	—2,500	New Hosco	—3,800
Campbell Chib.	—1,200	New Mylamaque	+1,000
Central Del Rio	+800	Opemiska	+900
Cochenour	—3,000	Orchan	+4,700
Cons. Sudbury	+2,000	Portage Trans Mountain	+3,000
Continental Mining	—2,000		+2,875

Here is the actual short position on the Montreal Stock Exchange Sept. 30:

Issue	Shares	Issue	Shares
Abitibi	1,275	Interprov. Pipe	150
Algoma	100	Massey-Ferguson	100
Aluminium	8,365	McColl-Frontenac	200
B.C. Forest	400	Mtl. Locomotive	100
Brown	300	Noranda	400
Canada Cement	400	Pacific Pets	1,300
Cdn. Oil	100	Price Bros.	200
CPR	200	Que. Natural Gas	500
Cockshutt	200	Shawinigan	200
Cons. Mining & Smelt.	450	Steel Co.	825
Dom. Bridge	100	Trans-Can. Pipe	895
Dom. Stores	250	Winnipeg & Cent. Gas	100
Fraser	250		
Gt. Lakes Pap.	975		
Home A	200		
Hudson Bay	400		
Ind. Accept.	100		
Int. Nickel	2,120		

Here is the actual short position on the Canadian Stock Exchange Sept. 30:

Issue	Shares	Issue	Shares
Alscope	1,500	New Hosco	1,100
Barnat	4,400	New Mylamaque	3,500
Bateman	1,000	New Pacific	500
Belcher	1,500	Nickel Rim	1,400
Calgary & Edmonton	100	Northspan	3,100
Campbell Chib.	8,200	Opemiska	2,800
Central Del Rio	17,800	Copper	8,200
Cochenour	200	Orchan	3,000
Cons. Denison	400	Portage	500
Cons. Paper	2,175	Provo Gas	200
Cons. Sudbury	2,000	Que. Telephone	850
Contl Mining	1,000	Steep Rock	4,525
Copper Rand	3,300	Trans Mountain	1,000
Ford A	310	Union Gas	100
Little Long Lac	400	Utd. Asbestos	11,800
Minn & Ont. Paper	300	Utd. Oils	

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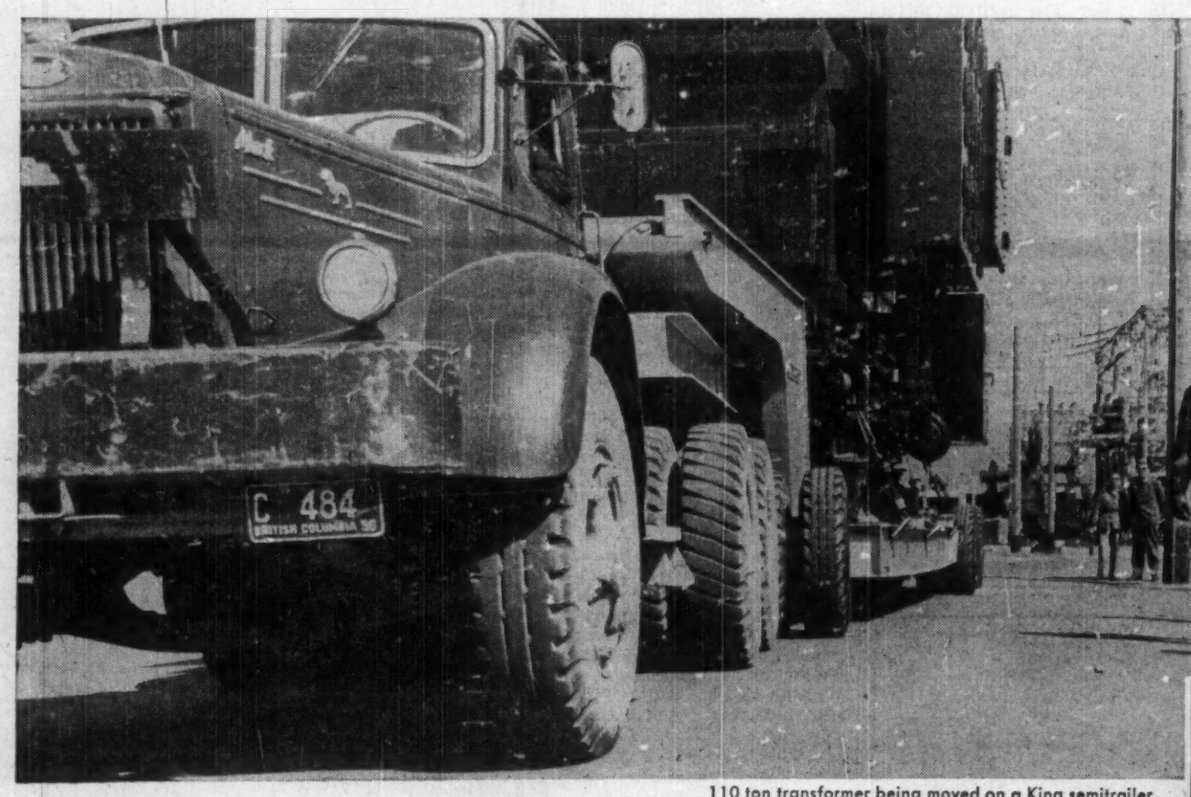
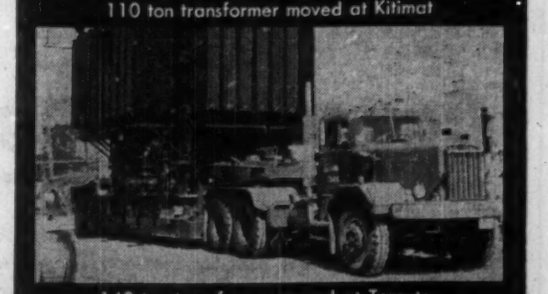
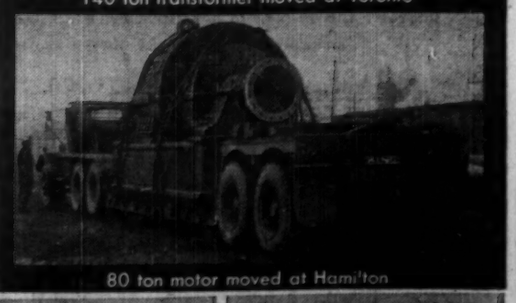


110 ton transformer being moved on a King semitrailer. Another view is shown at right.

110 ton transformer moved at Kitimat



140 ton transformer moved at Toronto



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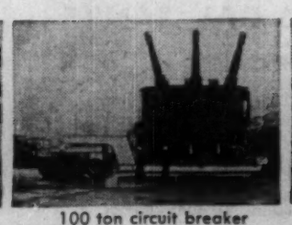

100 ton circuit breaker

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100 ton transformer

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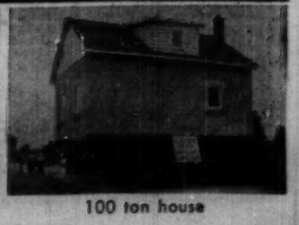

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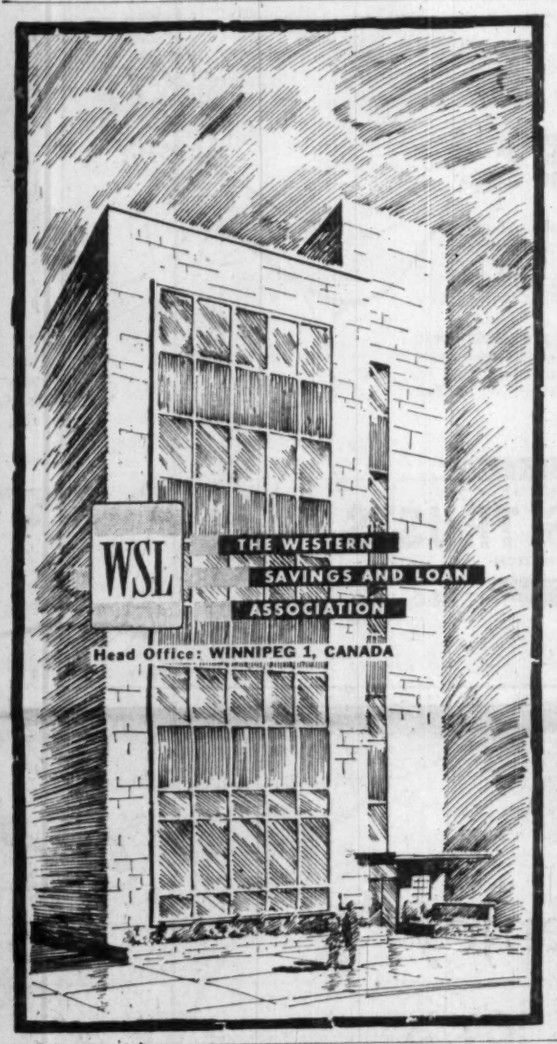

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Avert Showdown On U.S. Textiles

Manufacturers agree to give Canadian inspectors information on cost of production

OTTAWA (Staff) — U. S. textile manufacturers have, by a last minute change of front, averted the immediate application of Canada's new customs law, which would have sharply raised the dutiable value of half a dozen types of cotton fabrics.

A meeting held at the end of last week in New York, between representatives of the textile manufacturers and Canadian customs officials, reversed the Americans' previous refusal to open their books for Canadian inspection.

If, as now expected, Canada's specially-recruited staff of inspectors is able to get definite information about the U. S. manufacturers' costs, the new Customs Act provisions will not be invoked unless it is shown that these cotton piece-goods are being sold here for less than the cost of production plus a reasonable allowance for gross profit.

Canada's first steps to implement the new law on valuation of imports have been taken privately so far, but they have had a certain drama.

And they provide important evidence for Canadian, as well as foreign businessmen, about how the government intends to use its new powers.

The outstanding conclusions, from the story so far, are:—

1. The new power to impose dutiable values based on cost of production is not going to be used arbitrarily. It certainly is not going to be used to provide a safe refuge for every Canadian business which finds itself bothered by import competition.

From the actions so far, the government seems resolved to act against foreign exporters who try to sell here below their economic cost. But it appears equally resolved not to act against any foreign producer who can genuinely prove that his costs are lower than Canadian costs and that he can sell here cheaply and still make himself a reasonable profit.

2. Since the intention is to apply the new law literally, and not arbitrarily, the government will not tolerate foreign manufacturers' attempts to conceal their real costs of production.

Section 39 — which authorizes orders-in-council fixing dutiable value at cost of production plus a reasonable gross profit — is backed up by Section 40, which authorizes the Minister of National Revenue to determine his own method of assessing value whenever information is withheld about the real costs of production.

U. S. textile manufacturers came very near having Section 40 used against them. Until the meeting at the end of last week, they had refused to open their books or to provide cost information to Canadian officials.

The trade journal of the New York textile trade even stated that this refusal to cooperate with Canadian authorities had the support of the U. S. government. It said that the manufacturers had consulted Washington, and had been informed that they were acting properly because the State Department believed that the new Canadian Customs Act contravened GATT.

At the very time of the New York meeting, which reversed this early stand, authorities in Ottawa were taking the first steps to implement the new anti-dumping provisions.

Two alternatives were under consideration.

Under section 39, valuation based on cost of production can be used only after the passage of an order-in-council covering a particular class of goods. Half a dozen items were being considered such as printed cotton fabrics.

These orders-in-council can only be passed on the recommendation of the Minister of National Revenue, who must report that "he is satisfied that material injury has been or may be caused to an industry in Canada . . ." by the import of goods at less than the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

Since the band of about 36 Canadian officials who had been recruited and trained specially for this work had, at that time, been refused the information necessary to establish cost of production beyond a doubt, the question arose as to how the minister could be "satisfied" that sales were being made below cost.

There was plenty of evidence from U. S. trade papers and other sources quoting textile manufacturers' complaints about being "forced to sell below cost" and "operating at a loss." This might have been enough.

But the alternative under serious consideration was to resort immediately to section 40, which provides that "where sufficient information has not been furnished . . . the cost of production . . . shall be determined in such a manner as the minister prescribes."

It appears probable that a strong reminder about section 40 was what finally brought the manufacturers into line.

At any rate the next thing is for the Canadian inspectors to make a thorough investigation of what U. S. costs of production really are. After that, the minister will have firm grounds on which to decide whether to apply for an order-in-council under section 39.

The obstruction by American manufacturers, which should now be ended, was quite unexpected here.

The customs authorities were prepared to implement the new valuation provisions as soon as they became law.

Staff had been augmented and it did not take long to despatch about 36 inspectors to the United States to visit factories whose sales to Canada might be suspect. They included new recruits, mostly young men not long out of university, but these were stiffened with a fair sprinkling of men with long experience.

Powell River Planning Non-Newsprint Products

MONTREAL (Staff)—**Powell River Co.** says it will build the first fine paper mill in Western Canada.

Company says the mill is in the engineering stage, will have a 12,000-ton capacity.

In a Montreal speech, M. J. Foley, president of the big west coast newsprint-maker, said Powell River also has engineering under way on a 90-tons-daily plant to turn out composite board. It will use cedar waste.

Foley indicated these projects would cost $7.5 million, be finished by the end of 1959.

He said the outlook for Powell River is excellent in the long term, said present newsprint and pulp price structure looked fairly firm.

"In newsprint, the emphasis is currently off the production side and definitely on the sales side.

"This a healthy and overdue development. We expect another period of rapid growth to begin in the early sixties. We find no reason for pessimism about any of our present wood products," he said.

Asked about competition in the newsprint industry, Foley said that the effect of **MacMillan & Bloedel's** entry into the field has been to reduce Powell River's current operating level to 80% of capacity, from a former 85%-90%.

Further competition is expected to come from newsprint mills operating in the southern U. S.

Fine Paper Output Off

MONTREAL (Staff) — Canadian fine paper shipments in August were down 2.3% from the year before, to 20,189 tons. The decline for the first eight months was 1.4%, to 169,289 tons.

Production in August was off 6.8% to 19,837 tons. In the eight months, the drop was 2% to 170,378.

Shipments to Canadian consumers fell in August by 1.1% and in the eight months by 1.4%. Exports fell 17% in August to 1,355 tons and 1.4% in the eight months to 10,426 tons.

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DEVELOPMENT ERA AHEAD

Watch Freight Hassle In Northern Manitoba

New survey indicates fight for more favorable freight rates for commerce out of the Northland...

Wanted: Private capital for northern development.

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — An era of major development is in prospect for northern Manitoba.

Patterned on findings of a survey started in 1956 and released this week, the provincial government is drafting a long-range northland program.

The aim: To create and maintain economic conditions which may help to unlock treasures of undeveloped resources.

The plan calls for:

- **Close co-operation** with private industry.
- **Ways to attract capital** for private investment.
- **Determining kind of projects** economically feasible, what products may be profitably processed.
- **Finding ways to get them to market** areas if they are produced.

The last involves the important question of transportation, partly an extension of present facilities, but more important getting a freight rate structure to replace the present one which virtually excludes shipments to where they can be sold.

This will be the province's first point of attack.

In case favorable rates can't be obtained by negotiation, the report to the government suggests:

- **Acquisition by a provincial** authority of the Hudson Bay Railway and the Oak Point line of the **CNR** from Winnipeg to Gypsumville.
- **Linking the two** by a 200-mile cut-off from Gypsumville to Wekusko on the Hudson Bay Railway 82 miles from The Pas.
- **Then operating the system** as a Northern Development Railway.

The survey was made by **Arthur D. Little Inc.**, Cambridge, Mass., on request of the former Campbell government.

Its 200-page report cites a list of possibilities for private investment and a wide range of recommendations to integrate the north with the developed south.

The government plans will require co-ordination of all its departments and also with federal authority.

The report recommends creation of an Economic Development Board for the North, headed by a full-time chairman appointed by the government for a period of years.

This will be done.

Basic assumption of the report is that northern Manitoba's growth will depend on method and rate of development of its three major resources: Minerals, forests, and hydro electric sites.

Smaller scale industries, fishing, trapping, tourism, and even agriculture, are considered.

In all of these fields, important developments are thought possible in the years ahead.

For most phases of northern development the present barrier is transportation costs.

The major transport need, the report says, is lower railway freight rates to encourage increased use of the present rail system rather than new rail or road construction even though some of the latter may be necessary.

The government-owned Hudson Bay Railway is now operated for the government of Canada on a management-agency basis by the CNR.

For all practical purposes, all rail lines of the North are part of the Canadian National system.

There is no competitive transportation.

In its endeavor to overcome this impediment, the government in the main will follow suggestions of the Little report. These are:

- **Try to get the CNR to establish development or commodity rates.**

In these negotiations the province should raise the question of establishing freight rates low enough to offset the additional freight cost imposed by the round-about back-haul in the route to Winnipeg via The Pas.

- **If this approach isn't successful,** the matter should be pursued with the federal government which has a vital terest in development of northern resources.

Both these attempts will be made in the near future.

Informal discussions have already taken place.

- **If neither of these approaches proves successful** the federal government and the CNR should be asked to transfer the Hudson Bay Railway and the Oak Point branch (161 miles) to an authority appointed by the province.

These should be operated as a Northern Development Railway through agency of one of the major railway companies.

These lines should be linked by the Gypsumville-Wekusko cut-off previously mentioned.

Not directly connected with freight rates there are two other transport recommendations:

- **Construction of a highway** from Manigotagan on the east side of Lake Winnipeg to its northern tip at Norway House.

The cost of this road should be sought from the federal government as part of its northern assistance program.

- **That the Manitoba government declare its willingness** to consider building roads east from the Manigotagan-Norway House highway to the Ontario boundary.

The sixth possibility is water transport from the North down the 300-mile stretch of Lake Winnipeg to Selkirk or Winnipeg.

On basis of consultations with **Patricia Transportation Co.** and **Selkirk Navigation Co.**, both engaged in northern transportation, the Little report concludes this would be impractical and uneconomic.

In spite of this, the government intends to investigate its possibilities more closely. For the present this hasn't been discarded.

Attempts to get lower freight rates will be pursued vigorously the next few months.

The North is already served by basic rail, road, air and water transport facilities, from which the basic rail system, has geological promise and considerable potential value as a source of pulpwood.

At present it is isolated from the rest of the province.

This should be remedied, the report says, by construction of roads previously mentioned.

On air transportation, the province will act on the recommendation that it press the need for improvement of facilities on the Department of Transport.

Regular commercial air services are provided from Winnipeg and Montreal via Ottawa by **TransAir Ltd.**

Several companies, including TransAir, supply charter service with small planes equipped for winter and summer flying.

In addition, there's the Manitoba Air Service used only for provincial service.

Development of air services in northern Manitoba has been hindered to some extent by operating difficulties.

Runways with gravel surface are often made unserviceable by heavy rains and frost heaves.

The area west and northeast of Lake Winnipeg not served by extensions can be made as need arises.

The railway lines are:

- **Hudson Bay Railway** from The Pas to Churchill.
- **The CNR lines...**

—From Winnipeg to The Pas and on to Flin Flon and Lynn Lake.

—Another line from Cranberry Portage to new mines of **Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co.** near Snow Lake, now being built.

—And a spur line, from the Hudson Bay Railway to **Inco's** Mystery-Moak Lake properties.

Transportation-wise, the north has a locational disadvantage in relation to market areas.

This is made worse because movement between Winnipeg and The Pas involves a back-haul up to 210 miles, because of the circuitous route of the CNR.

Should the province be unsuccessful in negotiating a satisfactory rate agreement with the CNR the report suggests that attempts be made to interest mining companies, the Department of National Defence, the Manitoba Hydro Electric Board (in case a decision is made to build the Grand Rapids power plant) and other interests likely to benefit.

The idea: To see if they would participate in financing construction of a Northern Development Railway.

For road facilities, the North has two all-weather highways:

- **One a gravel surface route** from The Pas to Flin Flon.
- **The other also gravel surfaced** from Wekusko to Snow Lake.

A third is being built from Simonhouse on the Flin Flon highway to Snow Lake, a distance of 68 miles.

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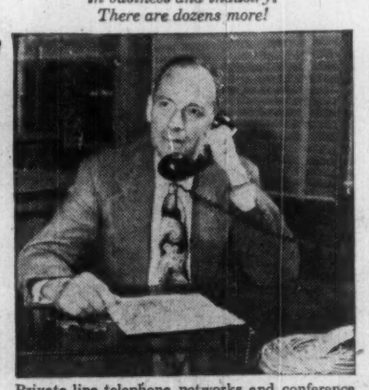

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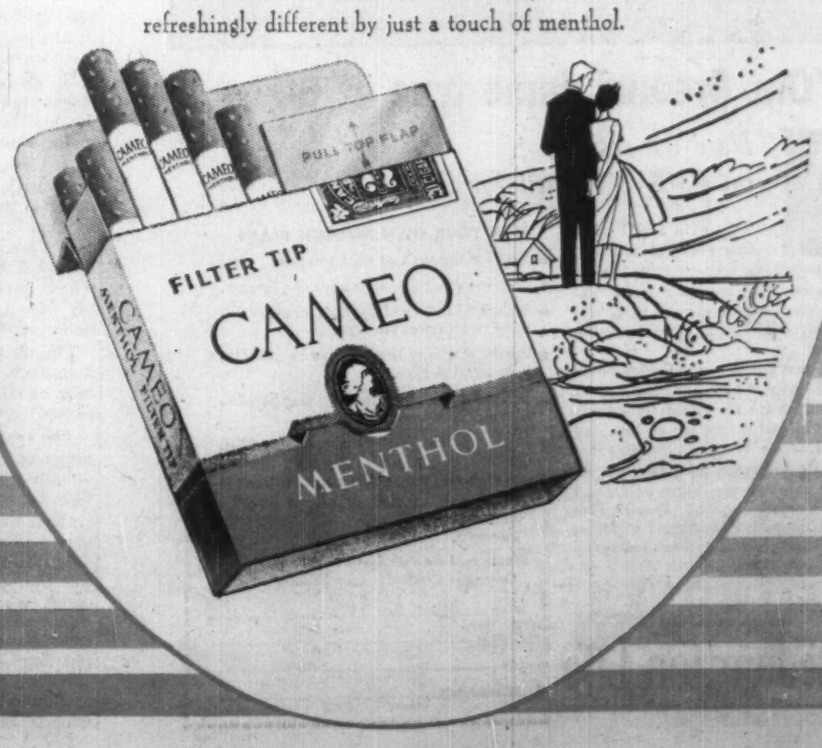

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IF BARRIERS GONE

New Forest Industry In Manitoba by '61?

Manitoba ready for a 400-ton-per-day newsprint and pulp operation.

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—A major forest products industry can be expected in northern Manitoba within the next two or three years.

That is, if the provincial government finds ways of removing present barriers holding back utilization of available resources.

This is a conclusion in a report of **Arthur D. Little Inc.**, U. S. consultant firm engaged by Manitoba's former Campbell government in 1956 to make an economic survey of the Northland.

The area which can most adequately support a big project is the Nelson River, Lake Sipiwesk, and Cross Lake regions.

They have large stands of spruce and other woods adequate to supply a newsprint and pulp operation with a capacity of at least 400 tons per day. This would require an estimated investment of from $30 million to $35 million.

The north also has resources to support a number of smaller forest production projects; semi-chemical pulp, hardboard, and plywood are suggested in the report.

Over the last three years, possibility of an industry of this kind has been scouted by interests in eastern Canada, the U. S. and the U. K.

Obstacles to final decision have been distance from market areas and high transportation costs.

These are problems to be solved by the Manitoba government, which the report says is possible and if they prove successful one or more new industries are probable.

The north country has 27.3 million acres of productive and potentially productive forest land.

The Little survey divides it into four areas, the first the one already mentioned for which power could be made available on comparatively short notice from the Kelsey plant on the Nelson River now being built.

The others are:

- **The Pas district** which includes the Grand Rapids area.

This area has wood of less desirable species and more thinly spread than in the Nelson River area.

A power development at Grand Rapids which could conveniently supply The Pas, the report says, would probably lead to industrial development within three to seven years.

- **Churchill River region.**

Considerable timber is available, development of which would be stimulated by availability of power.

But this is not expected in less than 10 years, since the Nelson River and The Pas offer more attractive immediate prospects.

- **Gods Lake area.**

This has timber of considerable potential value, but its industrial use is unlikely unless new mineral discoveries lead to establishment of power and transmission facilities.

In the over-all development picture there are three disadvantages:

- **Fire damage,** which has caused a low average age and size of tree.
- **The continuing** hazard of fire.
- **And (most serious) freight rates,** which limit potential markets.

These are problems of the Manitoba government.

The report says the province should:

- Increase its annual expenditures for northern fire protection, including the inaccessible Gods Lake area, to a level at least equal to that incurred in the rest of the province.
- Take steps to reduce level of rail transportation charges.

The transport handicap is indicated in rates quoted by **Canadian National Railways** for newsprint shipments from northern areas of Manitoba to Western Canada markets.

These, the report says, are higher on the average by about 25% than those in effect for newsprint shipments from the **Manitoba Paper Co.** plant at Pine Falls for the same length of rail haul.

"Recently quoted rates," the Little report continues, "for movement of newsprint from northern Manitoba range from 100% of class rates to Canadian points to 32% of class rates to certain points in the U. S.

"The application of this imposes a freight charge of $34 on a ton of newsprint to Winnipeg, a distance of 724 miles; and $50 to Fort William, a distance of 1,157 miles; but only $16.50 to Duluth, Minn., a distance of 1,100 miles.

"The result is that it restricts a northern Manitoba pulp mill to serving U. S. markets.

More than 99% of northern Manitoba's forest area is crown land administered by the Manitoba Forest Service.

Private holdings are 624,171 acres of which 330,515 are productive forest land.

These holdings are mainly south of The Pas and not in areas of great importance for industrial development.

The report makes 38 specific recommendations under eight headings.

Some of the main ones:

- Request **Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co.** to make available its services as a custom smelter of copper concentrates to mines in Manitoba.
- **Increased geological mapping** of areas which appear favorable to reconnaissance mapping conducted by the federal government or by private companies.

At least two more should be added to the provincial survey permanent staff.

- **The government should seek methods of working with the mining industry** on a shared program of basic research on the range of subjects fundamental to development of exploration technology, leaving improvements and instruments to private companies.

Since the proposed research would be of national as well as provincial importance, collaboration should be sought with federal institutions and universities.

- **Extension of authority of the director of mines** to grant geophysical reservations to cover the whole province.

Legislation should be considered to permit exclusive exploration permits, specific concession areas, negotiation of rights, privileges and government support to accompany the exploration permit or concession.

- Publicize more aggressively opportunities for investment, as well as the rights, privileges and concessions the government is prepared to offer to responsible and satisfactorily equipped exploration companies.

Electric power resources:

The report recommends establishment of a Northern Power Grid System to make electric power available to existing mines and communities and encourage growth of new industries.

The Kelsey plant on the Nelson to be completed in 1960 is primarily to service the **Inco** project.

South of the Kelsey plant actual or potential new power demands exist at four points, namely:

1. In the Snow Lake-Herb Lake areas where new mining development is active.
2. At Flin Flon where both the town and Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. are facing a growing shortage.
3. At The Pas where rapidly increasing power demands require either extension of the existing diesel electric plant or supply of bulk power from a major hydro-electric source.
4. In the Thicket Portage area on the Hudson Bay Railway where it is proposed a major woods operation be established.

The power demand in northern Manitoba for the present and foreseeable future will not support initial operation of this proposed system.

It seems unlikely, says the report, that it would not become self-supporting within five to 10 years.

Creation of a northern development fund is recommended and in the interim this could provide development expenditures, the amount depending on the rate at which power consumption increases.

Since the proposed grid system would cover a wide area of potential mineral wealth, prospects for increased power demand seem good, particularly if a pulp and paper mill is established in the Thicket Portage area.

There is also the suggestion that at some time an interconnected system embracing a Saskatchewan River development and certain developments on the upper Nelson, in combination with steam generation in southern Manitoba, can be developed to supply the southern Manitoba system at annual costs comparable with continued expansion of steam generating stations.

There are other recommendations with respect to development of the fishing industry, and other manufacturing and service industries.

Thirteen deal with local government problems.

Whatever part of the recommendations are implemented, and an immediate start is being made on the freight rate problem, a great part of the direction will come from the proposed Economic Development Board which the government intends to appoint.

The report suggests that the Board have at its disposal a development fund to finance special projects and provide development subsidies.

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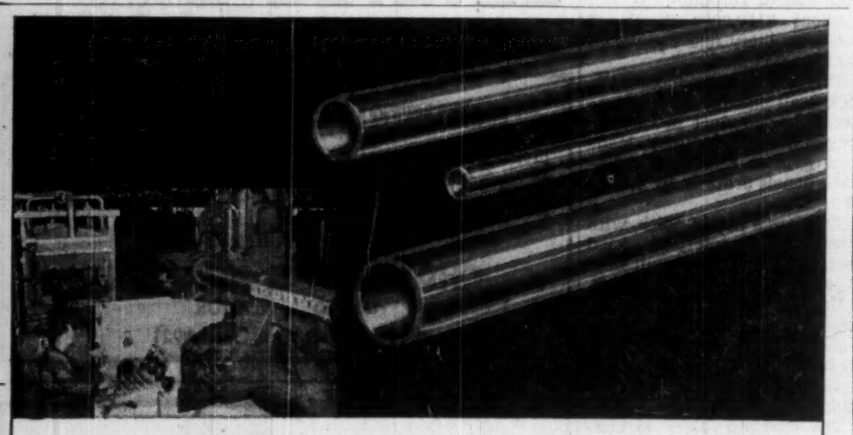

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Looking at Real Estate:

In Saskatoon

(No. 15 of a series)

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Housing Demand at a Premium

In July of this year, Saskatoon's population passed the 80,000 mark.

This means that the population of the City of Bridges has doubled in the last 15 years.

This phenomenal growth has been steady and reasonably well organized in spite of the fact that no one would have dared forecast such expansion 15 years ago.

The city is still growing and out of it all has emerged a city planning department, headed by a qualified planning engineer, which plans and directs future expansion to the benefit of all.

Growing with the city has been the responsibilities and role of the local real estate man. He, too, has benefited from this expansion since a great demand was created for the commodity he sells.

Today, the real estate business is good and the future looks even better.

These facts justify this optimism:

August this year produced 128 housing unit starts in Saskatoon and 96 completions. This brings total of housing starts for 1958 to 986 as compared to 755 to the end of August, 1957.

This represents a total expenditure of $8½ million in housing alone up to Aug. 31. This is close to $3 million above a similar period in 1957.

Total 1958 building permits to the end of August amounted to about $15 million.

The **Hudson's Bay Co.**, has purchased additional land and presently has under construction a new modern store which will cost an estimated $3 million when finished.

A new office building is nearing completion and it will soon add some 27,000 sq. ft. of rentable office space to the downtown area.

Saskatoon welcomed the recent announcement of the go-ahead on the South Saskatchewan River dam which cannot help but benefit the city.

Demand for housing continues and residential rental accommodation is at a premium.

Real estate sales are setting new records as indicated in the expansion and sales volume of the co-operative listing and selling service.

The rapidly expanding oil and gas industry in Saskatchewan has spurred up the whole distributive and manufacturing field and new industries are coming into the city.

Saskatoon is blessed with an abundance of land for both residential and industrial expansion —thanks to the foresight of city fathers and planning department, which, a few years ago, acquired considerable suburban land from the adjacent rural municipality.

This tremendous growth has not been without problems. The extension of sewer, water and power lines and the building of new schools to keep pace with the population required finance and administration. New pavement and sidewalks had to be laid, labor and material costs have gone up and taxes followed.

Industry

Growth and expansion in industry in Saskatoon has been steady, if not spectacular, because it has basically an agricultural economy.

More recent has been the construction of a $4-million fibreboard plant to manufacture and sell various types of wall-board in this area.

The **Potash Co. of America** has embarked on a potash mining project nearby that will represent a $25-million investment

GORDON E. RACINE
President of the Saskatoon Real Estate Board, has been in the real estate field since 1937. He joined the real estate department of LaRoche - McDonald Agencies Ltd., as partner in 1953.

before it gets into full production later in 1958.

Announcement was made recently of a large steel company setting up in this area which will employ up to 500 men. Established industries include **John East Iron Works, Intercontinental Packers Ltd.**, three large flour mills, a flax processing plant, and **Royalite Oil Refinery,** not to mention dozens of smaller industries essential to local economy.

Land is available for new industries with costs ranging from $1,200 to $3,000 per acre.

Expansion is evident everywhere with machine companies, wholesalers, truckers and warehousing gradually moving to the edge of the city where this land is available.

Construction of the South Saskatchewan River dam promises more industry for this city which is so well located and equipped with natural gas, electrical power, and water. Saskatoon looks for steady improvement in industry in the years to come.

Offices

Saskatoon has sufficient office space to look after immediate demands.

A new downtown office building is nearing completion and a general office shuffle will soon take place in the downtown area.

A group of local doctors are planning and hope to build a new medical building downtown which would cost over $1 million. This is still on the drafting boards although the site has been chosen and the land acquired.

Up to this time there has not been a strong migration of offices to the outer sections of the city. General opinion seems to be that Saskatoon has not yet reached the stage of growth that would require such a movement.

Organizations which don't require downtown business locations have been relocating in the outer limits of the downtown business area mostly to relieve their parking problems and possibly for some relief in rent.

Rents vary widely depending on location and services. Good space can be had for $3.25 per sq. ft. with $2.50 per sq. ft. being the low and $4 the high. The demand for the better class of office space is not strong at the moment and rents tend to be steady.

Stores

The $3-million store for Hudson's Bay Co. will replace the present store and increase the firms facilities.

Safeway Stores is keeping up with the growth of the city and has built three new supermarkets in the past two years.

Simpsons-Sears keeps adding to its rented store space and rumor persists that this organization will some day build its own premises.

O. K. Economy Stores, a locally owned grocery chain, has been expanding continually and is keeping up with the Safeway.

It is known that **Loblaws** and **Dominion Stores** have been looking over the city and it's hoped that either or both of these organizations will come into Saskatoon in the near future.

A new modern shopping centre was built in southeast Saskatoon in 1957, representing an investment of close to $400,000.

There are no plans for future projects of this type although the city planner has made provision for shopping areas in the new subdivisions as they are released.

Houses

The housing boom continues and the demand for living accommodation is strong.

Construction of new houses has slowed somewhat in the past two years because of restricted lending and general shortage of mortgage money.

This is perhaps a blessing in disguise since a city of this size cannot afford to be over-built with houses, and, furthermore, the slowed program has resulted in a better type of house by project builders.

The average bungalow in the 1,050 sq. ft. class can be bought here for about $12,800 including land; garage and pre-serviced land extra.

There is a tendency toward larger lots with front drive-in garages and in the better areas there are new bungalows in the $16,000 to $25,000 class.

One of the new subdivisions presently under development provides all services in the land price.

A second area of this type is ready for sale for 1959 house construction. This land sells at $29 per front foot and is available to contractors and private buyers.

The city will, no doubt, follow this type of development in the future. To date there has not been any private land development projects in this Saskatoon area.

In some new areas, land can be bought for as low as $10 per front foot, not including utilities.

The city has been able thus far to service the new areas and keep pace with new house construction. The city planner has new subdivision plans ready to open up when more land is required.

Apartments

Small 8- and 12-suite apartments are being built here and there and the demand is good for this type of accommodation.

It is only in the past two or three years that local builders turned to this class of housing. Restricted loan money has been a major factor in holding this type of construction to a minimum.

There have not been any large apartment blocks built in this city for a number of years.

Apartment rents are holding steady — one bedroom units rent at about $90, with two bedroom suites available up to $115 in newer blocks. There's no sign of any slackening in these rents and new construction is just about keeping pace with the demand.

Speaking generally, the local realtors are leaning toward the multiple listing and co-operative selling plan. This method of selling has tended to promote better feeling and full co-operation between the various offices. It has also helped in the selling of older houses.

One of the problems locally has been the shortage of mortgage money. There are no facilities in Saskatoon at all for handling second mortgages other than limited private funds. Realtors are hoping that CMHC will enter into the lending field on older houses, or at least finance the remodeling of older houses which in itself would be of considerable assistance.

Look Out Mrs. Housewife If You Can't Make Coffee

Coffee industry plans recipes to make sure you have a second cup...

MONTREAL (Staff)—Watch for a campaign to push coffee sales.

With prices stabilized as a result of a new marketing agreement among 15 Latin-American countries, Canadian consumers will be:

- **Bombarded with recipes for brewing** a fuller flavored cup of coffee.
- **Invited to pour** a second cup.

Beginning in January all advertising by the Pan-American Coffee Bureau in Canadian publications will contain a recipe for coffee-making.

"Consumption will rise when more housewives learn to brew better coffee," Vito Sa, bureau president, told the Canadian Tea and Coffee Association.

Canadians get about 60 cups out of a pound of coffee. The Pan-Am association would like to see this reduced to 45.

More liberal use won't add much to the grocery bill of Canadian consumers as retail coffee prices are at their lowest level in about eight years.

One chain store organization is offering its own blend at 75c in Montreal, is selling nationally marketed blends at around 83c. Early in 1954 prices for premium brands hit $1.40.

Increases in consumption would mean a lot to producing countries, faced with huge surpluses and pressing foreign exchange problems.

Agreement among the Latin-American countries, producers of 80% of the world's coffee, aims at stabilizing prices by balancing world production and consumption.

It will work by withholding from market about 12 million bags (132 lbs. each), representing the difference between exportable coffee production of 50 million bags and expected consumption of 38 million bags in the next 12 months.

Signers of the pact claim the plan is not to increase prices but to hold them at levels "fair" to producers and consumers. An average grade of Brazilian coffee is now 44c on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange against 52.5c a year ago.

The 15 countries: Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic and Venezuela.

Standing aloof from the Pan-American coffee chaos are the African producers. **They say it is not practical to agree upon export quotas.**

At the same time they know the U. S. could enforce import quotas, especially if its South American friends faced economic collapse. Diplomatically such a move would stir up a witches' brew.

Prior to World War II Brazil furnished 60% of the world's supply. Its share has slipped to 45% while Africa's has steadily risen.

Strong Drive To Amalgamate Saint John Area

From Our Own Correspondent

SAINT JOHN — Rapid urbanization continues in New Brunswick.

Saint John citizens are working to try and incorporate the 85,000 citizens of the city proper and of adjoining Lancaster and Simonds Parish into a single community.

The strongest drive toward amalgamation in many years is expected to be made during the coming year.

Meanwhile, the number of cities in the province has increased from three to six in the last few years. A seventh — Bathurst —is in prospect for 1959.

Growth

Manufacturing plants new to Canada, expansions of existing industry across the nation.

Structural Panel

Canadian Johns - Manville Co.'s Port Union, Ont., plant has begun manufacture of Transitop, an insulating structural panel for heavy and light construction.

A complete new production line has been installed which can produce approximately five million ft. of the material a year.

The panels were previously imported from **Johns-Manville** in the U. S.

Transitop is available in four standard thicknesses from 11/16 in. to 2 in.

It comes in sheets 4 ft. wide and from 8 ft. to 12 ft. long, a panel consisting of an integrally impregnated insulating board core, faced on two sides with Asbestos Flexboard sheets.

A waterproof adhesive is used to laminate the insulating core and bond the Flexboard to the core.

Advantages as a curtain wall are said to be durability, weather resistance and almost complete freedom from maintenance.

It is also used for roof deck construction and for interior wall dividers.

Hydrogen Plant

A hydrogen plant will be installed at the 40,000-bbl.-per-day oil refinery under construction at Saint John, N.B., for **Irving Refining Ltd.**

Canadian Bechtel Ltd., Toronto, has authorized **Girdler Construction Division, Chemetron Corp.**, Louisville, Ky., to design the plant.

The hydrogen plant will supply over three million cu. ft. per day of 90% pure hydrogen to the refinery's hydro-desulfurization units for upgrading refinery products.

Company Expansion

Stan Reynolds Auto Sales Ltd., Wetaskiwin, Alta., has sold its heavy equipment sales, service and parts facilities to **Street Robbins Morrow Ltd.**, Calgary, Alta.

Street Robbins Morrow recently acquired the Caterpillar heavy machine dealership for southern Alberta and the newly acquired branch will serve the Wetaskiwin area.

Seven acres of land, buildings and showroom, 8,500 sq. ft. of shop space, and 5,000 sq. ft. of parts space comprise the sale.

Wall Panels

Central Bellrock Production Ltd., has moved into a 10,000-sq. ft. plant on Wyecroft Rd., south of the Queen Elizabeth highway, in Trafalgar Township, west of Toronto.

About $150,0000 worth of new machinery and equipment has been installed.

The company produces Bellrock wall panels, a comparatively new product in Canada, for the building industry. Made from gypsum and other materials, panels are 2 ft. by 8, 9 or 10 ft. long.

They are 2 to 5 in. thick, with honeycombed interiors, and company claims they will bear at least 4½ tons to the lineal ft.

Until recently use of the panels was confined to interior walls but NHA has now approved the 5-in. panels for exterior walls in one-story house construction.

The company plans to construct a house in Trafalgar in the near future to demonstrate the new building technique.

B.C. Expansion

Industrial expansion completed and projected for British Columbia:

Sierra Developments Ltd., Burnaby, converted the former **Industrial Engineering Ltd.** plant to manufacture of boats, surf boards, marine hardware at a cost of $900,000.

Nalley Ltd., Vancouver, built a new plant replacing older facilities and increasing capacity at a cost of $1 million for production of potato chips and mayonnaise.

Kelly Douglas and Co., will complete a new 147,000-sq.-ft. plant at Burnaby in the summer of 1959 for production of coffee, tea and peanut butter.

Cost will be $2 million. Company's other plants in Vancouver and Burnaby will now manufacture other food products.

Western Gypsum Products Ltd., Vancouver, a new industry, will build a plant to be completed by the end of 1959 for production of gypsum board and plaster.

Cost will be $2 million. Production capacity will be 40 million sq. ft. of gypsum board and 15,000 tons of plaster.

Greater Winnipeg Reports Big Increases in Building

Building permits issued in the greater Winnipeg area for the first nine months of this year totaled 7,439 valued at $60,955,396 compared to 5,619 permits valued at $48,945,204 for the same period last year.

Industrial Development Board of Greater Winnipeg reports that an upsurge in dwelling construction, nearly double in number and value over the first nine months of last year, accounted for the difference.

Increases in dwelling permits recorded in several municipalities (1957 figures in brackets):

East Kildonan, 496 (163); St. James, 515 (284); St. Boniface, 289 (60); Winnipeg, 617 (438); Transcona, 225 (80); North Kildonan, 153 (44); West Kildonan, 170 (94); Charleswood, 51 (20).

The Board foresees the best construction year recorded since 1955 when an all-time high was established and considers $70 million a conservative estimate of building permit value for 1958.

Construction activity in various municipalities shows an increase in total values

Winnipeg is an exception with a drop of $3½ million, although its home building was up by $1½ million.

The city has no large permit this year to offset the one issued last year for the **Great West Life** building for a value of over $7 million.

In St. James, the total value is up 100% to $10,958,310. Of the $5½-million increase over last year, dwellings accounted for $2 million and the remainder was made up of numerous industrial and commercial projects.

St. Boniface's total was more than double to $4,843,030.

Transcona increased nearly three times to $4,679,406, with several large industrial projects, including **Griffin Wheel** and **International Harvester,** boosting the total.

East Kildonan's increase of $2½ million contributed to a total of $5,798,783.

In North Kildonan the increase over last year was quadrupled to $1,639,615, mostly housing.

In West Kildonan, total was also double that of last year to Sept. 30, reaching $3,095,165.

Office Contract Worth $2 Million

Taylor Woodrow (Canada) Ltd., Toronto, has been awarded a contract valued at over $2 million for construction of a 12-story office block in Toronto.

When completed for the owner, **Baycoll Ltd.**, Toronto, the offices will be available for rental.

REAL ESTATE | directory

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SUITE 201
1126 SHERBROOKE ST. W.
PL. 9146

SIGMA MINES (QUEBEC) had gross production for September this year of $222,447 from 34,560 tons of ore milled. This compares with production of $217,238 in August and of $213,464 in September, 1957.

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$5,000 to $400,000
Real Estate Mortgage Loans On Industrial — Commercial — Office Buildings — Rooming Houses — Motels — Land — Apartment Houses — Residences
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DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES

$9.80 per col. inch per insertion (70 cents per agate line, 14 lines constitute one inch). Closing date — Copy must be in Toronto Office by Monday a.m. Display advertising in this section payable in advance.

VANCOUVER LEASE

Will build for AAA 1 Tenant on 18300 ft. land 6th Ave. 660 ft. from Cambie. Good office and truck-high loading conditions. Could construct 2 levels 36,000 ft. floor space. Land value $45,000. Rental 6% net basis plus allowable depreciation. Have other locations.
OWNER, P.O. BOX 57427, Los Angeles, Calif.

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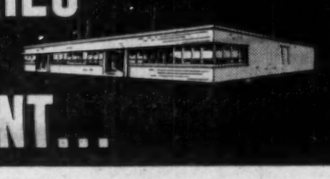
Modern Warehouse
28,000 sq. ft. available
Well-planned storage and office space for immediate lease. Facilities include covered shipping area with dock levellers, rail siding and parking lot. WRITE
Box 419, The Financial Post, Toronto.

NEW FACTORIES FOR RENT...



Only 40 minutes from downtown Toronto on 4-lane superhighway 401. You can get early occupation—2,000 to 50,000 sq. ft.—with every conceivable convenience including low-cost electric power, ample water, natural gas, paved roads and 130 lb. high pressure steam. Flexible leasing arrangements provide for your future change of plans or requirements.
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INDUSTRIAL SITE FOR SALE
Metro Toronto's most prominent location!
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NOW RENTING
Edmonton's Most Modern Office Building
- Choice downtown location
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Where Will These Experts Get Jobs?

Upset in Avro Arrow program dynamites high-grade specialist group . . .

By LEONARD BERTIN
FP Science Editor

Column-long advertisements in some Ontario newspapers indicate that U. S. companies are already bidding for Canadian scientists and engineers whose jobs are jeopardized by the government decision to scrap the Sparrow guided missile and the Astra flight and fire control system.

These pieces of equipment are done for regardless of what ultimate decision is made about the Avro Arrow.

W. H. Evans, president of **Honeywell Controls Ltd.**, one of the major contractors for Astra, which last week laid off a group of highly skilled men, told me:

"We are fearful that many valuable men will be lost to the company and also to Canada through this change in defence policy."

Most people who read of the decision, he said, thought that the only change involved was the substitution of one missile, the Falcon, for another, the Sparrow.

They did not realize that it also meant the end of the whole complex system of flight control and navigation that had been worked out for the Arrow.

This is because the fire control system that fires the rocket and guides it to its target was completely integrated with the plane's main navigation system.

Mr. Evans said Honeywell had taken years to build up its team of specialists.

Its 48 scientists and engineers of the aeronautics division had all had special courses with the parent company, the **Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.**, in Minneapolis.

The Canadian company had spent $1,700,000 on laboratories, tools and special equipment and had put some of its best men on the project.

There were plans to build extensions to the Scarborough, Ont., plant which, with departments employed on other work, already covers 130,000 sq. ft.

Shareholders won't lose on the deal, Evans emphasized.

The company has been paid monthly by results and it was anticipated that its paid costs would be defrayed in the cancellation settlement.

So far as the general future of the company was concerned, the company's diversification policy was such that the aeronautical division's contracts (more than 90% on work for the Arrow) amounted to well under 25% of the total business of the whole company.

Other products include 45 different "families" of residential and commercial-type devices and about five different families of industrial devices.

With many variations that are required this adds up to about 200 different items produced to a sales schedule each year, along with a number of custom-built items as well.

In 1958, the company expects to produce 600,000 of the total

W. H. EVANS

of 800,000 such items produced in Canada.

Other points that indicate the extent of its diversification policy are:

- **About 10 new items** went into production in 1957;
- **More than 30,** and possibly 40, new items will go into production in 1958;
- **Total number of units** produced is expected to increase by 10%;
- **New products added 35** to the payroll last year. Another 60-70 were needed to take care of added sales volume.
- **An additional 50** are expected to be needed during the coming year.

As Evans pointed out, many of these men have already been subjected for some time to temptations of bigger jobs, higher salaries, across the border.

Of those who go, few are likely to ever come back.

Boyles Bros. Takes Stock In Hard Metals

Boyles Bros. Drilling Co., Vancouver, has acquired a 20% interest in **Hard Metals (Canada) Ltd.**, a company formed in July, 1957, to manufacture and distribute drill steel and tungsten carbide bits.

Company reports that its interest was acquired in association with a subsidiary of the **Anglo American** and **DeBeers** organizations in South Africa. Details of the transaction, which involved an exchange of shares, have not been made public.

To accelerate entry into the Canadian field, Hard Metals purchased all the outstanding shares of **Gardner Steel Ltd.** and **Canadian Rock Co.**, both of Noranda, Que., acquiring a fully equipped plant for the manufacture of drilling bits and drill steel, as well as substantial rock breaking contracts with various Canadian mines.

Announcing

Important appointments in Canadian Industry, Finance, Business and Government

B. C. Telephone Co. (Vancouver)—Gilbert A. Kennedy, appointed vice-president accounts; Wilmar D. Stevens, comptroller.

Canadian Industries Ltd. (Montreal)—John D. Glen, appointed Toronto district sales manager, plastics division.

Distillers-Corp.-Seagrams Ltd. (Toronto)—Noah Torno, appointed director.

Easy Washing Machine Co. (Toronto)—C. H. Legg, appointed executive vice-president.

Federal Pacific Manufacturing Co. (Toronto)—J. C. Milbank, appointed marketing manager for low voltage distribution equipment; F. L. Thompson, marketing manager fluorescent lighting; W. B. Day, headquarters sales supervisor.

General Steel Wares Ltd. (Toronto)—Gage Campbell, appointed vice-president, director sales.

Hertz Corp. (Chicago) — A. B. Grandoff Sr., appointed vice-president.

Hiram Walker & Sons Ltd. (Walkerville, Ont.)—F. W. Rippon, appointed chief purchasing agent.

Horton Steel Works Ltd. (Toronto)—A. G. Asplin, appointed general manager.

Lake Ontario Portland Cement Co. (Picton, Ont.)—George H. Elliott, appointed president, general manager, director.

Molson's Brewery Ltd. (Montreal)—J. Dayid Molson, appointed assistant to the president.

National Adhesives (Canada) Ltd. (Toronto)—A. Tate, appointed supervisor, technical market development.

Nesbitt, Thomson Co. (Toronto)—Kenneth E. Plumpton, appointed general sales manager.

North American Life (Toronto)—P. R. Bartello, appointed superintendent of agencies.

Northspan Uranium Mines Ltd. (Toronto)—Arthur J. Sadler, appointed production superintendent. This position also includes **Algom Uranium Mines Ltd.**

Peacock Brothers Ltd. (Toronto)—B. P. Emo, appointed manager; R. C. Cook, Montreal branch manager.

Penmans Ltd. (Paris, Ont.)—John F. Baillie, appointed director.

Pioneer Saws Ltd. (Peterborough) J. D. Mennell, appointed president and general manager.

Reichhold Chemicals (Canada) Ltd. (Toronto)—John H. Bigelow, appointed general sales manager.

Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd. (Toronto)—J. K. B. Booth, appointed exploration manager.

Rothman's of Pall Mall Canada Ltd. (Toronto) — J. E. Fitzgerald, appointed public relations officer for Canada.

Salada-Shirriff-Horsey Ltd. (Toronto) — W. C. Christner, appointed production manager; Donald F. Philp, vice-president personnel and public relations.

United Dominions Corp.—(Canada) Ltd. (Toronto)—C. F. M. Bowden. appointed vice-president.

Upjohn Co. of Canada (Toronto)—L. L. Vance, appointed sales manager.

Company Officials Report Changes in Their Holdings

Among the changes in security holdings reported by the New York and American Stock Exchanges covering reports filed since Sept. 10 by officers, directors and large shareholders of companies listed on the exchanges were the following:

They Bought

M. J. Boylen, officer, bought 7,500 shares of **Anacon Lead Mines Ltd.,** increasing his holding to 646,200 shares.

J. J. Statler, officer and director, bought 1,000 shares of **Canadian Atlantic Oil Co.,** increasing his holding to 3,001 shares.

Seco Investments Ltd. bought 4,500 shares of **Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd.,** increasing its holding to 3,380,526 shares.

They Sold

David S. Robertson, officer and director, sold 1,400 shares of **Stanrock Uranium Mines Ltd.,** reducing his holding to 1,670 shares.

Changes in security holdings reported by the U. S. Securities & Exchange Commission covering reports filed with the SEC between Aug. 11 and Sept. 10 by officers, directors and large shareholders of companies included the following:

They Bought

Arthur M. Stark, officer and director, bought 2,000 shares of **Ajax Petroleums Ltd.,** increasing his holding to 283, 850 shares.

Lawrence M. Arnold, director, bought 2,000 Class A shares of **Bailey Selburn Oil & Gas,** increasing his holding to 7,000 shares.

C. Edward Disher, officer and director, bought 100 shares of **Calgary & Edmonton Corp.,** increasing his holding to 10,800 shares.

Paul C. Evans, officer, bought 2,000 shares of **Canadian Export Gas & Oil** on exercise of option, representing his entire holding. He subsequently sold all of these shares.

Theron M. Hall, officer, bought 3,750 shares of **Canadian Prospect Ltd.** on exercise of option, increasing his holding to 3,880 shares.

Charles E. Main, director, bought 600 shares of **Dome Petroleum Ltd.** (formerly **Dome Exploration (Western) Ltd.**), increasing his holding to 3,000 shares.

A. H. Meadows, officer and director, bought 200 shares of **Fargo Oils Ltd.,** increasing his holding to 6,700 shares. **General American Oil Co.,** in which he has an interest, holds 2,000,308 shares.

Paul Ranger, officer, bought 100 shares of **Molybdenite Corp. of Canada,** increasing his holding to 174,111 shares.

Loblaw Groceterias Ltd. bought 3,000 shares of **National Tea Co.,** increasing its holding to 734,157 shares.

Robert K. Hart, officer and director, bought 1,000 shares of **Silver Miller Mines Ltd.,** increasing his holding to 11,550 shares. **Metal Production Corp.,** in which he has an interest, holds 2,500 shares.

Canadian Petrofina Ltd. bought 700 shares of **Western Leaseholds Ltd.,** increasing its holding to 6,-765,782 shares.

They Sold

Estate of A. M. Collings Henderson sold 85,000 shares of **Campbell Chibougamau Mines,** reducing its holding to 358,915 shares.

A. F. Beck, officer and director, sold 4,500 shares of **Canadian Export Gas & Oil,** reducing his holding to 36,950 shares.

Gordon J. Logan, officer, sold 300 shares of **Canadian Prospect Ltd.,** reducing his holding to 1,150 shares.

John B. Aird, director, sold 3,785 shares of **Northspan Uranium Mines Ltd.,** reducing his holding to 5,500 shares.

Rio Tinto Mining Co. of Canada and certain of its controlled or subsidiary companies sold 81,250 shares of **Northspan Uranium Mines Ltd.,** reducing their collective holding to 1,604,300 shares.

Starr F. Schlobolm, officer, sold 100 shares of **Scurry-Rainbow Oil Ltd.,** representing his entire holding.

Ray McGlothlin Jr., officer and director, sold 8,000 shares of **Texas Calgary Co.,** reducing his holding to 66 shares. His wife also sold 8,000 shares, reducing her holding to 98 shares. A trust in which McGlothlin has an interest sold 48,000 shares, eliminating its entire holding.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

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Minimum charge $5.00
Each initial, figure or fraction, abbreviation and sign counts as one word. If a box number is desired the words, Box 100, The Financial Post, Toronto, count as six words. When replies are mailed to advertiser, 15 cents extra is charged. Closing date—Copy must be in Toronto office by Monday a.m. Classified advertising is strictly cash in advance.

Agencies Wanted

ARE YOU ADEQUATELY REPRESENTED IN SASKATCHEWAN?
YOUNG, aggressive sales organization with service facilities, is interested in securing additional lines. Class of trade desired, stores, cafes, butcher and packing plants, etc. Box 421, The Financial Post, Toronto.

Positions Wanted

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT available — varied experience including insurance and municipal, graduate of commerce and finance. Toronto area preferred. Box 311, The Financial Post, Toronto.

Business Opportunities

INVESTORS ATTENTION
CAPITAL REQUIRED by truck transportation company for financing expansion program including equipment and terminals. Financing desired is lease purchase repayment plan. Advertiser can supply good credit references. All negotiations must be strictly confidential. Reply Box 418, The Financial Post.

OPPORTUNITIES

INVESTMENT

Share interest available in expanding new Alberta industry, serving agriculture, construction and utility companies. This is an unusual opportunity. For further particulars, apply Box 380, The Financial Post, Toronto

DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES

$9.80 per col. inch per insertion (70 cents per agate line, 14 lines constitute one inch). Closing date — Copy must be in Toronto Office by Monday a.m. Display advertising in this section payable in advance.

LAUGHLAND, MACKAY & CO. LTD.
116-126 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Invites inquiries from sources in Canada requiring up-to-date highly experienced buying and shipping agents. Laughland, Mackay & Co. Ltd., has been established since before the year 1844 and is well known to manufacturers throughout Great Britain.

EXCLUSIVE SALES FRANCHISES available

New Product. Established consumer acceptance.
Good earnings. Minimum cash investment $5,000.00

BOX 428, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO

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. . . for new, low-cost item of business equipment which has wide range of uses for almost every kind of business. Double income from continuous required use of expandable materials (controlled by distributor). Unit placed on lease. Manufactured, guaranteed and aggressively backed by firm on N. Y. Stock Exchange. West coast area already appointed. Now opening up Midwestern and Eastern territories. $10,000 to $20,000 required, depending on potential of territory. Comprehensive literature mailed. Replies confidential.

BOX 390, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO

Well financed British Manufacturer seeking diversification is interested in acquiring manufacturing rights for light steel articles having proved volume sales potential. Contract manufacturing for Canadian firms considered.

Plant now makes hinges and hardware and is well laid out with good facilities for stamping, plating and heat treatment.

Directors and principals will be in Canada November 1958

Write to Canadian Representatives at Box 420, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO

FOREIGN LICENSING

We are intermediaries in the development and selection of foreign licensees, in Britain, the United States, and Canada.
We are interested in contacting Canadian manufacturing companies, whose products can be made profitably in Britain or the U.S. under suitable license arrangements.
We are interested, also, in contacting Canadian companies with spare facilities and space who would be interested in licensing arrangements with prominent British or American companies.
Please indicate the spare facilities and space available, and what products you are best qualified to produce.

Box 429, The Financial Post, Toronto.

CAREERS

This is Canada's national meeting place for executives who have positions to offer, and for those who have ability to offer

GENERAL MANAGER

Established Toronto firm, National Sales and Distribution Representation to Cosmetics, Proprietary and Sundries lines, offers an exceptional opportunity for the right man. Experience in Sales Training, Merchandising and Supervision of Internal Functions essential.
Compensation to be Salary, Expenses, and Share of Profit.
Kindly write full details of background, experience, income expected and references. All information held in confidence.

BOX 422, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO.

ADMINISTRATOR
LEGAL — ACCOUNTING

We are seeking a man age 30-40 with strong administrative ability. We would prefer a man with either legal or business administration education and experience. An applicant with both would be ideal, but what we most require is administrative capacity coupled with personality. We are a well-known and highly regarded company who pay top price for top quality personnel. Please write in detail and in doing so be assured that we will respect your confidence completely. We are located in Montreal.

Reply to Box 426, The Financial Post, Toronto.

MR. PRESIDENT!
WOULD YOU LIKE TO INCREASE YOUR SALES?

District Sales Manager wants change of product.

Young man with over ten years experience successfully selling business equipment for the same leading company

Please send information about your company, product and sales policies.

Box 416, The Financial Post, Toronto

ACCOUNTANT AVAILABLE

34 years old French-Canadian native, Master of Commerce Degree, knowledge of Public Relations, Justice of the Peace, fluently bilingual, highest references, 15 years diversified experience in public and private practice. Familiar with all phases of Accounting Procedures, Budgetary Control and Costing. $4,500.00.

Y. Rodrigue, 4368 de Bullion Ave., Montreal, Que. Victor 4-5859

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE

Age 25, 6 years administrative and practical experience, Middle East and Red Sea, in petroleum marketing, terminal and bunkering operations with large international oil company. PERFECT knowledge English, French, keen and efficient organizer, first class references, seeks responsible position.

Box 424, The Financial Post, Toronto or call CR. 8-8956

CREATIVE SALES OPPORTUNITY

Our client is a young, dynamic firm engaged in handling direct mail promotions for large volume users requiring national distribution. This modern organization has the only completely mechanized plant (IBM) in the Canadian industry.

They offer a challenging opportunity for an aggressive individual who can create sales promotion ideas of his own — know how to plan them — and then possess the ability to sell them at an executive level.

Experience in similar fields — advertising, merchandising, sales planning — is desirable, however proven sales ability is paramount in importance. Salary from $10,000 minimum. Location primarily Montreal and Toronto areas. Please reply to —

PAYNE-ROSS LIMITED
Management Consultants
550 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que.
11 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

EMPLOYMENT

DISSATISFIED WITH JOB PROMOTION SLOW
HAVE EXECUTIVE ABILITY
POSSESS SPECIAL SKILLS?

I WANT YOU

FOR A BETTER JOB!
VISIT—PHONE—WRITE
WILLIAM DRAPER
W. R. DRAPER AND ASSOCIATES
EMPLOYEE RECRUITERS
1435 Lakeshore Rd., Toronto "14"

Free copy job opportunities bulletin listing over 40 vacancies for managers, accountants, sales personnel, engineers, technicians, etc. —mailed on request.

PHONE CL. 9-6865

YOUNG SENIOR EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE

Responsible and successful executive both as General Manager and Sales Manager in large company operation seeks association offering adequate scope. Canadian, University Graduate, age 41. Available discussion in strictest confidence.

Box 422, The Financial Post, Toronto

MECH. & STRUCTURAL SUPT.

Available immediately for shop or field. Production and engineering control and reports. Excellent references. Projects up to $2.6 million.

Box 427, The Financial Post, Toronto
Phone Niagara Falls ELgin 6-2004

CIVIC CENTRE MANAGER
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

The person required is one who has had experience in the management of auditoria and convention halls or has been associated in related fields. He will be responsible for management, administration, supervising and promotional work that is ordinarily required in connection with the operation of an auditorium and convention hall with special emphasis being placed on promoting and securing conventions for the City of Windsor.

Salary Range Will Be From $7,500 to $11,000 Per Year

With previous experience establishing the starting figure. There are additional benefits which will accrue to the successful applicant including Blue Cross, Pension Plan, Group Life and Medical Insurance, vacation and sick leave plan.

Apply only through your NEAREST National Employment Office, Executive and Professional Division, Re: Windsor's (513) Clearance Order #2342.
All inquiries will be treated in the strictest confidence.

FINANCE & ACCOUNTING OPPORTUNITIES

Large Manufacturing concern with Head Office in Toronto has openings for intermediate Accountants and Financial Analysts. Candidates should have a University degree or be studying for a recognised accounting degree. A knowledge of standard costing and budgetary control is desirable but not essential. These positions offer excellent opportunities for promotion to supervisory accounting and senior financial analysis positions.

Reply giving full particulars of education and job experience to:

BOX 415, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO

GRAD. CHEMIST/CHEM. ENGR.

Age 25 or over
MUST HAVE some exp. in:
Industrial/organic chemical products.
TOP ORGANIZATION. NO FEE. RESUME TO

a. g. heighington associates

407 YORKVILLE TOWERS, TORONTO 5. WA. 4-8131

CONTRACTS ADMINISTRATOR

and Project Manager with Mid-Canada Line experience to assume complete operational maintenance and logistic support responsibility.

Write, giving full particulars concerning qualifications, experience and personal data to

BOX 431, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO.

All replies held in strictest confidence.

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

Business Development Corporation

Required, a really dynamic, top calibre executive for newly formed Business Development Corporation in Western Canada. Applicants must have a thorough and sound background of experience in loaning and/or investing monies, coupled with imagination and resourcefulness. Knowledge of manufacturing industries would be useful. Salary —$8,500 to $12,000—depending upon qualifications.

Please apply in confidence, giving full details of age, experience and salary expected, with recent photograph to:

Box 423, The Financial Post, Toronto

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER
(Salary — $12,000 plus bonus)

Our client, a western company with Head Office in Winnipeg, engaged in production and/or distribution of quarry products, building materials, heating equipment, and a variety of industrial products, requires the services of an experienced executive to become Assistant General Manager and to participate in a program of expansion.
This position calls for experience in developing and implementing overall pricing, sales, public relations, operating and personnel policies of the company.
Candidates should have successful record in sales, preparation of budgets, and a knowledge of modern accounting practices, controls, forecasts, and establishing prices. They should also have proven success in direction of manpower and equipment in construction or similar fields. Age 35 - 40.
Reply in strict confidence stating age, education, experience, jobs successfully done, and present salary to:

STEVENSON & KELLOGG, LTD.
Consulting Management Engineering,
810 Royal Bank Building, Vancouver, B.C.

EPS

STRONG ACCOUNTING EXECUTIVE

Required by a large manufacturer in Eastern Canada, to assist top financial officer.

Candidates should have a professional accounting degree and be accustomed to dealing with top management. They will have had several years experience in industry and a thorough knowledge of the overall financial control of a company's operations with experience gained in a management or executive position.

This opening offers broad scope and an area of responsibility for a man with the interest and ability to develop within the company organization.

Age: Up to 45 Salary: to $13,000

All applications held in confidence

Executive Placement Services

Management Consultants — 550 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal

ARCHITECT

Our client, an established vigorous and progressive firm of consulting engineers and architects with several branch offices (including prairies and B. C.), requires a highly creative and versatile architect to design institutional, commercial, industrial, and municipal buildings. Initial employment will be in the head office for training and orientation, followed by a branch location with complete charge of architectural aspects of building-design work and co-ordination of these with engineering and construction activities.

The successful candidate will be in the 25-35 age range, and will have the capacity to correlate sound functional and aesthetic values with practical realities and client requirements. He will also have potential for supervising other architects and relating well to clients.

Salary is open, with the assurance of adequate remuneration for outstanding ability, and the possibility of partnership participation, dependent upon qualifications and experience.

If you meet these requirements, please write in strict confidence, giving details of training, experience, and personal data to:

STEVENSON & KELLOGG, LTD.
Consulting Management Engineering
810 Royal Bank Building, Vancouver, B.C.

PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGER

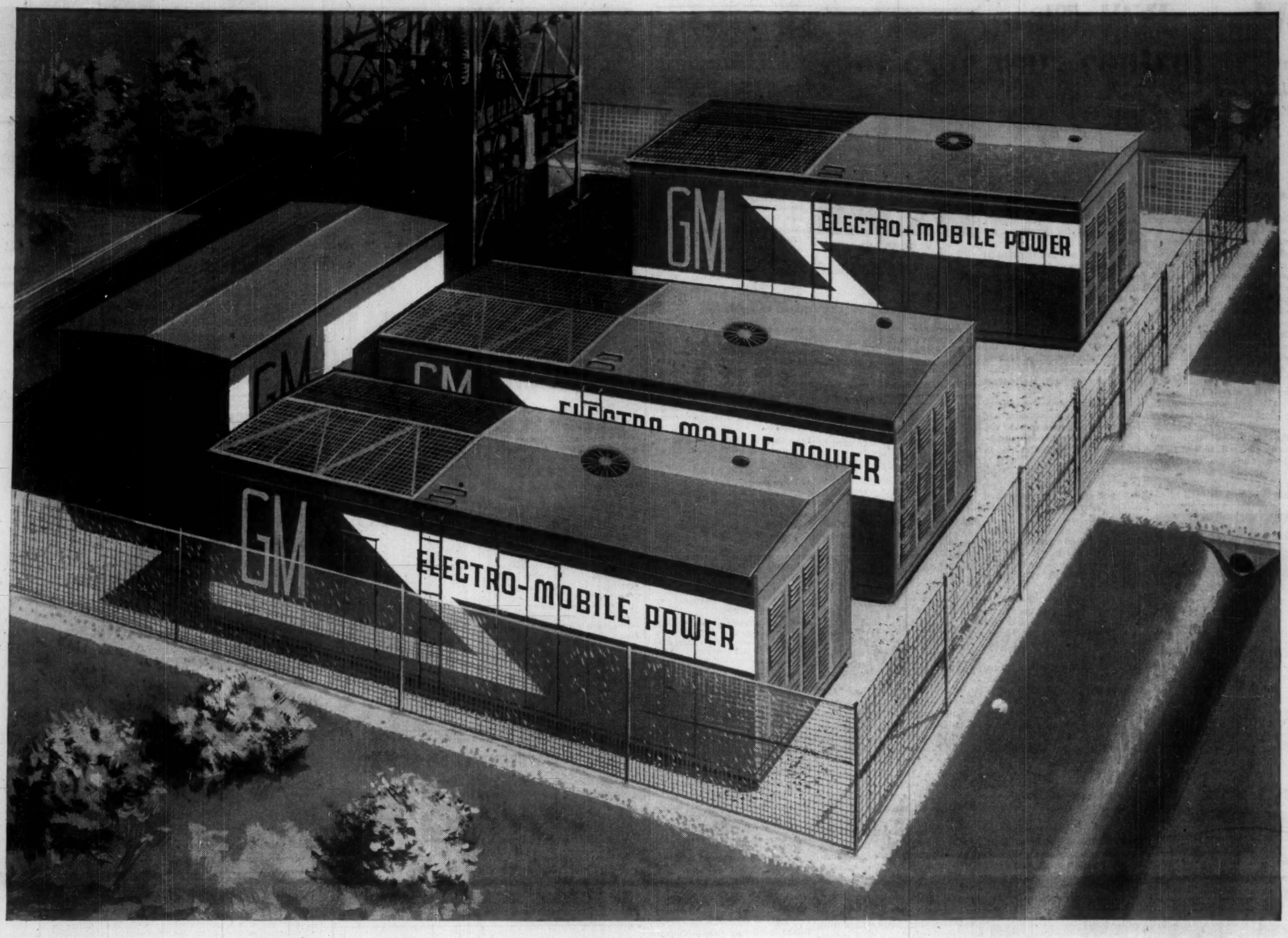
An opening exists as Public Relations Manager for Ontario with a large and rapidly growing national company in the mass volume food field.

This well-known firm has long had a particularly well-developed public relations programme, comprised of a variety of activities, which the successful candidate would administer and seek to improve and enlarge.

The man we want is under 35, with proven writing ability and a desire to join a marketing team having an acute awareness of the value of sound public relations management.

Salary from $5,000 to $7,500 per year, according to ability, experience and qualifications. All employee benefits.

Box 430, The Financial Post, Toronto.



Major Engineering Advance in Utility Power Generation!

GM DIESEL'S NEW LOW COST 6,000-KW POWER PLANT MEETS THE PEAKS EASILY, ECONOMICALLY!

The MU-60, new adaptable peaking and reserve generating plant saves you large capital expenditure, ensures dependable voltage!

Meeting the brief peaks in power demand with expensive base-load generating equipment has long been one of the severest cost control problems in electrical utility operation. Now GM Diesel announces a new multi-unit plant specifically designed to solve this problem!

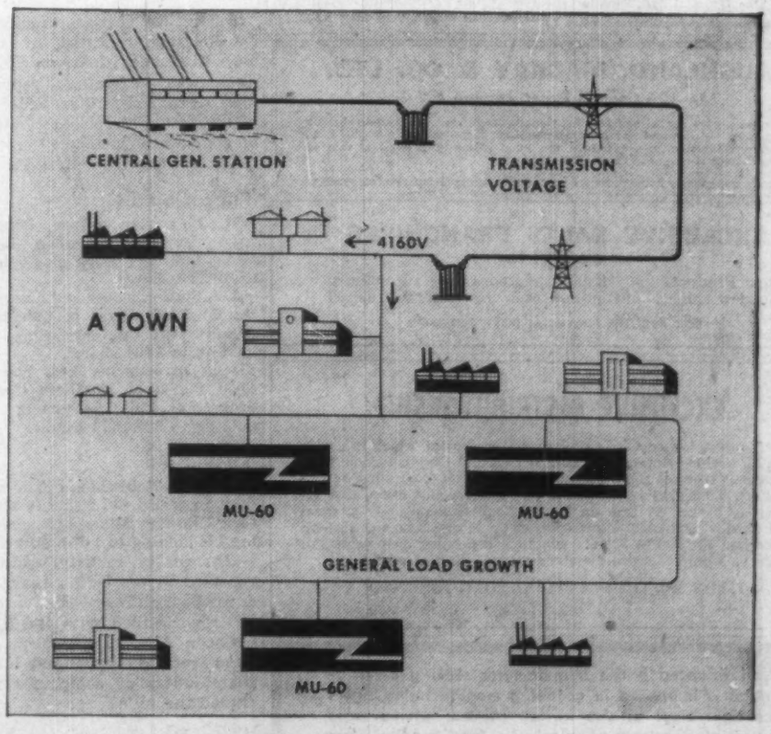
The MU-60 is a transportable, 6,000-KW Diesel-powered peaking and reserve plant that gives you a fast reserve of power at low cost for equipment and installation. The MU-60 can be easily moved into any area where peak loads are pronounced—and, once installed, it goes into action *fast!* A minute and a half after start-up, it goes on-line, at full load and fully synchronized!

There is no need for costly central station expansion and power line enlargement to meet peak load demands. The MU-60 requires no resident operator, wherever installed. And it's the quietest installation of this type ever built, guaranteeing that the MU-60 will be a "good neighbour" when installed near residential areas.

This new GM Diesel engineering advance means that you can provide for peak loads and reserves at lowest possible investment. For full details, write General Motors Diesel Limited, London, Ontario.

CHECK THESE EXCLUSIVE FACTORS THE MU-60 OFFERS:

- **Low-Cost—you save expensive capital investment!**
- **Automatic, unattended operation!**
- **Fast start—90 seconds from standing start to full load!**
- **Transportability—for "point of load" application!**
- **Sound-deadened—a "good neighbour" near residential areas!**
- **Efficient—low cost per peak kilowatt hour!**
- **Nation-wide service organization!**
- **Factory-Service Plan for maintenance—a GMD extra!**



The MU-60 was designed for a utility system including hydro-installations and central stations which burn low-cost fuel and operate at a higher load factor than the system. As the chart shows, required peaking and reserve capacity can be supplied by a system of any number of MU-60 generating plants located at various load centers—adjacent to sub-stations.

Today and in the years to come, look to GM Diesel for further advances in power and transportation engineering!

GENERAL MOTORS DIESEL LIMITED GM GENERAL MOTORS DIESEL POWER *London, Ontario*

The Financial Post

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How $2 Billion of Assets Have Changed Ownership

Since the war, FP has counted about 102 companies whose control has passed from Canada to non-Canadian hands. Here's an analysis of what this can mean to personnel, tax collectors and shareholders . . .

By VINCENT EGAN

Business is international—and nowhere is that truer than in Canada.

Competing in Canada are more than 5,000 subsidiaries of foreign companies. At least 3,750 are subsidiaries of U. S. companies, 950 of U. K. firms, and 300 of parents in other nations.

Especially since 1956, when the Dominion Bureau of Statistics published its pioneering Canada's International Investment Position 1926-1954, the spotlight of publicity has been turned hard and bright on the extent of foreign ownership of Canadian industries.

most of us. Even though the weight of foreign postwar investment has been in the resource and "growth" industries, foreign owners have taken over such enterprises as the medium-size plant you pass on the way to work, the store you shop in on Saturday, the hotel you stay at on your business trip.

When a non-Canadian firm buys control of a Canadian company, who wins? Who loses?

• **If ownership rested chiefly with one Canadian,** that owner probably receives more money than

has diminished. By law, shipments from Canadian subsidiaries to foreign parents must be valued at current market prices. But who's to challenge the subsidiary's evaluation of a product which it alone manufactures or processes? And who's to say whether the subsidiary is paying too much or too little for the goods and services it buys from the parent?

▸ **Those whose job is to fight inflation in Canada** find their task made more difficult when the administrative control of a Canadian company passes into foreign hands. With big new sources of credit outside Canada, the new foreign-owned Canadian company is beyond the reach of Canada's banking and credit policies. That is, it can probably borrow at rates very different to those of its Canadian competitors.

What becomes of the money that the foreign buyer pays for the Canadian company?

If the Canadian stock is widely held by the investing public, it may be assumed that most of it finds its way back into portfolio investments, thus restoring the previous level of Canadian investment in Canada.

In some of these cases, the money would be invested in newly formed Canadian equities. In this way, the foreign company is indirectly contributing to the growth of new industries in Canada.

But where the Canadian company is closely owned, it's far more likely that the owner — who is probably nearing retirement age — will invest his new-found cash in insurance, bonds and blue-chip stocks.

What does it all add up to?

The score isn't in yet — and probably never will be, because a free society grants each individual the right to do as he chooses within the framework of its laws.

Any Canadian entrepreneur would reject the suggestion that he should not sell his business to the bidder who offers the best price.

And yet many Canadians are becoming concerned enough to suggest some form of governmental action (the Gordon Commission suggested tax incentives to encourage Canadian ownership participation in foreign-owned firms) to help Canada retain its identity as an independent nation.

The accompanying table, representative but not exhaustive, lists 105 Canadian companies which are now substantially controlled by foreign companies.

In nearly every case, control has passed from Canada to the foreign company in the postwar period.

In the case of the mail order business of **Simpsons Ltd.**, ownership was vested in a new Canadian corporation, **Simpsons-Sears Ltd.**, exactly half of whose common stock is held in the U. S. (by **Sears, Roebuck & Co.**) and half in Canada (by Simpsons Ltd.).

In the case of **Lawson & Jones Ltd.**, the interest acquired in 1953 by **Mardon, Son & Hall Ltd.**, of England, also represented 50% ownership.

For 51 of the 102 Canadian companies listed here, latest available balance sheets show total assets of $1,291 million.

The average of $25 million per company may not be realistic since the totals include one or two giants such as **British American Oil** ($427 million) and Simpsons' Mail Order ($100 million).

But it's a good bet that control of more than $2 billion in Canadian industrial assets passed into U. S., British or other non-Canadian hands when majority interests in the companies listed on this page were acquired by foreign firms during the postwar period.

U. S. Share Growing

Foreign Long-Term Investment Trends in Canada

Millions of Dollars

	Foreign Investment		Percent	Direct Investment		Percent
	Total	U. S.	U. S.	Total	U. S.	U. S.
1926	6,003	3,196	53	1,782	1,403	79
1930	7,614	4,660	61	2,427	1,993	82
1939	6,913	4,151	60	2,296	1,881	82
1945	7,092	4,990	70	2,713	2,304	85
1950	8,661	6,548	76	3,975	3,426	86
1955	13,468	10,289	77	7,715	6,517	84
1956	15,400	11,651	76	8,900	7,425	83
1957	17,200	13,035-	76	9,900	8,225	83

Source: 1926-56 DBS. 1956 and 1957 data are provisional estimates.
Source: 1957—Economics Department, Bank of Nova Scotia.
Reprinted from Foreign Investment in Canada, by J. M. Smith.

This ownership keeps growing, and no diminution is in sight.

Canada, like any other young and developing country, has always leaned heavily on foreign capital. But in earlier times non-resident investors normally bought the bonds of the Canadian enterprises. Thus, the Canadian company looked forward to the time when it would retire its foreign-held debt, and earnings would remain here. The company became "Canadianized."

In recent times, however, a new pattern has replaced the old. Today, the non-Canadian corporation typically buys the majority of the Canadian firm's common stock.

In a relatively short time, Canada has achieved a disturbing distinction: No other heavily industrialized country has such a large share of its industry controlled by concerns beyond its borders.

Because of the attention that is inevitably attracted to big companies, many Canadians tend to think of the question of foreign control in terms of giant forest domains in British Columbia or major oil producers in Alberta.

But, as the accompanying list shows, the question is not that remote from the daily lives of he thought his company was worth. "Foreigners will usually pay a great deal more than what would be considered fair market value in Canada," one widely-experienced financial operator said.

• **If ownership was widely held by the investing public,** shareholders, more often than not, are paid a price well above the going market value of their stock.

• **If the new foreign owner is a big and prosperous company,** as it almost always is, the Canadian company's activities may be broadened, its salary scales raised, its total number of employees increased.

On the other hand, some may suffer:

▸ **The "junior executive" type** may find his way to the top sealed off by the arrival of new management trained at the new owner's headquarters and well known to its senior officers.

▸ **Canadian suppliers and consultants** are often dropped in favor of suppliers and consultants who have been serving the new parent company for a long time.

▸ **The tax collector might well find that his take**

Fewer Loans

Trend in Foreign Long Term Investment: Fewer Foreign Loans to Us, More Foreign Ownership

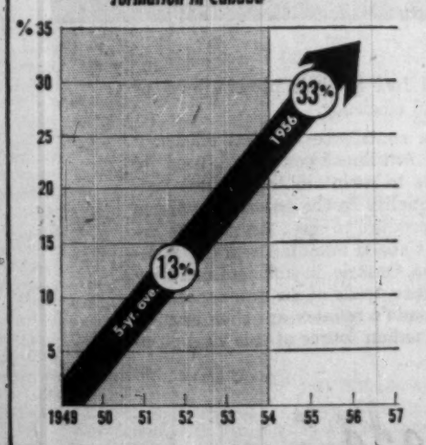
	Debt	Equity*	Total	% Debt	% Equity
	($ Billions)				
1926 ...	3.4	2.6	6.0	57	43
1945 ...	3.3	3.8	7.1	46	54
1955 ...	4.0	9.5	13.5	30	70

*Includes bonds or other debt of a direct-investment company which are held by a parent company.
Source: I. Brecher & S. S. Reisman: Canada-U.S. Economic Relations. Reprinted from Foreign Investment in Canada, by J. M. Smith.

HOW U. S. INVESTMENT HAS GROWN

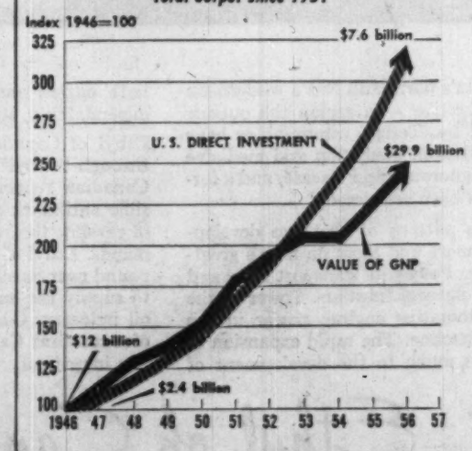
FOREIGN INVESTMENT UP

Ratio of foreign capital to net capital formation in Canada



LED BY U. S. SHARE

U. S.-Controlled Enterprise Grows faster than Canada's total output since 1951



FP HAS EXPLORED the subject of increasing foreign ownership in Canada. This chart is reprinted from FP's series in 1957, Prosperity With Independence, "a study of some problems revolving around growing foreign control of Canadian industry and resources . . ."

Since the war, control of these companies has left Canada . . .

▼ To the U.S. ▼

Control of:	Passed to:
Alaska Pine & Cellulose Ltd., Vancouver	Rayonier Inc., New York
Alaska Processors Ltd., Swift Current	Quaker Oats Co., Chicago
Aviation Electric Ltd., Montreal	Bendix Aviation Corp., South Bend, Ind.
Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison Ltd., Montreal	American Home Prod. Corp., New York
Bartram Paper Products Co., Vancouver	Crown Zellerbach Corp., San Francisco
Bawden Industries Ltd., Toronto	United Industrial, Grand Rapids
M. E. Binz Co., Montreal	Duplan Corp., Winston-Salem, N.C.
British American Oil Co., Toronto	Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh
Callender Foundry & Mfg. Co., Guelph	Rockwell Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh
Canadair Ltd., Montreal	General Dynamics Ltd., New York
Canadian Canners Ltd., Hamilton	California Packing Corp., San Francisco
Canadian Flint & Spar, Ottawa	Int'l Minerals & Chemical Corp., Chicago
Canadian Locomotive Co., Kingston	Fairbanks Morse & Co., Chicago
Canadian Salt Co., Montreal	Morton Salt Co., Chicago
Canadian Staples Ltd., Montreal	Signode Steel Strapping Co., Chicago
Cdn. Western Lumber, New Westminster	Crown Zellerbach Corp., San Francisco
Cardy Hotels, Montreal	Sheraton Corp. of America, Boston
C. Neon Gen'l Advert. Ltd., Montreal	General Outdoor Advertising Co., Chicago
Commercial Alcohols Ltd., Montreal	International Paper Co., New York
Corrugated Paper Box Co., Toronto	West Virginia Pulp & Paper, New York
Dominion Foils (Canada) Ltd., Montreal	Reynolds Metals Co., Wilmington
Dom. Viscose Products Ltd., Ajax, Ont.	Union Carbide Corp., New York
Federal Wire & Cable, Guelph, Ont.	H. K. Porter Co., Pittsburgh
Gurney Products Ltd., Montreal	Tappan Stove Co., Mansfield, Ohio
Halifax Power & Pulp Co., Halifax	Hearst Enterprises Inc., New York
Hewetson Shoes Ltd., Brampton, Ont.	Shoe Corp. of America, Columbus, Ohio
Hygrade Containers Ltd., London	International Paper Co., New York
Isotope Products Ltd., Oakville	Curtiss-Wright Corp., New Jersey
E. Long & Co., Orillia	Dorr-Oliver, Stanford, Conn.
Lord Elgin Hotel, Ottawa	Lord Elgin Hotel Co., New York
Manchester Paper Boxes Ltd., Toronto	Marathon Corp., Menasha, Wisc.
Manitoba Steel Foundry Division of Dominion Brake Shoe Co., Selkirk	American Brake Shoe Co., New York
Maritime Steel & Found., New Glasgow	Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee
Martin-Hewett Cont'ners Ltd., Peterboro	West Virginia Pulp & Paper, New York
Midland Industries Ltd., Midland	Shoe Corp. of America, Columbus, Ohio
Midland Shoe Mfg. Ltd., Midland	Shoe Corp. of America, Columbus, Ohio
Moffats Ltd., Toronto	Avco Mfg. Corp., New York
Moore-Thompson-Clinger Ltd., Hamilton	Davis & Lawrence Co., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.
Murphy Paint Co., Montreal	Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Pittsburgh
O.P.W. Paints Ltd., Ottawa	American Marietta Co., Chicago
Regent Refining (Canada), Toronto	Texas Co., Wilmington, Del.
St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Montreal	International Milling Co., Minneapolis
Savage Shoes Ltd., Preston, Ont.	International Shoe Co., St. Louis
Shield Chemical Ltd., Toronto	Guardian Chemical, Long Island, N.Y.
E. B. Shuttleworth Ltd., Toronto	Allied Laboratories Inc., Kansas City, Mo.
H. Simon & Sons Ltd., Montreal	Consolidated Cigar Corp., New York
*Simpsons Ltd. (Mail Order), Toronto	Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago
Sparling Tank Co., Toronto	Union Tank Car Co., Chicago
Standard Chemical Co., Montreal	Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Pittsburgh
Standard Paint & Varnish Co., Windsor	Rinshed-Mason Co., Detroit
United Shoe Plastics Ltd., Midland	Shoe Corp. of America, Columbus, Ohio
Universal Lumber & Box Co., Vancouver	Rayonier Inc., New York
Washmor Frocks Inc., Verdun, Que.	Int. associated with Jonathan Logan Inc.
Waterous Ltd., Brantford, Ont.	Koehring Co., Milwaukee

▼ To the U.K. ▼

Control of:	Passed to:
Ajax-Precision Mfg. Co., Toronto	Birmingham Asbestos Ltd., Birmingham
Alberta Oil Tool Ltd., Edmonton	Borneo Co., London
Amalgamated Electric Corp., Toronto	General Electric Co., London
Anglin-Norcross Corp., Montreal	Holland & Hanhen and Cubitts, London
Blue Ribbon Corp., Winnipeg	Brooke Bond & Co., London
Can. Crushed & Cut Stone Ltd., Hamilton	Steetley Co., Worksop
Cdn. Car & Foundry Co., Montreal	Hawker-Siddeley Group, London
Cdn. Electric Box & Stampings, Toronto	Lawton (Successors) Ltd., Birmingham
Canadian General Transit Co.	Hawker-Siddeley Group, London
Canadian Marconi Co., Montreal	English Electric Co., London
Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal	Vickers Ltd., London
Conant Paints Ltd., Montreal	Jensen Nicholson Group Ltd., London
Dolomite Refractories Ltd., Hamilton	Steetley Co., Worksop, Eng.
Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., Montreal	Hawker-Siddeley Group, London
Dryden Paper Co., Montreal	Daily Mirror Newspapers, London
Eng. Electric Co. of Can., St. Catharines	English Electric Co., London
Holly Maid Candies Ltd., Toronto	Maynards Ltd., London
Walter G. Hunt, Montreal	Sir Lindsay Parkinson Construc'n, London
John Inglis Co., Toronto	English Electric Co., London
International Fertilizers Ltd., Quebec	Fisons Ltd., London
Langmuir Paints Division (Oakville) of General Products Mfg. Corp.	British Paints Ltd., London
*Lawson & Jones Ltd., London	Mardon, Son & Hall Ltd., Bristol
Leeds Construction Co., Montreal	Richard Costain Ltd., London
Legare Co., St. Laurent	Great Universal Stores, London
C. W. Lindsay & Co., Montreal	Great Universal Stores, London
Manbert Paper Products Ltd., Toronto	British Waxed Wrappings Ltd., London
Mersey Paper Co., Liverpool, N.S.	Bowater Corp., London
Modern Containers Ltd., Toronto	John Dale Ltd., London
Monarch Mort. & Inv. Ltd., Toronto	Taylor Woodrow Ltd., London
Phillips Electrical Co., Brockville, Ont.	British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd., London
Russell Construction Co., Toronto	Balfour Beatty, London
Standard-Modern Tool, Toronto	Staveley Coal & Iron, London
William Stone Sons Ltd., Ingersoll, Ont.	Imperial Chemical Industries, London
Witts Fertilizer Works, Norwich, Ont.	Imperial Chemical Industries, London
Woodhouse & Co., Montreal	Great Universal Stores, London

▼ To Other Nations ▼

Control of:	Passed to:
Calvan Consol'd Oil & Gas Co., Calgary	Compagnie Belge des Petroles, Belgium
Canada Machinery Corp., Galt	Hugo Stinnes Industrie & Handel G.m.b.H., Germany
Clinton Hosiery Mills Ltd., N. Hamburg	Franz Falke Rohen Co., Germany
Dominion Oil Co., Quebec	Compagnie Belge des Petroles, Belgium
Donald Ropes & Wire Cloth, Hamilton	Westfaelische Union, Hamm, Germany
Frontenac F. & W. Tile Ltd., Kingston	A. G. Fuer Grob und Feinkeramik, Germ'y
Graham Oil Co., Port Stanley	Compagnie Belge des Petroles, Belgium
Miller Oil Co. of Simcoe	Compagnie Belge des Petroles, Belgium
Norval Oil Co.	Compagnie Belge des Petroles, Belgium
Toronto Brick Co., Toronto	A. G. Fuer Grob und Feinkeramik, Germ'y
United Service Corp., Halifax	Compagnie Belge des Petroles, Belgium
Western Leaseholds Ltd., Calgary	Compagnie Belge des Petroles, Belgium
Windsor Hotel Ltd., Montreal	Swiss interests

* 50% owned by foreign company (control evenly divided).

Compiled by FP from sources believed to be reliable

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But where the Canadian company is closely owned, it's far more likely that the owner — who is probably nearing retirement age — will invest his new-found cash in insurance, bonds and blue-chip stocks.

What does it all add up to?

The score isn't in yet — and probably never will be, because a free society grants each individual the right to do as he chooses within the framework of its laws.

Any Canadian entrepreneur would reject the suggestion that he should not sell his business to the bidder who offers the best price.

And yet many Canadians are becoming concerned enough to suggest some form of governmental action (the Gordon Commission suggested tax incentives to encourage Canadian ownership participation in foreign-owned firms) to help Canada retain its identity as an independent nation.

The accompanying table, representative but not exhaustive, lists 105 Canadian companies which are now substantially controlled by foreign companies.

In nearly every case, control has passed from Canada to the foreign company in the postwar period.

In the case of the mail order business of **Simpsons Ltd.**, ownership was vested in a new Canadian corporation, **Simpsons-Sears Ltd.**, exactly half of whose common stock is held in the U. S. (by **Sears, Roebuck & Co.**) and half in Canada (by Simpsons Ltd.).

In the case of **Lawson & Jones Ltd.**, the interest acquired in 1953 by **Mardon, Son & Hall Ltd.**, of England, also represented 50% ownership.

For 51 of the 102 Canadian companies listed here, latest available balance sheets show total assets of $1,291 million.

The average of $25 million per company may not be realistic since the totals include one or two giants such as **British American Oil** ($427 million) and Simpsons' Mail Order ($100 million).

But it's a good bet that control of more than $2 billion in Canadian industrial assets passed into U. S., British or other non-Canadian hands when majority interests in the companies listed on this page were acquired by foreign firms during the postwar period.

U. S. Share Growing

Foreign Long-Term Investment Trends in Canada

Millions of Dollars

	Foreign Investment		Percent	Direct Investment		Percent
	Total	U. S.	U. S.	Total	U. S.	U. S.
1926	6,003	3,196	53	1,782	1,403	79
1930	7,614	4,660	61	2,427	1,993	82
1939	6,913	4,151	60	2,296	1,881	82
1945	7,092	4,990	70	2,713	2,304	85
1950	8,661	6,548	76	3,975	3,426	86
1955	13,468	10,289	77	7,715	6,517	84
1956	15,400	11,651	76	8,900	7,425	83
1957	17,200	13,035	76	9,900	8,225	83

Source: 1926-56 DBS. 1956 and 1957 data are provisional estimates.
Source: 1957—Economics Department, Bank of Nova Scotia.
Reprinted from Foreign Investment in Canada, by J. M. Smith.

This ownership keeps growing, and no diminution is in sight.

Canada, like any other young and developing country, has always leaned heavily on foreign capital. But in earlier times non-resident investors normally bought the bonds of the Canadian enterprises. Thus, the Canadian company looked forward to the time when it would retire its foreign-held debt, and earnings would remain here. The company became "Canadianized."

In recent times, however, a new pattern has replaced the old. Today, the non-Canadian corporation typically buys the majority of the Canadian firm's common stock.

In a relatively short time, Canada has achieved a disturbing distinction: No other heavily industrialized country has such a large share of its industry controlled by concerns beyond its borders.

Because of the attention that is inevitably attracted to big companies, many Canadians tend to think of the question of foreign control in terms of giant forest domains in British Columbia or major oil producers in Alberta.

But, as the accompanying list shows, the question is not that remote from the daily lives of

he thought his company was worth. "Foreigners will usually pay a great deal more than what would be considered fair market value in Canada," one widely-experienced financial operator said.

• **If ownership was widely held by the investing public,** shareholders, more often than not, are paid a price well above the going market value of their stock.

• **If the new foreign owner is a big and prosperous company,** as it almost always is, the Canadian company's activities may be broadened, its salary scales raised, its total number of employees increased.

On the other hand, some may suffer:

▸ **The "junior executive" type** may find his way to the top sealed off by the arrival of new management trained at the new owner's headquarters and well known to its senior officers.

▸ **Canadian suppliers and consultants** are often dropped in favor of suppliers and consultants who have been serving the new parent company for a long time.

▸ **The tax collector might well find that his take**

Fewer Loans

Trend in Foreign Long Term Investment: Fewer Foreign Loans to Us, More Foreign Ownership

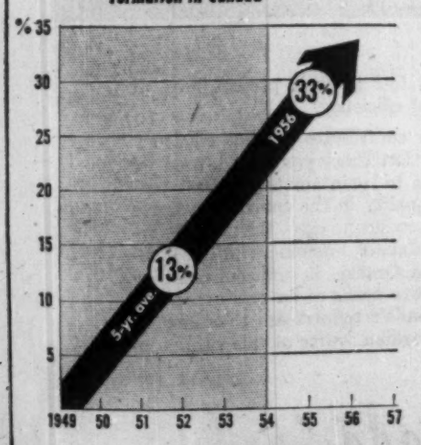
	Debt	Equity*	Total	% Debt	% Equity
	($ Billions)				
1926 ...	3.4	2.6	6.0	57	43
1945 ...	3.3	3.8	7.1	46	54
1955 ...	4.0	9.5	13.5	30	70

*Includes bonds or other debt of a direct-investment company which are held by a parent company.
Source: I. Bracher & S. S. Reisman: Canada-U.S. Economic Relations. Reprinted from Foreign Investment in Canada, by J. M. Smith.

HOW U. S. INVESTMENT HAS GROWN

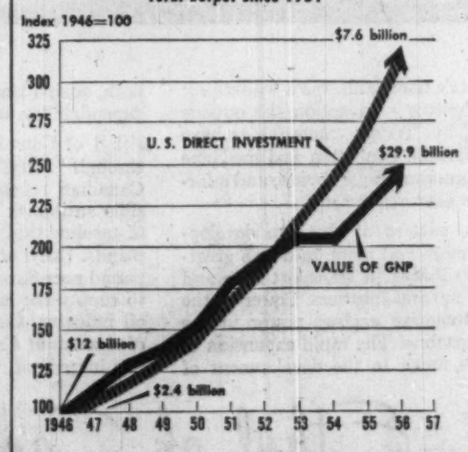
FOREIGN INVESTMENT UP

Ratio of foreign capital to net capital formation in Canada



LED BY U. S. SHARE

U. S.-Controlled Enterprise Grows faster than Canada's total output since 1951



FP HAS EXPLORED the subject of increasing foreign ownership in Canada. This chart is reprinted from FP's series in 1957, Prosperity With Independence, "a study of some problems revolving around growing foreign control of Canadian industry and resources . . ."

Since the war, control of these companies has left Canada . . .

▼ To the U.S. ▼

Control of:	Passed to:
Alaska Pine & Cellulose Ltd., Vancouver	Rayonier Inc., New York
Alaska Processors Ltd., Swift Current	Quaker Oats Co., Chicago
Aviation Electric Ltd., Montreal	Bendix Aviation Corp., South Bend, Ind.
Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison Ltd., Montreal	American Home Prod. Corp., New York
Bartram Paper Products Co., Vancouver	Crown Zellerbach Corp., San Francisco
Bawden Industries Ltd., Toronto	United Industrial, Grand Rapids
M. E. Binz Co., Montreal	Duplan Corp., Winston-Salem, N.C.
British American Oil Co., Toronto	Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh
Callender Foundry & Mfg. Co., Guelph	Rockwell Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh
Canadair Ltd., Montreal	General Dynamics Ltd., New York
Canadian Canners Ltd., Hamilton	California Packing Corp., San Francisco
Canadian Flint & Spar, Ottawa	Int'l Minerals & Chemical Corp., Chicago
Canadian Locomotive Co., Kingston	Fairbanks Morse & Co., Chicago
Canadian Salt Co., Montreal	Morton Salt Co., Chicago
Canadian Staples Ltd., Montreal	Signode Steel Strapping Co., Chicago
Cdn. Western Lumber, New Westminster	Crown Zellerbach Corp., San Francisco
Cardy Hotels, Montreal	Sheraton Corp. of America, Boston
C. Neon Gen'l Advert. Ltd., Montreal	General Outdoor Advertising Co., Chicago
Commercial Alcohols Ltd., Montreal	International Paper Co., New York
Corrugated Paper Box Co., Toronto	West Virginia Pulp & Paper, New York
Dominion Foils (Canada) Ltd., Montreal	Reynolds Metals Co., Wilmington
Dom. Viscose Products Ltd., Ajax, Ont.	Union Carbide Corp., New York
Federal Wire & Cable, Guelph, Ont.	H K. Porter Co., Pittsburgh
Gurney Products Ltd., Montreal	Tappan Stove Co., Mansfield, Ohio
Halifax Power & Pulp Co., Halifax	Hearst Enterprises Inc., New York
Hewetson Shoes Ltd., Brampton, Ont.	Shoe Corp. of America, Columbus, Ohio
Hygrade Containers Ltd., London	International Paper Co., New York
Isotope Products Ltd., Oakville	Curtiss-Wright Corp., New Jersey
E. Long & Co., Orillia	Dorr-Oliver, Stanford, Conn.
Lord Elgin Hotel, Ottawa	Lord Elgin Hotel Co., New York
Manchester Paper Boxes Ltd., Toronto	Marathon Corp., Menasha, Wisc.
Manitoba Steel Foundry Division of Dominion Brake Shoe Co., Selkirk	American Brake Shoe Co., New York
Maritime Steel & Found., New Glasgow	Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee
Martin-Hewett Cont'ners Ltd., Peterboro	West Virginia Pulp & Paper, New York
Midland Industries Ltd., Midland	Shoe Corp. of America, Columbus, Ohio
Midland Shoe Mfg. Ltd., Midland	Shoe Corp. of America, Columbus, Ohio
Moffats Ltd., Toronto	Avco Mfg. Corp., New York
Moore-Thompson-Clinger Ltd., Hamilton	Davis & Lawrence Co., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.
Murphy Paint Co., Montreal	Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Pittsburgh
O.P.W. Paints Ltd., Ottawa	American Marietta Co., Chicago
Regent Refining (Canada), Toronto	Texas Co., Wilmington, Del.
St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Montreal	International Milling Co., Minneapolis
Savage Shoes Ltd., Preston, Ont.	International Shoe Co., St. Louis
Shield Chemical Ltd., Toronto	Guardian Chemical, Long Island, N.Y.
E. B. Shuttleworth Ltd., Toronto	Allied Laboratories Inc., Kansas City, Mo.
H. Simon & Sons Ltd., Montreal	Consolidated Cigar Corp., New York
*Simpsons Ltd. (Mail Order), Toronto	Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago
Sparling Tank Co., Toronto	Union Tank Car Co., Chicago
Standard Chemical Co., Montreal	Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Pittsburgh
Standard Paint & Varnish Co., Windsor	Rinshed-Mason Co., Detroit
United Shoe Plastics Ltd., Midland	Shoe Corp. of America, Columbus, Ohio
Universal Lumber & Box Co., Vancouver	Rayonier Inc., New York
Washmor Frocks Inc., Verdun, Que.	Int. associated with Jonathan Logan Inc.
Waterous Ltd., Brantford, Ont.	Koehring Co., Milwaukee

▼ To the U.K. ▼

Control of:	Passed to:
Ajax-Precision Mfg. Co., Toronto	Birmingham Asbestos Ltd., Birmingham
Alberta Oil Tool Ltd., Edmonton	Borneo Co., London
Amalgamated Electric Corp., Toronto	General Electric Co., London
Anglin-Norcross Corp., Montreal	Holland & Hanhen and Cubitts, London
Blue Ribbon Corp., Winnipeg	Brooke Bond & Co., London
Can. Crushed & Cut Stone Ltd., Hamilton	Steetley Co., Worksop
Cdn. Car & Foundry Co., Montreal	Hawker-Siddeley Group, London
Cdn. Electric Box & Stampings, Toronto	Lawton (Successors) Ltd., Birmingham
Canadian General Transit Co.	Hawker-Siddeley Group, London
Canadian Marconi Co., Montreal	English Electric Co., London
Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal	Vickers Ltd., London
Conant Paints Ltd., Montreal	Jensen Nicholson Group Ltd., London
Dolomite Refractories Ltd., Hamilton	Steetley Co., Worksop, Eng.
Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., Montreal	Hawker-Siddeley Group, London
Dryden Paper Co., Montreal	Daily Mirror Newspapers, London
Eng. Electric Co. of Can., St. Catharines	English Electric Co., London
Holly Maid Candies Ltd., Toronto	Maynards Ltd., London
Walter G. Hunt, Montreal	Sir Lindsay Parkinson Construc'n, London
John Inglis Co., Toronto	English Electric Co., London
International Fertilizers Ltd., Quebec	Fisons Ltd., London
Langmuir Paints Division (Oakville) of General Products Mfg. Corp.	British Paints Ltd., London
*Lawson & Jones Ltd., London	Mardon, Son & Hall Ltd., Bristol
Leeds Construction Co., Montreal	Richard Costain Ltd., London
Legare Co., St. Laurent	Great Universal Stores, London
C. W. Lindsay & Co., Montreal	Great Universal Stores, London
Manbert Paper Products Ltd., Toronto	British Waxed Wrappings Ltd., London
Mersey Paper Co., Liverpool, N.S.	Bowater Corp., London
Modern Containers Ltd., Toronto	John Dale Ltd., London
Monarch Mort. & Inv. Ltd., Toronto	Taylor Woodrow Ltd., London
Phillips Electrical Co., Brockville, Ont.	British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd., London
Russell Construction Co., Toronto	Balfour Beatty, London
Standard-Modern Tool, Toronto	Staveley Coal & Iron, London
William Stone Sons Ltd., Ingersoll, Ont.	Imperial Chemical Industries, London
Witts Fertilizer Works, Norwich, Ont.	Imperial Chemical Industries, London
Woodhouse & Co., Montreal	Great Universal Stores, London

▼ To Other Nations ▼

Control of:	Passed to:
Calvan Consol'd Oil & Gas Co., Calgary	Compagnie Belge des Petroles, Belgium
Canada Machinery Corp., Galt	Hugo Stinnes Industrie & Handel G.m.b.H., Germany
Clinton Hosiery Mills Ltd., N. Hamburg	Franz Falke Rohen Co., Germany
Dominion Oil Co., Quebec	Compagnie Belge des Petroles, Belgium
Donald Ropes & Wire Cloth, Hamilton	Westfaelische Union, Hamm, Germany
Frontenac F. & W. Tile Ltd., Kingston	A. G. Fuer Grob und Feinkeramik, Germ'y
Graham Oil Co., Port Stanley	Compagnie Belge des Petroles, Belgium
Miller Oil Co. of Simcoe	Compagnie Belge des Petroles, Belgium
Norval Oil Co.	Compagnie Belge des Petroles, Belgium
Toronto Brick Co., Toronto	A. G. Fuer Grob und Feinkeramik, Germ'y
United Service Corp., Halifax	Compagnie Belge des Petroles, Belgium
Western Leaseholds Ltd., Calgary	Compagnie Belge des Petroles, Belgium
Windsor Hotel Ltd., Montreal	Swiss interests

* 50% owned by foreign company (control evenly divided).

Compiled by FP from sources believed to be reliable

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HOME OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Notice of Redemption For Sinking Fund Purposes to the holders of 5¾% Secured Convertible Sinking Fund Debentures, 1956 Series

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the Deed of Trust and Mortgage made as of the Fifteenth day of December, 1956, between Home Oil Company Limited and The Royal Trust Company, as Trustee, Four Hundred and Sixty-Nine Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($469,500) principal amount of 5¾% Secured Convertible Sinking Fund Debentures, 1956 Series, (hereinafter called "the debentures") bearing the following serial numbers:

Interim debentures of $1,000.00 denomination, each bearing the distinguishing prefix M:

0549	1837	4653	4936
0577	2585	4656	5513
1640	2670	4923	6280
1835			

Coupon debentures of $1,000.00 denomination, each bearing the distinguishing prefix DM:

0002	0427	0653	1053
0005	0428	0662	1062
0022	0438	0674	1064
0023	0442	0722	1075
0028	0448	0766	1080
0032	0454	0770	1091
0054	0474	0771	1095
0056	0492	0786	1103
0068	0496	0806	1128
0082	0503	0808	1140
0120	0512	0809	1145
0178	0514	0841	1175
0205	0522	0844	1177
0213	0527	0857	1232
0225	0529	0860	1257
0239	0532	0913	1259
0240	0534	0941	1268
0264	0535	0953	1278
0281	0564	0976	1292
0296	0567	0981	1310
0353	0577	0990	1313
0394	0578	1029	1376
0403	0609	1037	1448
0415	0614	1039	1453
0420	0652	1052	1459
1464	2341	4408	5638
1471	2403	4424	5643
1510	2410	4430	5646
1533	2411	4435	5660
1548	2414	4483	5678
1549	2429	4522	5686
1606	2442	4536	5690
1617	2449	4537	5716
1620	2465	4559	5725
1622	2466	4562	5747
1645	3003	4565	5776
1650	3010	4572	5783
1660	3057	4576	5799
1674	3151	4592	5814
1676	3159	4647	5823
1688	3177	4658	5837
1698	3203	4670	5875
1708	3204	4678	5926
1711	3209	4689	5984
1745	3220	4690	5996
1756	3232	4695	6003
1768	3236	4721	6006
1771	3248	4732	6018
1779	3259	4736	6029
1790	3263	4745	6036
1794	3459	4751	6043
1803	3509	4786	6046
1854	3557	4811	6054
1865	3573	4816	6058
1889	3579	4825	6059
1891	3581	4914	6061
1894	3612	4916	6070
1902	3624	4923	6073
1904	3627	4935	6075
1914	3634	4974	6077
1931	3636	4982	6080
1938	3665	4986	6084
1947	3676	5006	6089
1958	3679	5011	6093
1961	3688	5044	6098
1970	3690	5064	6106
1981	3696	5139	6123
1998	3875	5145	6135
2014	3877	5156	6237
2024	3888	5167	6280
2026	3892	5186	6293
2061	3902	5190	6294
2064	3920	5218	6302
2071	3936	5233	6303
2075	3986	5237	6306
2091	3989	5239	6353
2093	3992	5244	6392
2097	3995	5287	6455
2113	4252	5293	6470
2116	4259	5311	6481
2145	4279	5331	6491
2150	4292	5357	6492
2164	4295	5361	6494
2165	4307	5389	6500
2167	4315	5395	6550
2211	4321	5407	6553
2214	4324	5445	6554
2235	4326	5456	6561
2236	4333	5458	6562
2246	4360	5526	6566
2278	4374	5543	6573
2291	4379	5556	6605
2293	4386	5587	6627
2298	4389	5596	6631
2318	4402	5600	6673
6678	6904	7066	7230
6684	6907	7067	7239
6685	6908	7077	7254
6701	6921	7078	7269
6715	6930	7079	7275
6747	6941	7094	7285
6768	6948	7110	7291
6773	6953	7137	7296
6785	6972	7141	7301
6816	6998	7149	7312
6829	7007	7151	7329
6852	7012	7158	7368
6877	7016	7172	7402
6889	7033	7179	7467
6895	7035	7213	7500

Interim debenture of $500.00 denomination, bearing the distinguishing prefix D:

0003

Coupon debentures of $500.00 denomination, each bearing the distinguishing prefix DD:

0008	0077	1279	1408
0033	0110	1298	1409
0040	0120	1299	1760
0041	0130	1304	1766
0045	0157	1329	1789
0048	0162	1332	1803
0060	0167	1336	1839
0071	0196	1370	1861
0073	1265	1382	1865

have been drawn by lot for redemption and will be redeemed on the fifteenth day of December, 1958, for account of the Sinking Fund, and that on the said date the principal amount of the debentures to be redeemed will be paid (plus accrued and unpaid interest with respect only to the interim debentures as set out above), upon presentation and surrender of each said debenture (with all appurtenant coupons maturing on and after June 15th, 1959) in lawful money of Canada at the holder's option at any branch in Canada of The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

NOTICE is also given that all interest upon the principal amount of the debentures so to be redeemed shall cease from and after December 15th, 1958.

AND NOTICE is also given that the right of the holders of the above debentures in the principal amount of One thousand dollars ($1,000.00) to convert such debentures in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Deed of Trust and Mortgage termination and expires at the close of business on December 12th, 1958.

DATED at the City of Calgary this tenth day of October, A.D. 1958.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY,
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PROTECTIONIST?

Customs Act Changes Will Aid Importers Too

How much have Canadian importers to fear from the new provisions of Bill C-51, which amended the Customs Act?

Not as much as critics have suggested, thinks Murray E. Corlett, legal counsel for Canadian Importers & Traders Association. In fact, some of the amendments give greater protection to importers against arbitrary governmental action.

Here is a digest of his explanation of the amendments and implications, given to Association members in Toronto:

By MURRAY E. CORLETT

It would seem that this amendment has as its purpose the following essential objects:

- **Revision of provisions** regarding determination of value of imported goods. An attempt has been made to clarify the law on this subject by putting a number of existing departmental practices into statutory form.
- **Addition of a further safeguard against dumping** of goods below cost of production plus normal gross profit.
- **Provision of a new basis for valuation** of fresh fruits or vegetables during advanced marketing periods in country of origin.
- **Revision of section relating to appeals** from Tariff Board to Exchequer Court.

New Section 35

Largely a definition section. "Cost of production" is defined as meaning "an amount that in accordance with good business principles and practices fairly reflects the manufacturing or production costs of the goods at the time of shipment to Canada."

This new definition covers the past understanding of the Department of National Revenue as to what is "cost of production" for valuation purposes.

Also this new Section 35 defines "gross profit" as fair market value of goods minus cost of production. This is the interpretation that the department has placed upon this term for some time.

New Section 36

This section retains the old "like goods" rule as the cardinal rule for determining value for duty.

However, the rule has been expanded to clarify existing provisions and in some instances to remove doubt.

Some administrative practices which have been going on for many years have been now codified and put into sub-sections of new Section 36, particularly sub-sections (2) and (3).

For instance, the rule is now set out that if there are no sales at the time when goods are shipped to Canada there shall be substituted therefor the most recent sales prior to the time of shipment that fairly reflect the market value of the goods at the time of shipment.

Also, if there are no purchasers located at the place from which the goods are shipped to Canada, there shall be substituted therefor sales to the purchasers located nearest thereto.

In addition it is provided that the department will not take into consideration, when determining fair market value in the country of origin, sales to wholly-owned subsidiaries or controlled companies.

Where there are no purchasers in the country of export who are at the same or substantially the same trade level as the Canadian importer, it is now provided that the home purchasers at the trade level nearest and subsequent to that of the Canadian importer shall be deemed to be at the same level as the Canadian importer.

New Section 37

This incorporates the old "similar goods" rule and the "cost plus" rule as they appeared in old Section 35, together with the departmental practice which had to be applied when dealing with the old law insofar as similar goods were concerned.

For instance, if a commodity such as beans were imported into Canada in 12 oz. packages and were sold only in 10 oz. packages in the country of origin, the value for duty under new Section 37 will be the cost of production plus the same mark-up or gross profit as is earned on the 10 oz. packages when sold in the country of origin.

If the manufacturer makes 35% gross profit on his 10 oz. packages, value of the 12 oz. packages coming into Canada will be the cost of production plus the same mark-up.

New Section 38

Under old Section 35(6), value for duty was determined by the minister. Since Section 44 permits appeals to Tariff Board from decisions of the deputy minister only, it was not possible to appeal a decision of the minister made by virtue of this old Section 35(6).

However, under new Section 38, the language used has been changed.

It is now provided that the value for duty shall be determined in such manner as the minister prescribes.

Therefore, under new Section 38 the value for duty will not be determined by the minister. Instead the minister will only decide on the method of valuing to be followed, and the actual valuation will be made by government appraisers and eventually, if necessary, by the deputy minister.

Consequently there will be a right of appeal to the Tariff Board as in the case with like or similar goods on questions relating to the determination of value made under this new Section 38.

In addition, new Section 38 (b) enumerates a number of other specific situations. If goods entering Canada to be packaged had to take a value which gave no effect to the cost of packaging in Canada, the result would be likely that the packaging would be done in the country of origin.

If pharmaceuticals are imported in a semi-finished condition, the Government takes the position that it is desirable to make sure that as much work as possible is done in Canada.

If the like or similar goods rules apply in circumstances of this kind, the value for duty would likely be so great as to discourage this work being done in Canada at all.

On the other hand certain of the other sub-paragraphs included in new Section 38(b) have undoubtedly been inserted to catch situations which might be detrimental to Canadian industry.

These specific situations apply to imports into Canada of used or obsolete goods, job lots, remnants, close-outs, or discontinued lines, and also surplus goods.

The inclusion of these enumerated situations could have a protectionist effect.

New Section 39

This new Section does represent a change of principle from what has been done by the Government since 1948.

It is a new provision and much of the criticism of these amendments seems to centre around this new Section 39.

The essence of the rule outlined in this new Section 39 appears to be that when the minister is satisfied that a Canadian industry is being damaged because goods are being imported into Canada under circumstances where, if the value for duty as determined under ordinary valuation provisions is less than the cost of production plus the mark-up ordinarily made in that industry, then the value for duty will be increased by an amount which reflects the difference.

Under new Section 39, all that the minister does is report to the Governor-in-Council (the federal Cabinet), and in turn all that the Governor-in-Council does is to bring the section into force.

After this has been done, it is a matter for the customs appraiser to determine the cost of production and the proper gross profit normally earned in the particular trade. Such an appraiser's decision can be appealed by an affected importer to a Dominion customs appraiser and, if necessary, to the deputy minister.

Therefore, since the deputy minister can make the decision eventually, under new Section 39 there can be an appeal to the Tariff Board in the ordinary way.

An order issued under the authority of this new Section cannot remain in force for more than one year. In fact the Governor-in-Council is empowered to revoke such an order at any time within that year.

Another safeguard from the point of view of the importer is that the minister must be satisfied that **material** injury has been or might be caused to a Canadian industry, before the section can be invoked.

New Section 40

This new section merely states that where sufficient information has not been furnished or is not available to enable the determination of cost of production, gross profit, or fair market value under the preceding new sections, the same shall be determined in such manner as the minister prescribes.

Section 2

The appeal provision under the Customs Act covering appeals from a decision of the deputy minister of the Tariff Board has been left untouched. **The same degree of informality and relative cheapness, which are of vital importance to an ordinary Canadian importer, will continue in the future.**

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Bank Staff Changes

Royal:

S. G. COLBERT, St. Catherine & Stanley, Montreal, to be accountant, Montreal West.

R. G. J. RACINE, Kenogami, Que., to be accountant, Baie Comeau, Que.

E. A. CUTTS, South Edmonton, to be accountant, North Edmonton.

J. W. FOWLIE, Souris, Man., retired.

Commerce:

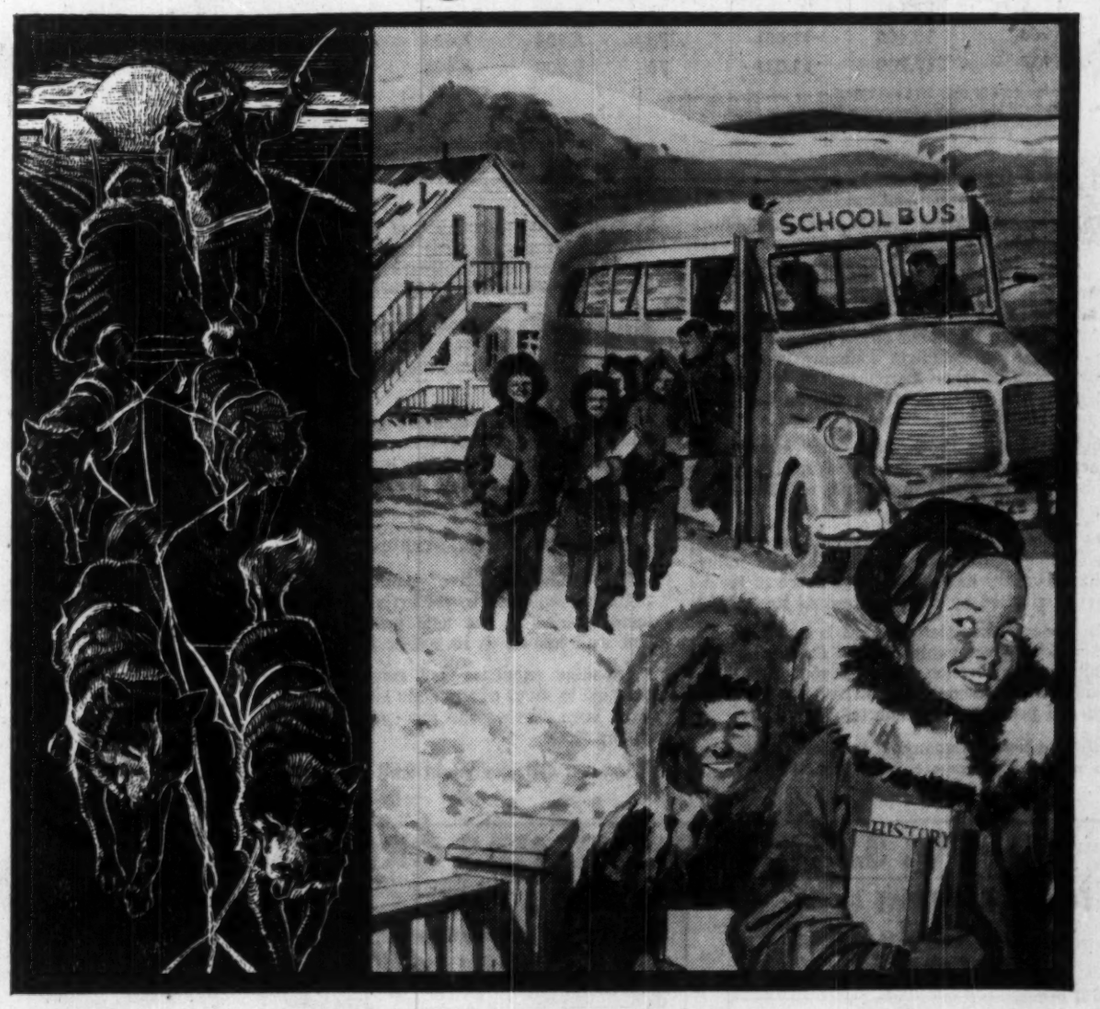
V. C. ALLEN, accountant, Forest, Ont., to be manager, Southampton, Ont.

G. E. CREWSON, manager, Miami, Man., to be manager, Kelvington, Sask.

A. C. DOUGLAS, to be assistant accountant, Kamloops, B.C.

L. D. DYCK, to be assistant accountant, Spadina & College, Toronto.

Canadian Progress through Power



Yesterday, Canada's northland was a wilderness: cruel, barren, primitive — a region the outside world had passed by. Today, communities have replaced the desolation: education and medicine have supplanted ignorance and disease, and a forgotten people has been reclaimed.

In extending this pattern of northern development we depend more and more on man's greatest ally — power. Power to transport men and materials beyond natural frontiers. Power in the shape of the automotive engine: power in the form of modern gasoline. The rapid expansion of this country owes much to the development of both engine and fuel to their present level of dependability and efficiency.

Ethyl of Canada contributes to that efficiency through "Ethyl" Antiknock compound, used by Canadian refiners to maintain the highest possible antiknock quality in the enormous volume of gasoline they produce to meet the nation's demands. Ethyl of Canada manufactures this compound near Sarnia, Ontario, in sufficient quantity to supply the entire needs of an ever-expanding oil industry. Canada's refiners are thus assured of a constant Canadian source of this vital gasoline ingredient.

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Aluminum Can 'On the Way'

New experiments with aluminum cans look promising. Consumers like them, too. Here's a trend to watch . . .

MONTREAL (Staff) — An ardent love affair is developing between aluminum and the can industry.

Chief matchmakers in Canada: **Aluminum Co. of Canada** —nation's biggest producer of the lightweight metal — and **Continental Can Co. of Canada.**

This pair of industrial giants teamed in 1957 to produce Canada's first commercial run of aluminum cans — one-quart oil cans.

This allowed oil companies to evaluate aluminum both on their canning lines and the retail market.

Results are understood to be highly promising.

There are big stakes in all this:

- **Aluminum-makers** are after a multi-million dollar new market for their product, now in potential over-supply.
- **Can-making companies** are striving to stay abreast of what could be a most important trend —that being the increasing competition of aluminum with tinplate.
- **Companies** whose products are sold in cans want to make sure they are getting the can which best combines attractiveness and economy. This requirement may vary from industry to industry.

Canada is well in the forefront of aluminum can research.

However, actual use of aluminum cans is considerably more widesperad in Europe than in North America.

One reason for this: Tinplate can be quite expensive in parts of Europe.

Trying to evaluate the economics of tin can-vs.-aluminum is like trying to call the next Grey Cup winner. It's easier to be wrong than right.

The best indicator of the real interest in aluminum are the obviously large amounts of money and time being spent by major companies.

The oil can venture of Alcan and Continental Can indicates the solution of technical problems associated with making aluminum cans in standard cemented side-seam construction.

The initial run of oil cans was distributed to CCC customers with high-speed automatic filling equipment, where containers are knocked around a lot.

The cans stood the experience very well.

Result of the venture has been the gaining of much data on durability and use.

There's nothing new about interest in aluminum cans.

Their potential has been recognized for decades. CCC, for instance, started experiments about 25 years ago.

But until recently considerations of cost and supply have overweighed the advantages of lightness, corrosion resistance, attractiveness, ductility.

Now:

The world has considerably more capacity than demand for aluminum ingot.

Alcan, for instance, has recently been producing at 72% of its 770,000 ton annual capacity.

Aluminum price has remained comparatively low as other commodity prices have risen.

Present ingot price following a 2c per pound reduction this year and a subsequent small upward revision in the U.S. is 22.5c in Canada and 24.7c in U.S.

There has been much advance in the technique of aluminum cans.

There are three general ways of making an aluminum can.

Aluminum sheet can be made into three-piece cans on conventional can-making equipment.

Although the side seam can be readily cemented, technical problems which prohibit soldering and welding at commercial speeds still have to be overcome.

Two-piece cans, both shallow and deep-drawn, can be made from sheet.

They are especially suitable for fish, meat paste and milk, can be stacked easily since they don't have seams on the bottoms or sides.

Cans extruded from aluminum slugs are strong, look like a good bet for aerosols and beer.

It is almost universally predicted that the aluminum can will increase in popularity.

As its use widens, there is hope that the prices of aluminum alloys for canning use will become more favorable. Further technological advance may also cut cost.

Even before these economies take place, aluminum may become competitive in some fields through salvage.

It may already be competitive for use in oil cans if a sufficient number of cans are recovered and re-melted.

On the consumer end, aluminum cans are popular with the customer.

A major supermarket chain, in a research project, found about four-fifths of a surveyed group preferred aluminum both for good looks and ease of opening.

Since it's the consumer who has the last word, this finding makes the future gleam for the aluminum can.

Aluminum In the Pantry

You may already be extracting sardines from aluminum cans.

In the future:

Aluminum oil cans already have been produced, though they are not yet in general use.

Frozen fruit juices look like a natural for aluminum, whose high thermal conductivity allows faster freezing.

Beer, grated cheese are also candidates for the immediate future.

$1 MILLION RESIDENCE

Woodlawn Residence, a $1 million residence for girls, has been opened in Toronto by the YWCA. The four-story building replaces 65-year-old Elm House in downtown Toronto and is located near the Summerhill subway station. The residence accommodates 150.

Saskatchewan's Gas Plant To Start Work This Month

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA — Construction of a casinghead gas processing plant in the heart of the Steelman oil field, southeastern Saskatchewan, is rapidly approaching completion.

Built by **Steelman Gas Ltd.,** the plant will be officially opened on Oct. 30, and will likely be in actual operation a week or so before that time.

With a capacity of about 30 million cu. ft. of gas a day, it will be starting off with production around 25 million cu. ft.

It will produce propane, butane, sulphur and dry natural gas, the latter for distribution in the Saskatchewan Power Corp's southern grid system.

First call on the gas will be given to the cities of Estevan and Weyburn, both of which have distribution systems already installed.

The plant will be collecting through a gathering system all the gas formerly flared off as waste from more than 600 wells.

The Steelman field, which is now defined to include the former Lampman, Kingsford, Hirsch and Frobisher fields, has more than 700 oil wells capable of production.

These will all be ultimately tied into the gathering system.

$3 Million Unit Will Make Avgas

Imperial Oil will build a $3 million alkylation plant at its Winnipeg refinery to produce aviation gasoline for Manitoba.

This plant will replace imports from the U.S.

The second of its kind on the Prairies — the new installation will be a major step in making Western Canada self-sufficient in gasoline supplies for piston-operated aircraft.

To be in operation by November 1959, the plant will turn out 650 bbl. of alkylate daily.

Alkylate is a component of aviation gasoline with a very high octane rating.

The Prairies' other alkylation plant is at Imperial's Calgary refinery

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HOW I TALKED MYSELF INTO $14,000

By a Wall Street Journal Subscriber

In meetings with business associates and customers I used to be the silent one. I used to "clam up" when the talk turned to politics or economics. All I could talk about was sports.

Then I started reading The Wall Street Journal. It gave me an understanding of what goes on in the world. I learned about the changes taking place in America—new inventions, new industries, new ways to earn money. In conversations with other men I found I could interpret business and government trends a little better than they could. They wondered where I got my "inside dope."

As a result, I gained confidence in talking with people. My boss gave me more important assignments. And my income increased. Last year I earned $14,000.

This story is typical. If you think The Wall Street Journal is just for millionaires, you are wrong. The Journal helps salaried men making $7,500 to $25,000 a year. It is valuable to small business men. It can be of enormous benefit to the ambitious young man who wants to win advancement.

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GFZ 10-58

Boy...am I happy! I drew the Rolls-Royce this week!

Lucky fellow— that truck has a Rolls-Royce diesel motor, making it a pleasure to drive. Rolls-Royce diesels supply the horsepower for many vehicles today in such Canadian industries as construction and earth moving, marine and fisheries, pulp and paper, logging and lumbering.

Available in 4, 6 and 8 cylinder models, these Rolls-Royce diesels are "tailor made" for Canadian use. They have American screw threads and are eager to start even on the coldest days. The average mechanic can handle maintenance because of their simple, orthodox design. When you plan your next diesel installation, call in Rolls-Royce — it will cost less than you think.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

APPOINTED SEAGRAM DIRECTOR

NOAH TORNO

The election of Mr. Noah Torno to the Board of Directors of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited has been announced by Mr. Samuel Bronfman, President. A native of Toronto, Mr. Torno is President of Jordan-Danforth Wines Limited.

Outlook for Uranium

Strong Steps Urged to Keep Potential Overseas Markets

Sliding uranium stock prices and a worried comment by the usually buoyantly-optimistic president of **Rio Tinto Mining Company of Canada** emphasize concern for Canada's uranium industry.

President Robert H. Winters called for a change in government policy or "Canada may lose her potential uranium markets."

Uranium stocks, meanwhile, have been sliding quietly. This slump occurs at a time when the market generally has been pushing to new highs. The overall market advance includes metal stocks, particularly copper producers.

Illustrating the extent of the drop in uraniums is an index compiled by **John M. Easson & Co.** This index is about 20% below its high for the year. In contrast, the Toronto Stock Exchange base metal index is up more than 20% from its lows and is at the highest levels since Aug. 1957.

Also, take a look at the price slumps to 83% in individual uranium issues listed in the table.

This is what Mr. Winters outlined:

Present uranium sales contracts with the U. S. and U. K. run to 1962 and 1963 with the U. S. holding options on production to 1966 which "we're hoping will be exercised." By 1970 there will likely be enough demand to take up all of the some 15,000 tons a year Canada can produce now.

But the question is: what happens between contract expiry and 1970?

What Mr. Winters wants is relaxation of restrictions on uranium sales.

This is the background to his concern.

Right now large quantities of uranium can only be sold to countries which sign bilateral agreements with Canada. Very small amounts can be sold to anyone subject to government approval. And, Canada must face the fact that potential buyers don't want to sign. Switzerland and West Germany did previously. But potential buyers like Japan won't sign, although they have been coming to Canada in a steady stream examining our mines.

The Decline in Uranium Stocks

	Latest Price $	Month Ago $	1957-58 High $	Decline From High %
Algom	16	16⅝	25¼	36
Bicroft	.95	1.10	2.65	64
Cdn. Dyno	.72	.68	2.70	73
Can-Met	.98	1.20	5.60	82
Cons. Denison	13½	15	25⅜	47
Faraday	1.02	1.19	3.20	68
Gunnar	17⅝	18⅛	21¾	19
Lorado	.50	.56	1.70	70
Milliken	2.19	2.54	4.45	50
Northspan	2.20	2.96	9.00	75
Pronto	5.50	5.20	8.35	34
Rayrock	.75	.81	1.90	60
Stanleigh	1.05	1.25	6.40	83
Stanrock	2.00	2.31	5.05	60

Their reasons for not signing include objections to provisions in the bilateral agreements, such as Canadian inspection of how they use the uranium and prohibitions against stockpiling.

Potential buyers have their hands strengthened by the surplus of uranium. Mr. Winters disclosed that Russia and Czechoslovakia are willing to sell uranium. In addition, South Africa and France appear ready to sell large quantities of the metal with no strings attached.

That leaves Canada holding the bag with fine-sounding policy statements similar to the U. S. — but no business.

What it comes down to is that Canada is not offering any incentive for a potential buyer. Nations which will sign bilateral agreements with the U. S., won't with Canada. And the key reason is the incentive the U. S. offers.

The U. S. offers enriched uranium, subsidies and credits on equipment for reactors and raw materials, all sorts of financial and technical aid. Reason: to grab markets for power-plant equipment for U. S. firms.

Canada's formal policy is the same as the U. S. (i.e. the bilateral agreements and small sales without agreements) but Canada hasn't come up with the under-the-counter added attractions.

Worried officials of Canadian uranium companies have been talking of the need to make long-term contract arrangements through the crucial post-contract period. There have been suggestions trying for contracts at prices much lower than the $10-$10.50 a lb. believed to exist under contracts.

Another suggestion is made to take care of the problem of formal agreements with potential buyers.

Scrap the bilateral provision. Sell any amount of uranium to any signer of the International Atomic Energy Agreement. Let the international group do the police work.

Otherwise, other countries are going to grab markets for uranium that Canada needs.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Huron & Erie — Canada Trust, St. Catharines Advisory Board Appointments

W. B. C. BURGOYNE

THOMAS EDMONDSON

D. G. WILLMOT

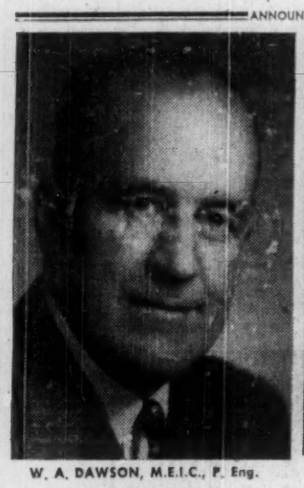
Allyn Taylor, president and general manager of The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation and The Canada Trust Company, has announced new appointments to the companies' Advisory Board in St. Catharines.

William B. C. Burgoyne is managing director and secretary-treasurer of the St. Catharines Standard, Limited and president of the Niagara District Broadcasting Company Limited.

Thomas Edmondson is president of Ferranti-Packard Electric, Limited, treasurer of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and a director of the Canadian Electrical Association.

Donald G. Willmot is president and general manager of The Anthes-Imperial Company, Limited and president of Penberthy Injector, Limited. He is a director of the Sarnia Bridge Company Limited and Foster Wheeler, Limited.

ANNOUNCEMENT



W. A. DAWSON, M.E.I.C., P. Eng.

J. J. BROWN, B. Com.

Mr. W. J. Graham, Vice-President and General Manager, Brown Boggs Foundry and Machine Co. Ltd., announces two new staff appointments.

Mr. W. A. Dawson is appointed Assistant Sales Manager. He has been associated, since the end of World War II until recently, with two of Canada's leading Machine Tool Distributors as Sales Engineer and Branch Manager. Mr. Dawson is a graduate of Queen's University in Mechanical Engineering and possesses a broad knowledge and experience, extending over 20 years, in industrial engineering and manufacturing. He is a past Chairman of Hamilton Branch E.I.C. and charter chairman of Hamilton Chapter A.S.T.E.

Mr. J. J. Brown, a grandson of the late Mr. J. M. Brown, one of the founders of the Company, is a graduate of McGill University in Commerce and Finance. Following assignments in manufacturing at a number of Hamilton industries, he joins the Sales Department of Brown Boggs Foundry and Machine Co. Ltd. Prior to attending University, Mr. Brown was engaged with the present Company where a broad knowledge of its diversified products was acquired.

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Better drive a Sweptline. It's the style leader of a great new family of Fargo trucks for '59! See your nearest Fargo dealer soon!

Whatever your job, there's a Fargo truck to do it better—from 4,250 lbs. max. G.V.W., up to 65,000 lbs. G.C.W.

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Ontario's Lengthy Beer Strike Left Hangover in Pocketbooks

By H. R. SUYDAM

The beer strike has left Ontario with a king-sized hangover.

You may not drink beer, own shares in a brewing company, or work for any of the concerns directly affected by the strike, but chances are that somewhere down the line your pocketbook, too, will feel the pinch.

Consider this:

The seven-week strike tied up:

- 11 brewing plants;
- 265 retail beer stores;
- 1,000 licensed premises, public houses and taverns.

It seriously curtailed the operations of the feeder companies which supply the brewing industry with malt, hops, bottles, caps, labels, containers, etc.

It resulted in the laying off of some 10,000 men and women from five to seven weeks.

The losses in wages, sales and profits are big. A complete tally will not be possible until after the end of the month when the extent of the brewing industry's recovery can be measured.

Here is an **FP** roundup of the estimated losses to date.

▶ Loss in gross beer sales to the Ontario breweries — $17.5 million.

If, as the brewers anticipate (**FP**, Oct. 4), October sales will be by far the biggest ever made in that month, some of this loss may be recovered.

▶ Loss in wages of brewery production workers — $1.5 million.

This is based on some 2,800 idled workers averaging $80 per week. Office and salaried workers were in most cases kept on company payrolls. Greatly reduced operations were maintained by one or two plants producing beer for export to Quebec and the U. S.

Six small independent brewing companies in northern Ontario and one in western Ontario carried on more-or-less normal production.

▶ Loss in wages of Brewers' Warehousing Co. employees — $675,000.

▶ Loss in gross sales to the feeder companies supplying the brewing industry — $4 million.

In 1957, materials used by the brewing industry in Ontario cost $24 million.

▶ Loss in wages to tapmen, barmen and beverage room workers — $1.2 million.

This is based on a five-week layoff of some 4,000 workers averaging $60 per week. An equal number or more were kept on by the hotels and beverage rooms and fitted into temporary jobs. Many a pub received a fresh coat of paint as barmen and waiters turned their hands to painting.

▶ Loss to the federal and provincial governments in taxes — $7.5 million.

Increased tax revenue from the sale of liquor, up a reported 25% during the beer strike, will have lowered this loss.

▶ Loss of gross sales to hotels, taverns and licensed premises — $14 million.

This figure is probably low. Over 1,000 premises were closed for at least four weeks, estimates the Ontario Hotel Association, at a loss in gross sales of some $500,000 per day.

It is obvious that many of the above losses overlap. But it is equally obvious that as a result of the strike a lot of money was taken out of circulation — the spending power of many thousands was drastically reduced.

Effects of the strike may be felt for a long time.

The breweries and many of the licensed outlets have been hit hard. How long will it take them to recover?

Will the hotel and beverage rooms, for instance, be able to spend next year the $35 million they spent in previous years for supplies, maintenance and general improvements?

What about the breweries' market in Ontario?

Will it all come back to them?

What changes has the strike brought about in the drinking habits of the average imbiber?

Spot checks made throughout the southern part of the province since the strike was settled three weeks ago show that beer sales have not returned to normal.

Sales of wine, on the other hand, have soared since the strike began.

In August, which is normally a quiet month for the wine industry, some 50 retail wine shops saw their sales more than doubled.

"It presented a unique opportunity for mass wine tasting," said Kenneth Armstrong of the Canadian Wine Institute.

Interestingly enough, it was the higher-priced wines that people went after, he said. In Elliot Lake, normally a heavy beer drinking town, the demand for champagne cleaned out the local liquor store repeatedly.

Current sales of wine are running above average. Although the market captured from beer is very small, it stands a good chance of becoming permanent, wine sellers feel.

From a sharp increase in the sale of liquor during the strike, it is obvious that a lot of beer drinkers switched over to highballs and mixed drinks. It is too soon to say how many have been won over for good.

Changes have been noticed within beer consumption itself. Beverage room operators fear that a number of their clients have got out of the habit of dropping in for "a pint" after work and may not return to it. They have got used to drinking at home and may stick with it, buying their beer by the case.

The strike, which began on Aug. 7, originally involved some 1,200 workers of **Brewers' Warehousing Co.**, a distribution system owned co-operatively by the brewing companies in Ontario.

With the retail outlets and the fleet of trucks operated by the company shut down, the Ontario Liquor Control Board gave permission to hotels, taverns and public houses to pick up supplies from the breweries in their own vehicles.

Handlers at the breweries refused to load these trucks and from there the strike spread.

Toronto breweries kept their own retail stores open for a few days but had to close them when the number of customers became too great to handle.

Most companies had labor contracts coming up for renewal at this time and it was decided to negotiate with the union for an industry-wide contract.

The new contract runs for 45 months and is retroactive to April 1 of this year. It gives production workers 6c an hour more to Dec. 31, 1959; an additional 10c an hour during 1960; and 12c for the year 1960.

The cost of living escalator clause was dropped and group life insurance principal was raised from $3,000 to $5,000.

The question is:

Was it worth it to the workers?

Was it worth it to the community?

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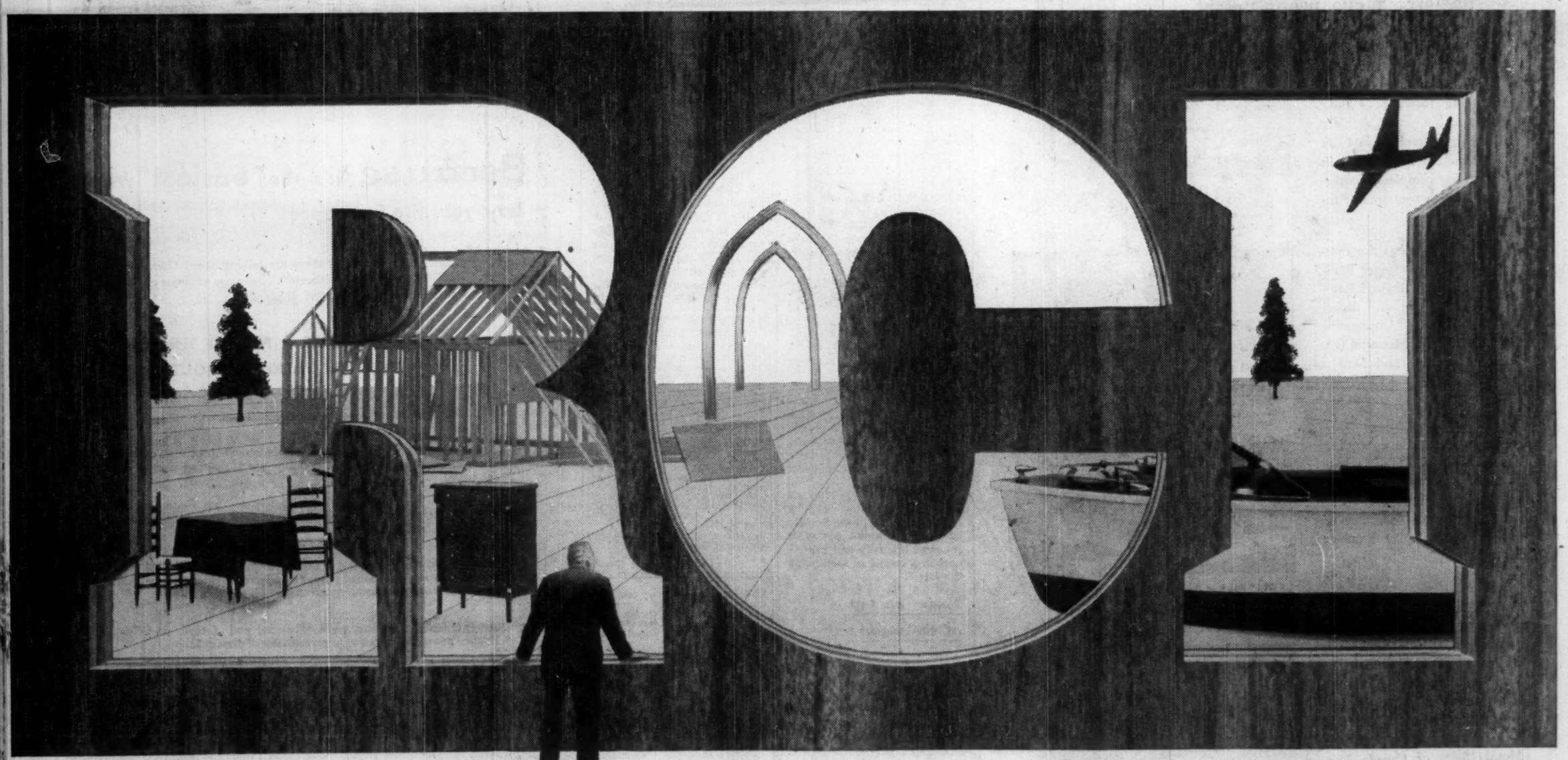

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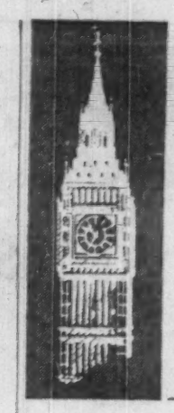


Letter from London

Macmillan has built himself by sheer force of brains, personality, achievement...

By ADELPHI II

THERE has been no falling off in the activity on the Stock Exchange, but it is legitimate to ask if optimism is not carrying investors too far from reality.

It is the habit of the investing public to be either too bullish or too bearish. We seldom see a happy and rational mean.

The index of production fell again in August to its lowest point since 1956, and a warning was conveyed to the ultra-sanguine when **Imperial Chemical Industries** reduced its dividend.

The yield on the leading industrials is now only a little more than the return of 4.8% on old Consols.

In former and more orthodox days that state of affairs would have been interpreted as a danger-signal by the bulls, who, of course, are greatly encouraged by the behavior of Wall St., where the share-price index has reached a height that is a record for all time.

But in the U. S. itself there are many financial commentators who stress the unhealthiness of a situation in which stocks are selling at 18 times their earnings.

The financial editors of the popular newspapers here are almost without exception predicting that shares will continue to appreciate consistently over the next few months.

One of them—not by any means the most successful as a prophet—plumps unequivocally for a boom in the New Year.

Anybody would think that up to now the markets have been static, instead of steadily rising.

Oil shares have been particularly favored by speculators who apparently are unaware that there is a tremendous glut of oil in the world.

There is, in fact, a glut of many primary commodities, which is usually the prelude to a difficult phase of global trade and commerce.

Nobody would wish to say that a world recession is in the offing. The secular trend over many decades has been for the human family to enjoy more and more prosperity.

But it has not been an uninterrupted process.

Downs must alternate with ups in this sphere as in every other.

Socialist gloom not justified

Although it is necessary to utter a word of caution to the optimists, there is absolutely no justification for the gloomy estimates of the national finances that were so freely dispensed at the Socialist conference.

The trouble with the Socialist Party is that the highest echelons are composed of trade union officials and politicians who have never been in business. Both sections are, therefore, only theorists and demagogues. Accordingly, their opinions are worthless.

The conference dispersed with a great deal of backslapping and protestations of invincibly loyal comradeship. Some of the more hubristic of the delegates talked confidently of winning the next general election.

It was noticeable that few, if any, of the Socialist "intellectuals" bothered to journey to Scarborough and they are openly scornful of the so-called programs which were offered so enthusiastically to the delegates.

We can expect the internecine quarrels that are a familiar feature of the Socialist Party to break out with renewed intensity and bitterness in a couple of months at the latest.

Tories on top of the world

The Conservatives are mixing politics with ozone at Blackpool. For a reason best known to themselves, some Tory journalists drew a comparison between last year's Conservative party conference and this one.

A year ago, they said, the party leaders and central office were in despair and on the brink of panic, if not actually over it.

But now they feel on top of the world.

Neither the party leaders nor central office were in the depths a year ago. They knew that the government had taken some unpopular steps (shamelessly exploited by their opponents at by-elections) but they were confident that those steps would be vindicated by events.

The only people in the party who were depressed were those chronic Jeremiahs who are remarkable for never doing anything for the party except criticize the party leaders and central office.

Another fanciful exercise of some journalists is to enlarge on the success with which Mr. Macmillan has been "built up" by propaganda.

The truth is that no effort has been made to build the Prime Minister up and he would frown on any such attempt.

He has built himself up by sheer force of brains, personality and achievement as the head of the most efficient administration within living memory.

That is why the reputation of Mr. Macmillan and his colleagues has grown in a crescendo as the months have passed.

Book on Queen is welcomed

Another person who has suffered in the last few years at the hands of imaginative and ill-informed writers is the Queen.

Therefore it is with peculiar satisfaction that one welcomes a book about her by a man who is a brilliant scholar and a serious historian, as Dermot Morrah is.

It is to be hoped that his book will be read widely and carefully.

Mr. Morrah has many qualifications for this particular task, as everybody knows. But everybody does not know that he himself is descended from one of the kings who ruled in Ireland centuries ago.

It is an instance of deep calling unto deep.

The Queen, incidentally, has done very well with her racehorses during this season on the Flat, thus recalling to an older generation her great-grandfather's enthusiasm for the turf, although she has not yet duplicated his feat of owning the winner of the Derby.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Noon Value in Canada
Week Ended Oct. 10, 1958

	U.S. $	U.K. £
Mon.	.97 14/32	2.73 8/16
Tues.	.97 11/32	2.73 5/16
Wed.	.97	2.72 6/16
Thurs.	.97 1/32	2.72 4/16
Fri.	.97 4/32	2.72 10/16
Ave.	.97 6/32	2.72 65/80

U. S. rate reported by Bank of Canada.
U. K. bid rate reported by Toronto-Dominion Bank.

40-Bond Yield Average Higher

Average yield on 40 bonds as compiled by **McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.** on basis of prices at Oct. 1 was 5.09% compared with previous month's average of 4.97%.

Provincial, municipal, public utilities and industrial groups rose .18%, .13%, .04% and .14% respectively.

Here is the yield by the various groups:

	Oct. 1/58 %	Sept. 2/58 %	Apr. 1/58 %	Oct. 1/57 %
10 Provincials	4.97	4.79	4.54	5.15
10 Municipals	5.30	5.17	5.02	5.77
10 Public Utilities	4.95	4.91	4.82	5.50
10 Industrials	5.15	5.01	4.78	5.72
40 Bond Yield Ave.	5.09	4.97	4.79	5.53
Average Maturity:				
Years	15	15	13	13
Months	½	1½	9	8
Canada 3¼% 1/6/74-76	4.13	4.15	3.95	4.35

IN TORONTO

the choice of the discriminating

Over 500 magnificent outside rooms.
Underground private garage.
Superb cuisine and service that is a tradition.

The Park Plaza Hotel

Fashionable Avenue Road at Bloor Street
For reservations telephone: WAlnut 4-5471

1959 Rambler Custom Economy 6.
The car that started the swing to Rambler.
Unmatched for comfort, economy, style.
Roomy luxury for six passengers!

Now's the time to join

THE RAMBLER TEAM!

New, 22-model line offers American Motors dealers unique profit potential for 1959!

The introduction of the 1959 Ramblers means American Motors Dealers across Canada are looking forward to their most profitable year! Rambler was the big success car in 1958. In 1959 there are 22 models in the new line completely covering the growth segments of today's car markets!

American Motors has the *complete* line: Five-passenger Rambler American, Full-sized Rambler Economy Six and Rebel V-8, The Luxury Ambassador and the Sporty Metropolitan. Sedans, Hardtops and Station Wagons.

American motors is expanding its dealer organization in selected areas, as more and more Canadians discover the roominess, handling ease and economy of the quality built '59 Rambler line.

Aggressive, well-financed dealers can become part of the Rambler team. Rambler is the franchise with a future! For full information, write to Leo. E. Fenn, Vice-President, American Motors Sales of Canada Limited, 2951 Danforth Ave., Toronto 13. Or phone Mr. Fenn at OXford 9-9371. All enquiries confidential.

1959 Rambler American Station Wagon.
New this year! Roomy, rugged version of the famous Rambler American. Seats five with plenty of cargo space besides!

1959 Rambler Custom Cross Country.
Most striking station wagons on the road today! Your choice of Rambler Economy 6 or Rambler Rebel V-8 power.

1959 Rambler Ambassador.
A 270-horsepower aristocrat with styling, interior beauty and performance unsurpassed by any other car in the fine car field.

1959 Metropolitan 1500.
The smart, sprightly "car about town". Agile and effortless in the heaviest traffic—so inexpensive to buy and drive.

the time is ripe for

Rambler

PHILADELPHIA FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that the Philadelphia Fire & Marine Insurance Company, having ceased to carry on business in Canada and having reinsured its liabilities in Canada as of September 30th, 1958, in the Insurance Company of North America which is registered under The Foreign Insurance Companies Act, to transact business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the 5th day of January, 1959, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholder opposing such release should file his opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the 5th day of January, 1959.

DATED at Toronto, Ontario, this 29th day of September, 1958.

H. C. Mills,
Chief Agent for Canada

Notice is hereby given that the Continental Casualty Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C2061 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of

Fidelity Insurance and Forgery Insurance

in addition to

Fire Insurance,
Accident Insurance,
Aircraft Insurance, excluding insurance against loss of, or damage to, an aircraft by fire or transportation,
Automobile Insurance,
Boiler Insurance, excluding Machinery Insurance,
Explosion Insurance,
Inland Transportation Insurance,
Personal Property Insurance,
Plate Glass Insurance,
Real Property Insurance,
Sickness Insurance,
Theft Insurance and, in addition thereto,
Earthquake Insurance,
Falling Aircraft Insurance,
Hail Insurance,
Impact by Vehicles Insurance,
Sprinkler Leakage Insurance,
Water Damage Insurance,
Weather Insurance,
and
Windstorm Insurance,

Limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which is it already registered.

Ross D. Heins,
Chief Agent.

People Are Talking About

Design for Tomorrow

Because it's the easiest way to buy your life insurance!

Yes, Canadians everywhere are talking about Great-West Life's "Design for Tomorrow"... a series of major changes in premiums, policies and dividends!

AND HERE ARE JUST A FEW OF THE THINGS THEY ARE TALKING ABOUT

1. Reduced premiums on all new individual policies.
2. A true Quantity Discount—A save-on-size concept making it easier to own the insurance you need. The premium per $1,000 *decreases* as your protection *increases*.
3. A whole new series of policies for every need... family, children, mortgage, retirement, business.
4. Special reduced premiums for women. Because women live longer than men, a new women's policy provides preferential rates along with the same high cash values and dividends as paid to men.
5. An increased dividend scale—Present and future participating policyholders benefit from a new, increased scale of dividends.
6. Autopay—a new money-saving feature for budget-conscious people—monthly premiums automatically handled through your regular bank account.

"Design for Tomorrow" is the modern way to buy life insurance—available to you today. "Design for Tomorrow"... the most progressive program in life insurance... is backed by the experience and security of the Great-West Life. For full details, contact a Great-West Life representative today.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, CANADA

YOUR FUTURE IS OUR BUSINESS...TODAY

EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES

Your Taxes

An exclusive FP column of comment on the trends in personal and business taxation.

By JOHN G. McDONALD, LL.M.

Financing Expense Capital Outlay

Not every payment of a current nature is deductible in computing business income. Unless the Income Tax Act expressly grants an allowance, the cost of financing a business is a non-deductible capital expenditure.

This rule was applied in the recent case of **St. Laurent v. Minister of National Revenue,** in which the taxpayer had paid $14,500 to a friend in consideration of the friend's agreement to act as guarantor of the taxpayer's indebtedness to the bank.

Although the fee paid for this accommodation was taxable to the friend, it was not deductible in computing the borrower's income for tax purposes.

Mr. St. Laurent was so upset about this that he offered in his Notice of Objection to commit financial hara-kiri: "If the Department of National Revenue persists in its opinion, it will be very easy for me to reduce my troubles and responsibilities by arranging to earn only what I need to support my family."

The Board's judgment itself suggests the remedy in this type of case—enter into a particular partnership with the guarantor in order to split the income to produce the same dollar division.

When this is done, there is no question of a deduction; the amount received by the "guarantor" is merely excluded from the "borrower's" income.

Accounts Receivable Raise Issue in Sale

Until sections 85E and 85F were added to the Income Tax Act in 1955, the rule was that profit derived from the sale or other disposition of a business is a capital gain.

The rule was altered by statute to sweep into income "deemed" inventory profit and accounts receivable of cash basis taxpayers.

Prior to the amendments, the sale of accounts receivable as part of a business wholly discontinued by the vendor was the sale of a capital asset. In view of this, taxpayer **No. 570** came before the Tax Appeal Board recently with what appeared to be a clear case.

No. 570 was one of 13 partners of a successful firm of chartered accountants. On May 31, 1954, the firm sold its professional practice as a going concern to a larger firm in which the taxpayer and his colleagues became partners.

The consideration passing to the partners of the former firm included 2,000 paid-up "units" in the successor firm, the assumption of liabilities of the former firm to its partners, and an amount equal to the former firm's accounts receivable accrued on work-in-progress.

The "profit element" in the accounts receivable was taxed to the former partners notwithstanding the rule that the sale of a business is a capital transaction. For the Board, Mr. Fordham distinguished earlier decisions on this point by saying that "this was not like the ordinary sale of a going concern that ceased to do business and parted with its assets and entire undertaking to a purchaser. Here, instead, there was a continuation of the same business with the partners of the old firm simply transferring themselves and their work to the new firm, which continued to carry on the same business. . . It was, so to speak, the same ship sailing under a different flag."

In arriving at his conclusion Mr. Fordham omitted to mention his earlier decision in No. 333 v. Minister of National Revenue—which involved similar facts — in which he arrived at the opposite result.

In addition, consideration was apparently not given to the English rule expressed in the case of **C.I.R. v. Reynolds & Gibson** that when a new partnership takes over the assets of a former firm, all adjustments of book debts are for capital account. The "different flag" theory simply isn't supported by the authorities.

Shareholder Loan Is Still Taxable

In the case of **Reininger v. Minister of National Revenue,** the Tax Appeal Board recently affirmed the rule that money borrowed by a shareholder from his company is taxable unless repaid within a year.

As amended last summer, the Act taxes such loans without allowing a dividend tax credit, but permits the shareholder to deduct the loan in computing income in the year in which repayment takes place.

Lowering Taxes Not New Problem

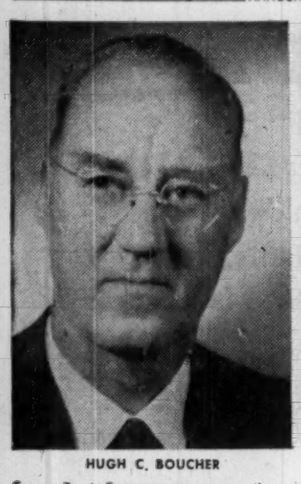
Taxation, the journal of the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants (U.K.), reports the following statement by a well-known public figure:

"It is a second duty of the governors of a state to see that the people be not forced to pay taxes, as they often were in our forefathers' time, partly because they were always in war, and partly by reason of the lowness of the treasury.

"This is an inconvenience which ought, as far as possible, to be provided against beforehand; but if any state should be under such circumstances, as that it must be forced to make use of this expedient, . . . due care must be taken to let the people know that it is absolutely necessary . . . and that otherwise they must needs be inevitably ruined."

Although this could easily be attributed to many of our contemporaries, it was in fact uttered by Cicero some fifty years before the birth of Christ.

ANNOUNCEMENT



HUGH C. BOUCHER

IVAN R. STARTUP

Crown Trust Company announces the appointment of Hugh C. Boucher and Ivan R. Startup as Assistant Managers at the Calgary Office.

Mr. Boucher is a graduate of the Trusts Companies Association at Queen's University and has a broad experience in Trust administration extending over a period of twenty-five years in the Calgary Office.

Mr. Startup has specialized in Estate Analysis, Estate Planning and Business problems during his association with the Crown Trust Company at Head Office in Toronto.

During the Second World War, Mr. Startup served as a Lieutenant with the Royal Canadian Navy.

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MONEY FOR YOUR EXPANSION PROGRAMME

Incorporated 1944 to help in financing new or expanding, small and medium sized industrial enterprises, including:

- manufacturing
- processing
- construction
- packaging
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- transportation
- warehousing
- engineering and scientific research.
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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

Write for information to the nearest regional office.

OFFICES AT

Halifax	65 Spring Garden Road
Montreal	901 Victoria Square
Toronto	250 University Ave.
Winnipeg	195 Portage Ave. East
Calgary	513 Eighth Ave. West
Vancouver	1030 West Georgia Street

HERE'S PROOF YELLOW PAGES ADVERTISING PAYS OFF!

EXCLUSIVE LISTING TEST

Keyed advertisements in the Yellow Pages carried business telephone numbers not listed in any other place. Even Information could not give out numbers in answer to a query. Checks of all calls received on these numbers, therefore, proved conclusively that the advertisers were getting new business from the ads, since the ad was the only place where the number was listed.

And here are typical results of the checks:

★ A florist, with a keyed number in a half-column ad, received 419 calls in 139 days, eliciting $1,506.00 worth of business. Of this, nearly half was attributed to new customers. And, this flower shop has used no other form of advertising but Yellow Pages for 25 years.

★ A 5-week study of a keyed number for a roofing contractor showed 45 calls in 87 working days, amounting to $1,202.00 in business. And this during an off-season for this type of work.

★ A hairdresser with a keyed number had 384 calls in 161 days. Business resulting from these calls amounted to $1,121.00.

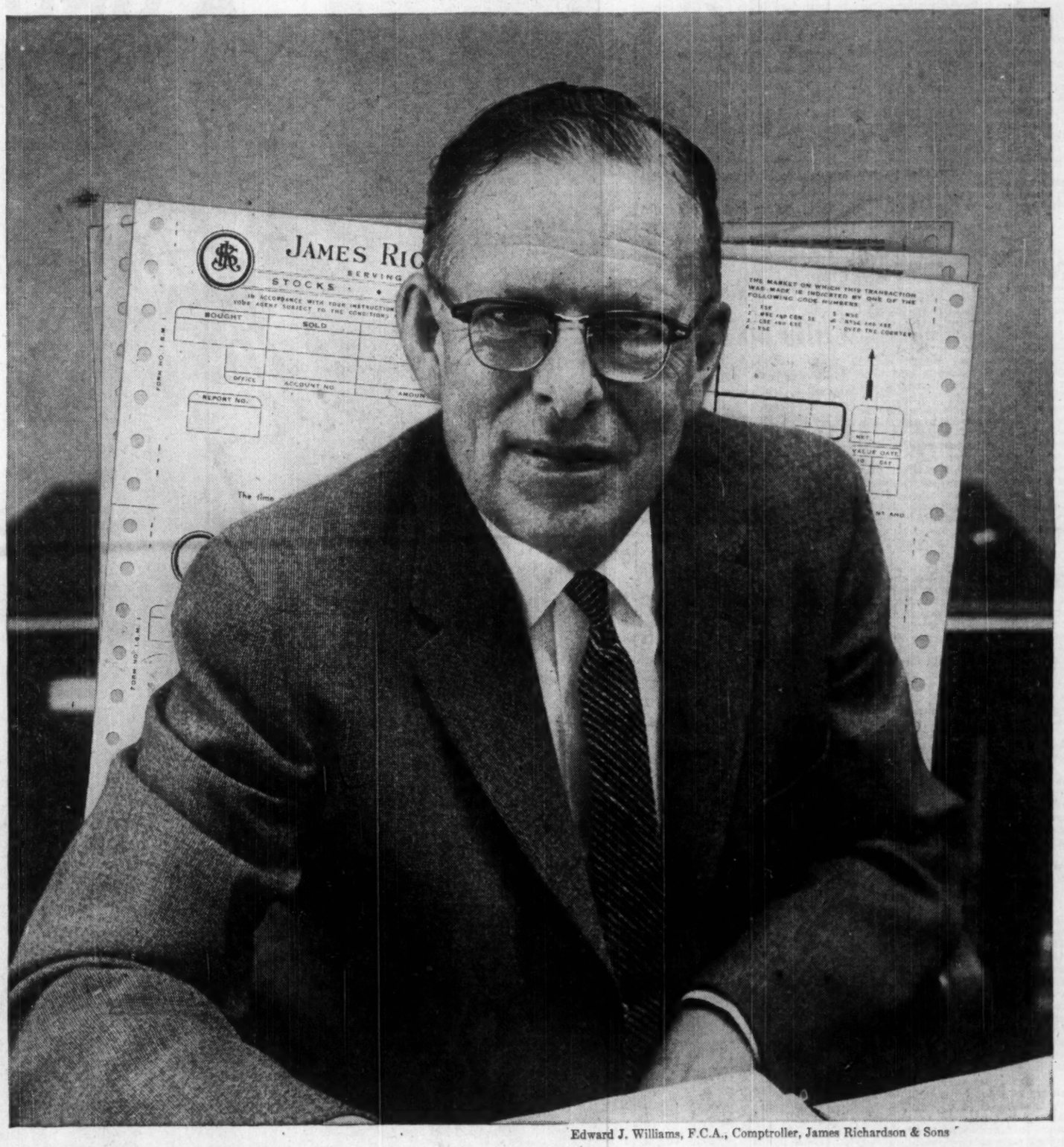
★ A mover with a keyed advertisement received 157 calls in 133 days resulting in $4,116.00 in business.

YOU TOO, WILL FIND THE YELLOW PAGES EFFECTIVE FOR ADVERTISING YOUR PRODUCT OR SERVICE

Contact the YELLOW PAGES DEPARTMENT
TORONTO — EM. 6-7393 MONTREAL — HU. 8-2311

YELLOW PAGES

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA



Edward J. Williams, F.C.A., Comptroller, James Richardson & Sons

"Moore forms help us confirm orders the same day"

CONTROL GIVES JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS MAXIMUM SPEED AND ACCURACY IN BILLING

A fully automated accounting system, combined with direct private teletype lines linking 26 branch offices, gives investment firm James Richardson & Sons, established in 1857, more efficient service in processing client's stock, bond and commodity orders. Confirmation to the client of his buy or sell orders is virtually automatic and the contract or invoice is mailed the same day the transaction was made at the market.

The key to the system is the automatic transmission of data and the automatic printing of information from punched cards. These are processed by an IBM Calculator to obtain gross or net amounts, taxes, and commissions. With this added information, the cards run through an IBM Accounting Machine which prints the complete invoice or contract on a 3-part Moore Continuous Form. It is the company's control in print.

Automated Data Processing can solve problems for any company, large or small. It need not be costly. To find out how this might benefit your business, write to the nearest Moore office.

MOORE BUSINESS FORMS LTD.*—856 St. James St. West, MONTREAL —7 Goddard Avenue, TORONTO 15—711 Erin Street, WINNIPEG—296-12th Ave. East, VANCOUVER—*Over 300 offices and factories throughout Canada, U.S., Mexico, Caribbean and Central America.*

*Division of Moore Corporation, Limited

Build control with

MOORE BUSINESS FORMS

JAMES HOWDEN & COMPANY

(Boiler Auxiliary & General Engineers)

A VERY SATISFACTORY YEAR

FALL IN HOME BUSINESS OFFSET BY EXPORT EXPANSION

MR. CRAWFORD W. HUME ON PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The 52nd annual general meeting of James Howden & Company, Limited was held on October 8 in Glasgow, Scotland, MR CRAWFORD W. HUME, M.I.N.A. (Chairman), presiding.

The following is his circulated statement:

I should like to refer to the appointments made by the Board at a meeting subsequent to the special resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting on 25th September, 1957. As will be noted from the Directors' Report Mr. Norman Zoller and Mr. J. S. A. Pearson were then asked to join the Board. These gentlemen have served the Company with loyalty and devotion for many years and the Board is fortunate in being able to include them in its deliberations. During the year, too, Mr. G. T. Stoddart has been appointed Secretary to succeed Mr. Young who continued to act in that capacity for some time after joining the Board. Mr. Stoddart who is well qualified for the post has been with the Company since before the War and I am sure will discharge his duties efficiently and well. Mr. George Thomas and Mr. A. J. Fabbrini have been appointed Local Directors in London and Manchester respectively under the Articles of Association.

The accounts of the Parent Company and of the Group are attached in the usual form for the year ended 30th April, 1958.

The Year's Result

The profit of the Group before taxation is £905,039, a decrease of £219,781 from the previous year. The profit of the Parent Company decreased by £231,268, whereas the profit of the Subsidiary Companies increased by £11,487. The increase in the profit of the Subsidiary Companies would have been larger but for the development expenses of the Canadian Company which started manufacture during April, 1958. The profit of the Parent Company was adversely affected by reduced profit margins, but I am glad to say that the fall in profit is not due to any falling off in the Company's business. In fact the output for the year exceeded that of the previous year and the order book at 30th April was larger than at the end of any previous year which are very satisfactory indications. There was, however, a noticeable fall in home business compensated by a considerable increase in export business, quite apart from the activities of our overseas subsidiaries.

Out of the profits of the Group the provision for Taxation has absorbed $507,380 which, related to the profits, is proportionately higher than last year. This is mainly due to the increase in the provision for Profits Tax necessitated by the greater distribution resulting from the increased Capital. As you know, the recent Budget has altered the method of charging this Tax, and for the future it will be assessed on Profits without regard to their distribution or retention.

£240,102 has been transferred to the Group General Reserve which now stands at £1,928,513.

The Capital Reserve has increased to £807,310 by the addition of the Share Premium less expenses of the recent issue, and by preacquisition profit on shares in Safanco Limited purchased from Minority Interests, to which I refer later.

If the recommended final dividend of 20% is approved, there will remain a carry forward of £96,281.

Employment of New Capital

The Capital raised last Autumn has enabled the Group to proceed with the various projects then described. The factory of the Canadian Subsidiary with its equipment has been completed and the necessary working capital provided. Progress has been made in the reorganisation and partial re-equipping of the Scottish factories and the extension to the South African factory is complete. Funds earmarked for these projects not immediately required have been profitably employed in the meantime.

A number of executives carefully chosen from the home factories form the nucleus of the Canadian staff. These were judged to have the experience and enthusiasm necessary to launch such an undertaking. Starting from scratch, they have been hard at work in Canada, selling our products, co-ordinating designs with others in the Group, installing machine tools and generally getting this new organisation into its stride.

The expenditure on the new factory has been heavy and there is little doubt that for a year or two the Canadian Subsidiary will need the support of the other Companies of the Group. I remain entirely confident, however, that in time it will make an important contribution to the profits of the Group.

The South African Subsidiaries have had a successful year and their order books are in a healthy condition. One of these, Safanco Limited, unlike the Canadian Subsidiary, was a going concern when we obtained the majority shareholding some years ago. During the past financial year, and subsequently, we have acquired almost all the capital held by Minority Interests. It is at this plant that the extension already mentioned has been made.

Our Australian Company is also doing well with an order book some 14% higher than at the end of the previous year.

Tribute to Executives and Employees

On the whole we have had a very satisfactory year due to the excellence of our products and especially to the loyalty, hard work and ingenuity of the executives, staff and workpeople. On your behalf and on that of the Board I have the greatest pleasure in thanking them all.

The report and accounts were adopted and the other formal business duly transacted.

New All-Canadian Rockets Will Probe Outer Space

By LEONARD BERTIN
FP Science Editor

Canadian rocket men are nearly ready to process rocket engines 17 ft. long and 17 in. in diameter that will eventually carry "payloads" of 100 lb. to heights of 80 to 100 miles.

This will give our upper atmosphere scientists a test vehicle of their own that they can use to sound out regions that are already of vital importance in telecommunications and rocket flight.

Up till now the only rockets available for this purpose in Canada have been those of the U. S. International Geophysical Year project which are flown from Fort Churchill, Man. by arrangement with the Canadian government.

The first nose cones instrumented by Canadian scientists are, in fact, at present in course of preparation at the Canadian Armaments Research and Development Establishment, near Quebec City.

They were made available to CARDE by the U. S. and will be launched from Fort Churchill in November on U. S. Nike-Cajun three-step rockets.

Progress on all-Canadian rockets was given to a joint meeting of the Canadian Aeronautical Institute and the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences recently by R. F. Wilkinson of CARDE.

Three rocket engines are being used in current development work, he said.

Two smaller rockets are eight inches in diameter and four and eight feet long respectively.

They have relatively thick and heavy casings and are used in static test bed firings to determine the behavior of the fuel.

All use a fuel made up of a polyurethane rubber (20%-25%) with potassium or ammonium perchlorate (75%-80%) as oxidant.

In the case of the largest rocket this fuel is poured into the case and bonded to it.

The big rocket has a thrust of 20,000 lb. (about one-tenth of that of the largest rocket motors now used) and burns for 20 sec.

There is no doubt that it will enable CARDE and commercial companies that work with the establishment to gain a great deal of useful data and experience.

Short Position Falls on TSE

Short position on the Toronto Stock Exchange fell to 1,466,345 shares of 243 issues on Sept. 30, compared with 1,692,723 shares of 254 issues on Sept. 15.

Among the changes were:

Stock	Shares	Stock	Shares
Advocate	—18,700	New Hosco	—32,500
Algom Ur.	+5,500	N. M'la'que	+49,200
Aluminium	—928	Norlartic	—98,500
Barnat	—20,200	N. Rankin	+12,400
Cdn. N'west Mines	—5,000	O'Brien	+7,000
Cockshutt	+500	Roche	—17,000
Cop.-Rand	—6,800	Stanleigh	—8,300
Maralgo	—27,500	Trans Mtn. P. L.	+7,810
Milliken	—11,900		

Here are the short positions in detail:

Stock	Shares	Stock	Shares
Abitibi	675	Lk Lingman	500
Advocate	7,700	Lk Shore	500
Algom	6,100	Leitch	700
Do wts	3,980	Lorado	1,350
Algoma Steel	250	Loblaw Co A	190
Aluminium	1,600	Lyndhurst	5,000
Anacon	6,000	MacLeod	1,000
Anglo Cdn Pr	40	MacMillan B	350
Arcatia	3,800	Madsen	1,300
Area	500	Maralgo	2,000
Asbestos	250	Maritimes	8,000
Atlas Steel	500	Martin	2,000
Avillabona	500	Massey-F	700
Ball-Sel A	400	McColl	100
Bk. of N. S.	100	Do pref	65
Barnat	72,500	McIntyre	100
Baska	2,000	McKenzie	1,000
Beaucage	4,100	Meta	1,000
Beaver Lodge	500	Midcon	1,000
Belcher	16,900	Midwest G wts	200
Bell Phone	465	Milliken	16,100
Bevcon	1,000	Molybdenum	400
Bicroft wts	12,150	Moore Corp	50
Bralorne	300	Mount Wright	1,500
B-A Oil	600	Multi Min	1,000
B C El 4% pr	100	Nat Expl	1,500
B C Forest	1,900	N Dicken	300
Brunswick	5,000	N Goldvue	4,500
Bulolo	500	N Hosco	103,400
Cal & Ed	100	N Mylam	248,200
Campbell Ch	41,300	N Superior	4,000
Can Cement	200	Nickel Mng	1,000
C Steamship	100	Nickel Rim	4,400
C Bk of Com	100	Nipissing	900
Cdn Brew	25	Norlartic	36,500
C Chieftain	5,400	Normetal	200
C Curtis Wr	2,000	Norpax	1,000
Cdn Devonian	1,100	N Cdn Oil	100
Cdn Dyno	9,000	N Goldcrest	3,000
Cdn Export G	1,200	N Rankin	74,000
C Husky wts	635	N Star '53 wts	100
C Hydrocarbon	200	Do '56 wts	1,700
Cdn Malartic	8,000	Do '57 wts	200
C North Inca	1,500	Northspan	50,600
C Northwest	1,000	Do wts	1,400
C Oil '53 wts	250	Northern Can	500
Do '55 wts	3,150	N Ont Gas	200
C Petrof pr	500	O'Brien	11,000
C West Oil	4,600	Ont Jockey	700
Candore	2,500	Do wts	500
Can-Met	13,000	Okalta	1,500
Cariboo	500	Opemiska	16,100
Cent Del Rio	18,400	Osisko	500
Cent Pat	1,200	Pacific Pete	13,100
Chib Jaculet	500	Page-Hersey	175
Cochenour	4,700	Pato	500
Cockshutt	1,100	Pembina	100
Con Beta G	5,000	Permo pf	600
C Denison	10,100	Peruvian	1,400
Do wts	37,100	Petrol	1,900
C Discovery	500	Noranda	1,550
C Halliwell	10,000	Phillips	500
C Marcus	500	Photo Eng	35
C Mic Mac	2,200	Powell River	125
C Shelters	1,725	Pronto	100
C Mogul	2,600	Provo	800
C Negus	2,000	Que Ascot	6,500
C Sudbury	48,500	Que Copper	5,000
Cop-Rand	44,300	Que Nat Gas	40
Corby vot	300	Quemont	700
Coulee	6,000	Rexspar	3,500
Cree	400	Richwell	100
Do wts	180	Rix-Atha	1,000
D'Aragon	3,000	Roche	3,000
Devon Palmer	1,700	Roe, A V	1,300
Dom Fdries	450	Royal Bank	100
Dom Stores	150	Royalite	100
DuPont	200	St Law Corp	800
Duvex	1,000	Do pr	65
E Amphi	6,000	Salada	500
E Malartic	600	Sapphire	500
E Sullivan	2,600	Satellite	500
Elder	5,000	Scurry	1,000
Eldrich	500	Sherritt	500
El Sol	500	Sicks' Brew	200
Falconbridge	600	Silver-Mill	10,000
Faraday	2,800	Slocan	1,000
Fargo	2,100	Stand Paving	125
Ford A	100	Stanleigh	14,800
Gaspe	400	Stanrock	3,000
Geco	8,800	Starratt	1,000
Gen Dev	3,100	Steel	225
Gen Motors	200	Steep Rock	21,900
Giant Yk	400	Sup Prop wts	300
Gold Eagle	4,000	Sylvanite	700
Granduc	2,200	Taurcanis	1,000
Gt Lakes Pap	525	Temagami	6,000
Gt N Gas wts	200	Thomp Lund	3,000
Gunnar	1,800	Tidal	1,500
Do wts	5,920	Trad Fin A	625
Gypsum	100	Tr Can P L	1,925
Halmon	500	Trans Mount	10,250
Hd of Lakes	4,000	Triad	400
Headway	41,000	Un Asbest	43,900
Hollinger	500	Un Cans vt	1,000
Home Oil A	1,200	Un Oils	7,600
Hud Bay M	1,250	Upper Can	2,000
Hudson's B O	700	Ventures	800
Humber	3,000	Walkers	1,000
Imp Oil	1,400	Wayne	3,000
Ind Accept	850	W C Oil rts	7,100
Int Nickel	6,805	W Decalta	100
Int Ranwick	14,500	Do wts	2,400
Int'prov P L	250	Weston A	25
Irish Cop	19,800	Do wts	300
Iron Bay	2,000	Willroy	7,500
Jaye	6,500	Wiltsey	3,000
Kelly D A	200	Wpg & C G	14,800
Kilembe	2,000	Yk Bear	1,000
Labrador	800	Zenmac	6,500
Lake Cinch	500	Zulapa	1,000
Lk Dufault	3,900		

'Lobber' Missile Will Speed Your Air Mail and Freight

MONTREAL (Staff) — "Delivered by missile" may one day become a routine stamped on freight or air mail.

Far-fetched?

Using a high-speed missile for transportation has long been a favorite with science fiction space writers.

But this week came news that such a missile has been developed — and works.

It could have important repercussions for Canada, both for potential users and for industry.

Here's why:

The newest missile — named Lobber—has been developed by **Convair** for the U. S. Army.

Convair is a fellow member of **General Dynamics Group** with **Canadair Ltd.** of Montreal.

Its main role, as explained by Convair engineers, is to supply cut-off military groups with food, ammunition and any other vital supplies.

Few performance details are yet available. But some 70% of the working parts of the Lobber can be recovered after use and fired again.

It allows troops to be supplied in any weather and without risk of interception.

Canadair officials believe the new missile could have considerable application for Canadian army units operating in the Far North.

It would mean units could be in direct physical contact with base headquarters in any weather.

The launching equipment and missile can be carried by three men if necessary.

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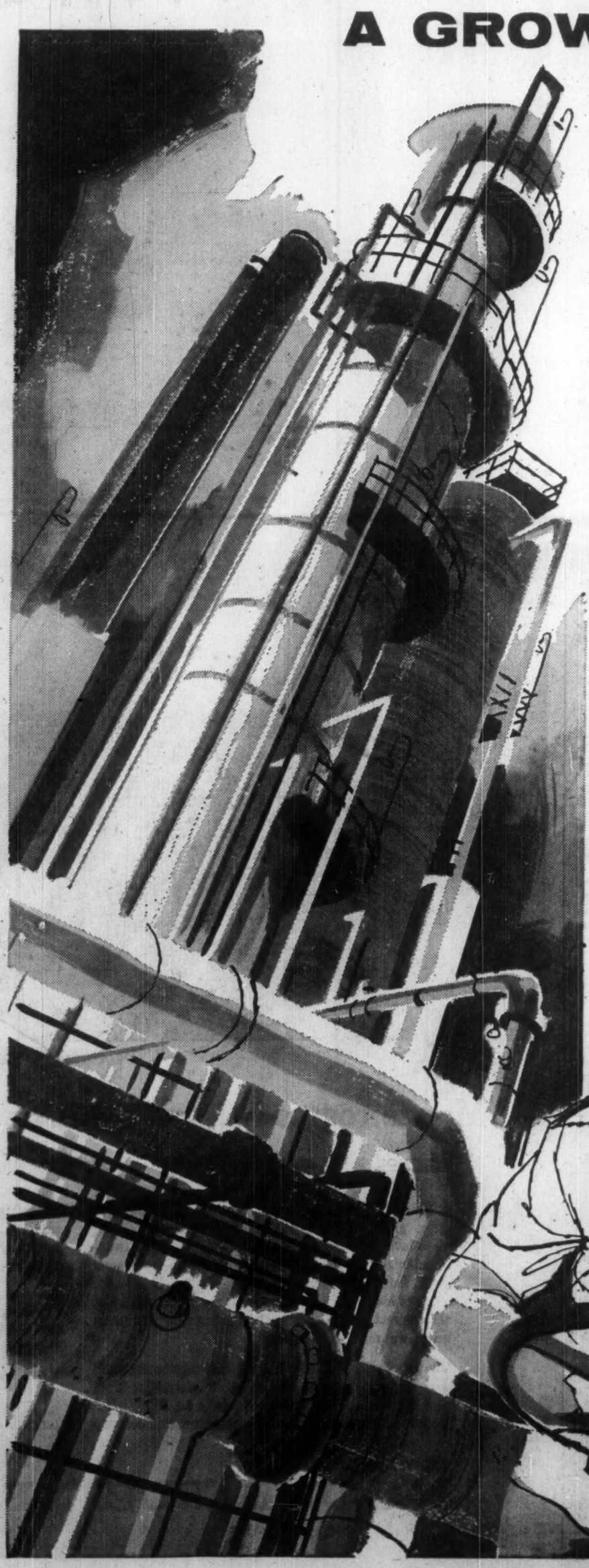
TWO NEW B-A PLANTS TO SERVE A GROWING CANADA



Canada's ever-growing fuel and petroleum requirements have resulted in the recent opening of two new B-A plants. One, Canada's most modern refinery, is located at Port Moody, British Columbia. The other is a natural gas processing and sulphur plant located at Pincher Creek, Alberta.

Port Moody Refinery represents the most modern advancement in refinery engineering. It produces a wide range of petroleum products including high octane gasoline to keep West Coast transportation on the move.

The Pincher Creek gas processing plant makes B-A the largest single supplier of natural gas to the Trans-Canada pipe line. As such, B-A natural gas will be fueling homes and industry as far east as Montreal.

These new B-A developments are a continuing part of keeping modern Canada on the move. They are symbolic, too, of the continuing progress and expansion of The British American Oil Company Limited.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

B A

H-5616

More Cash for Forests Today Will Assure Us Wood Tomorrow

By GEORGE TUNSTELL

The one outstanding point is that full recognition is now given to the fact that forests are a growing crop and should be treated as such.

The days of forest exploitation are nearing an end and the era of planned forest management has started.

The industrial expansion of the wood-using industries explains this change.

The demand some years ago could be met by cutting from the readily accessible areas. There was also the comforting thought that when these areas were cut out there was plenty of wood further back.

It soon became evident that to continue to supply wood for future years required a fuller utilization of the growth capacity of the forest and also the preparation of long-term plans.

Today we have heard a great deal about sustained yield, continuous crop production, regeneration, reforestation, growth rates, inventories, yields, volumes of wood cut for use, losses by fire, insects and diseases, the balance between growth and depletion.

Over the years, Royal Commissions have examined the problems of our forests and forest industries in almost every province.

Reports on their studies were a feature of the recent 50th annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Institute in Fredericton, N.B.

Summing up, George Tunstell, of the Department of Northern Affairs, said:

"All authorities agree that planned forest management is going to involve a much higher expenditure of money than under the old regime of forest exploitation. They feel that more of the money received by governments from the forest resource must be plowed back into the forest.

"Most of the forestry commissions are none too specific as to how these additional funds are to be raised, but there seems to be general agreement that the federal government is getting a major portion of the revenue and is re-investing too little.

"This criticism has been alleviated to some degree through the financial assistance given to the provinces under the provisions of the Canada Forestry Act."

Here is a digest of Mr. Tunstell's paper:

These, and other factors, are all vital to the development of plans for the wise utilization of our forest resources.

The next big step is the development and implementation of plans to bring our unregulated forests under management for sustained yield.

This is going to involve more personnel, a great increase in the costs of operating the forests and will take time.

It would be wishful thinking to accomplish this in one rotation. Several will be required and due to many factors which upset the best laid plans, the task is never quite completed.

If the job is reasonably complete in two centuries that would represent good progress.

The important point is that a start has been made.

Papers and discussions have drawn attention to many things recommended by the Provincial Forestry Commissions. Some of these are regional in scope or of only minor importance, but there are others which are of vital importance.

These may be considered the highlights:

- **Land use planning:**

Attention has been directed to the need for land-use planning not only to assure that land is utilized to its best advantage but also because growing crops of trees takes a long time and a constantly changing policy in the use of land does not fit in with forestry.

- **Forest inventories:**

More complete information is essential on the extent of the forest with maps showing distribution by types and age classes, notes on condition and tables showing volumes.

These and other relevant data on growth rates and growth potential are a prerequisite to the preparation of forest management plans.

- **Fire protection:**

Although much progress has been made in this field the losses are still too great to be acceptable. There are normal years and then the exceptional one comes along when the problem becomes greater than the protection forces can cope with.

- **Losses from forest insects and diseases:**

All reports draw attention to the extent of losses attributed to insects and tree diseases. Control measures have been taken in several cases, the most notable being the budworm spraying in New Brunswick. Science Service of the Federal Department of Agriculture have a staff working on this problem.

- **Regeneration of logged areas:**

If continuous crops are to be harvested from any given area, then, a new stand must replace the one being harvested. Emphasis has been placed on regeneration because it is the core of continuous crop production.

- **Reforestation of waste forest lands:**

Considerable forest land has gone out of production because of repeated fires which have denuded the area, failures of regeneration following cutting, or the area has been usurped by worthless shrubs. For the maximum use of forest land, these areas must be brought back into production by planting or seeding.

- **Access roads:**

For forest management on a sustained - yield basis, to be practised on a management unit, all parts of that unit must be accessible. Many miles of access roads are required for this purpose. With adequate accessibility a proper regulation of the cut can be initiated.

- **Forest values other than wood:**

All Commissions have recognized the multiple-use value of forests. Wood is only one of the values, albeit a very important one.

Other values to which attention has been drawn include—

—Watershed values—The role of the forest in regulating streams and in feeding water into the soil to replenish groundwater supplies is now better understood and appreciated.

—Recreational values — All available statistics on persons entering the forest for recreational purposes show astonishing increases in recent years.

—Wildlife—The forest provides the environment required for many species of fish, game and fur bearing animals. The management of this wildlife resource is now recognized as part of the job of management of the forest.

—Grazing—In most forests there are more or less extensive areas of grass which can be utilized for the grazing of domestic animals.

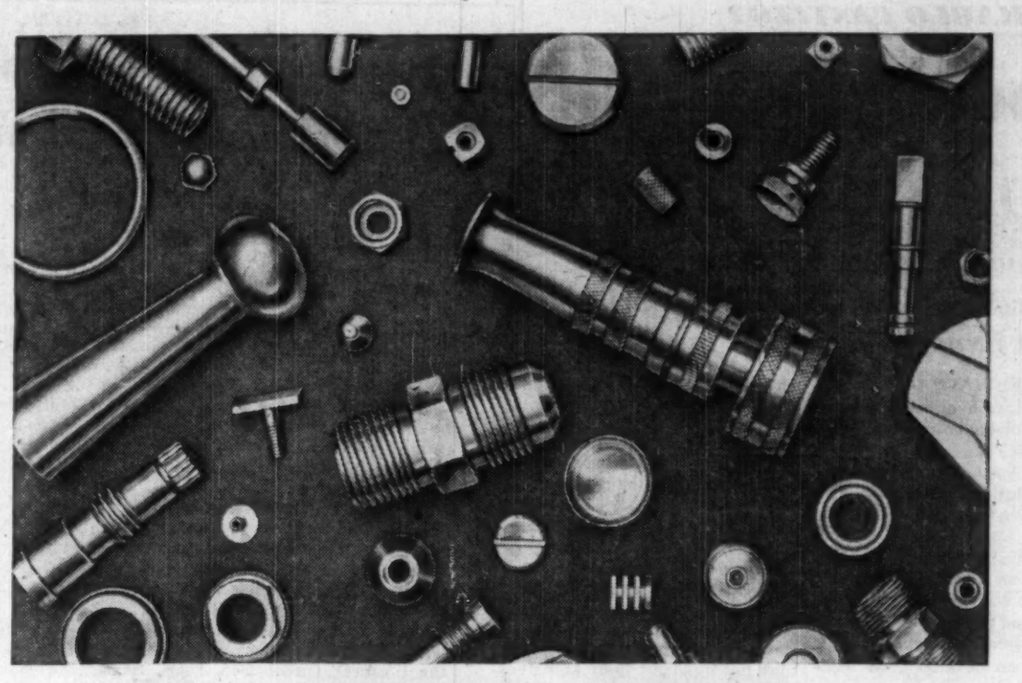
- **Education:**

Planned forest management will require more personnel at both the ranger and forester levels. Recommendations have been made for expansion of existing ranger schools and faculties of forestry.

ANNOUNCEMENT

PAUL F. HARTZ, B.Comm., C.P.A.

Mr. Steven B. Wilson, Chairman of the Board, Fram Canada Limited, Stratford, Ontario, is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Paul F. Hartz as Vice-President in charge of Finance.



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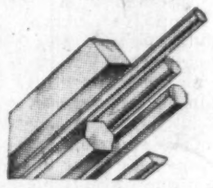
The use of Anaconda Free Cutting Brass Rods frequently affords an excellent opportunity to cut costs by increasing the rate of production; and to obtain a higher-quality, better-looking, and more durable plated article. For more detailed information write for publication B-14, "Anaconda Rods—for Screw Machine Products" and Publication B-3, "Machining Copper and Copper Alloys". Anaconda American Brass Limited, New Toronto, Ontario. Sales Offices: Montreal and Vancouver.

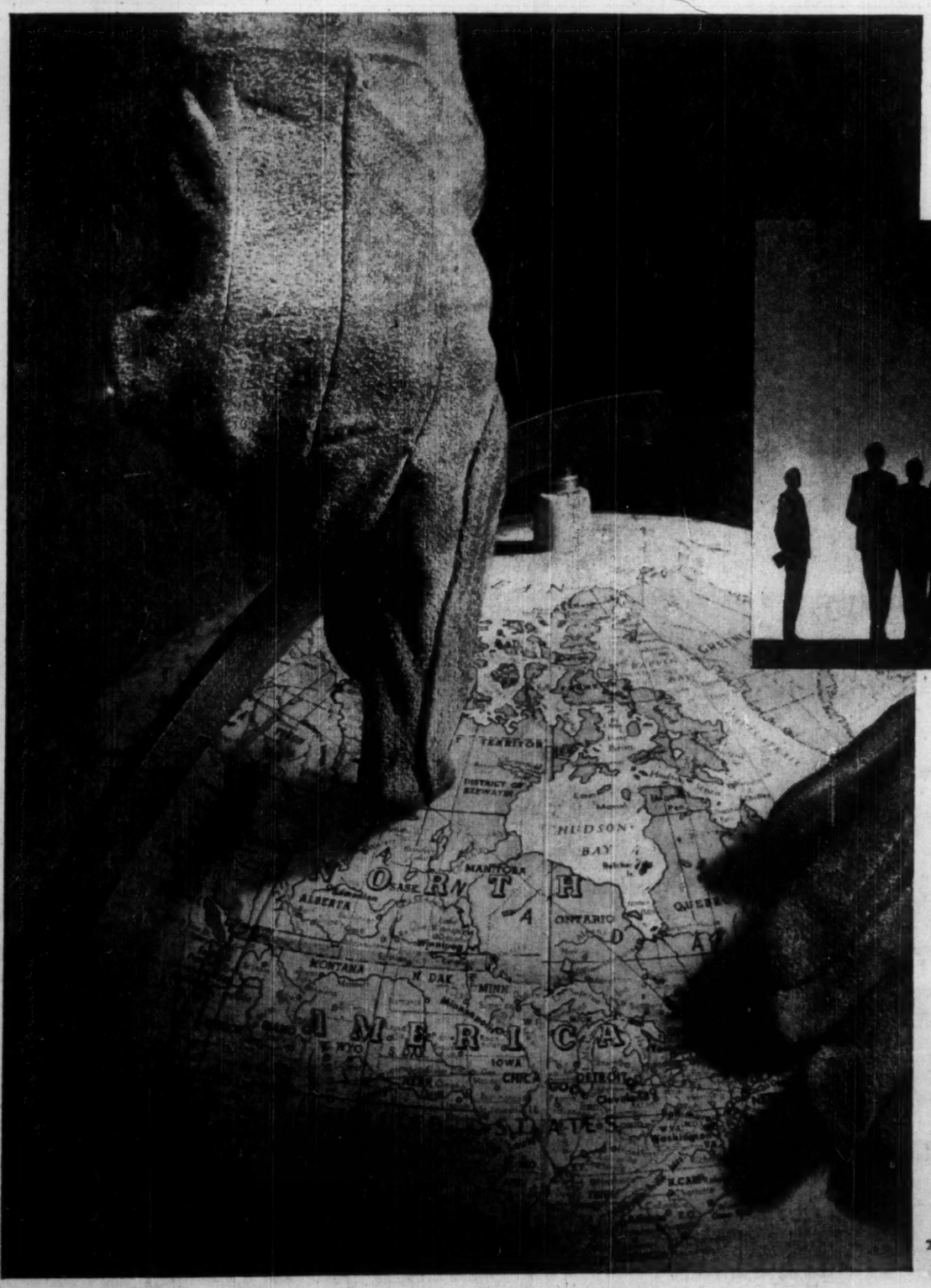
G-3798

Photographs courtesy Canadian Acme Screw and Gear Limited.



ANACONDA* RODS

FOR SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS *Trade Mark Reg'd.



VIEWPOINT

The world of a Vickers engineer is a specialised world, seen in great detail and often demanding a lifetime's study. He contributes close-up views which are invaluable to the success of projects in many parts of the world.

In Canada, in South America, in the USA, in India, Australia, South Africa and in Europe — there are men from Vickers whose viewpoint is focussed on local problems. Their knowledge of the particular country, its people, industries, resources and aspirations is deep and intimate. Yet these individuals are also part of a world-wide team. Two things they all share — a talent and enthusiasm for engineering, and the backing of an engineering group with great resources of men, finance, research, experience and enterprise, directed by those who take the long, wide viewpoint of progress. Together, these viewpoints have enabled Vickers to initiate and develop some of the twentieth century's outstanding engineering projects.

Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, Aircraft Construction, Steel making, General Engineering—these are the challenging fields in which Vickers work. Under the last heading alone are hundreds of products, from precision instruments, tractors and electronic computers to printing machinery, seaway lock gates and giant Clearing presses. The history-making Vickers Viscount is known on every continent, Vickers-built liners and cargo vessels sail the oceans of the world whilst Vickers engineering products have set standards which have universal acceptance.

VICKERS

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The resources of the Vickers Group are available through their companies in Australia, Canada, Europe, Gt. Britain, India, Pakistan, Rhodesia, South Africa, USA

TSA VIB

¿YO HABLO CASTIZO?

Speak Spanish To Talk Trade

You can gain edge over rivals in growing Latin American markets at Exporters 'school' . . .

By RICHARD OGDEN

A Canadian exporter nearly lost a valuable order from South America.

He had electric washing machines ready for shipment. The order was for gas-driven models.

The mistake was spotted in time by an associate who had a working knowledge of Spanish.

It's good business to talk trade in the same language.

You can develop good business in the growing Latin American market and gain a real edge over your competitors if you take the trouble to understand Castizo (the Castilian Spanish spoken by millions).

Chances are those carefully prepared sales letters will merely reach a wastebasket south of the Rio Grande if they're written in English.

For those who would like to learn the language but never seem to have the time the Canadian Exporters' Association has an answer.

It is now sponsoring another in its series of Spanish classes, tailored to the needs of the busy executive.

Time required: One and a half hours of classwork per week for six months.

Classes are limited: Maximum of 16 persons per session.

Also eligible: Executives' wives.

Instruction is offered at three levels: Elementary, intermediate and advanced.

At the end of the elementary course students have sufficient Spanish to handle their own correspondence, read Spanish publications and know some of the social customs of Latin America.

This course gets down to brass tacks right from the start. Students commence with the pronunciation of geographical names; instead of the seemingly endless uttering of oohs and ahs featured in some language courses.

However, the courses do not attempt to short-cut the essentials. Those taking the course get a thorough drilling in grammar and idioms.

"I suppose I am a sort of sergeant major, but you have to be if you are to get results," Count A. A. de Hoghland, who has been conducting these classes for 12 years, told **FP**.

He attributes a great deal of the success to the fact that those taking them do so voluntarily, and many have a "now or never" feeling about it. They show an enthusiasm and self-discipline which few high school or even college students have.

The elementary course includes:

- A review of the essentials of English grammar.
- Spanish grammar.
- From 1,200 to 1,500 basic Spanish words.
- Correct pronunciation.
- Introductory reading and conversation.

The intermediate and advanced courses comprise:

- Grammar and composition.
- Conversation.
- Commercial correspondence and phraseology relating to secretarial and receptionists' activities.
- Analysis of consular and legal documents.
- Review of advertising technique in foreign languages.

Those taking the courses are required to read Latin American newspapers. By doing so they not only put their knowledge to use but learn of any changes in import and export regulations as soon as these are announced.

They are also urged to follow the ads to get a grasp of the different approach to advertising in Spanish-speaking America.

Failure to understand Spanish can result in costly mistakes which often depend upon the meaning of one or two words.

Some executives who have taken the course told **FP** that while their firms could conduct business with Latin America in English—a knowledge of Spanish "makes a certain difference."

Whatever a man's position, the fact that you are able to speak to him in his native tongue generally gives you an advantage over the fellow who can only converse in English.

A growing number of Canadian concerns are planning to send their executives for an on-the-spot look (**FP**, Aug. 30) at Latin America.

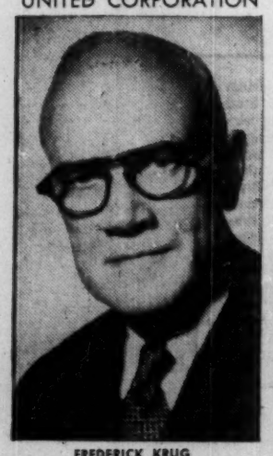
One shipping executive wanted his wife to learn the language because his firm does most of its business in Latin America.

They entertain both businessmen and government officials from there and find it a great asset to speak Spanish, even though most of the former speak English.

Now that she has mastered the language she has a renewed enthusiasm for travel there.

ANNOUNCEMENT

ELECTED DIRECTOR UNITED CORPORATION



FREDERICK KRUG

president and a director of Canadian International Power Company Limited, Montreal, has been elected a director of The United Corporation, American closed-end investment company with assets in excess of $100,000,000.

Mr. Krug is also a director of Montreal Engineering Company Limited, Royal Securities Corporation Limited, and Arcturus Investment & Development Limited, all of Montreal; of Financiadora Venezolana de Créditos, C.A., Caracas, Venezuela; and of the engineering firm of Jackson & Moreland International, Inc., Boston, Mass.

INVESTMENT IN PRACTICE

Common investment problems . . .

By *PATHFINDER*

Case No. 51:

"I have inherited some common shares of a medium sized Canadian company. How can I tell whether to hold them or sell them?"

Comment:

Assuming that the stock looks reasonably priced by the familiar yardsticks of yield and price/earnings ratio, the careful investor should go directly to the most crucial factor of small and medium sized business—management.

In large companies management is of great importance too. But tests of management in a collective sense are easier with large companies. Frequently they publish figures showing their annual sales from which analytically minded investors can derive ratios of efficiency and make comparisons.

With a smaller company the problem is quite different. Instead of teams of experts in each aspect of the business (production, sales, finance, personnel relations, etc.), generally only one or two dominant executives must handle all of these problems. Paradoxically, the more important the need for assessing this small company management, the fewer tools the investor has to work with.

How can the average investor tackle the problem of assessing management of a medium sized Canadian firm? Here are some guides:

(1) **Ask your friends.** Among them there is bound to be someone identified with the industry and who will have views on the competitive position of the company.

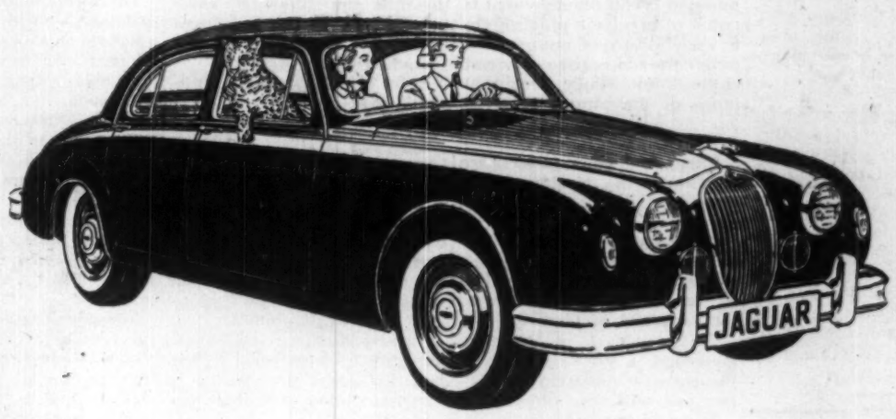
(2) **Ask the company's underwriter.** When a financial firm undertakes to sell securities of a company to its clients, there is a moral and financial interest in ensuring that the clients are kept satisfactorily informed. Otherwise they will not buy new securities offered to them. Therefore most underwriting firms have current information available on the companies with which they are associated.

(3) **Write or visit** the chief executive officer of the company. Most presidents welcome the chance of telling interested shareholders what is currently going on and also receive shareholders' views on company policies and products.

These are only the initial three basic steps the average investor can take. In order to make his questions more meaningful, some study should be undertaken of the balance sheet. Also to know what questions are most revealing is helpful, such as: what are the methods of cost control? what preparations for the training of young executives? The answers to these and other questions on the industry give the investor a real insight into the management of a medium sized business.

Comments on this and other investment problems are to be found in the 80-page book "How to Invest for Bigger Profits" by Pathfinder, available for $2 a copy from The Financial Post, 481 University Ave., Toronto 2, Canada.

JAGUAR 3.4



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UNIQUE TEAMWORK speeds completion of B.A.'s PORT MOODY REFINERY

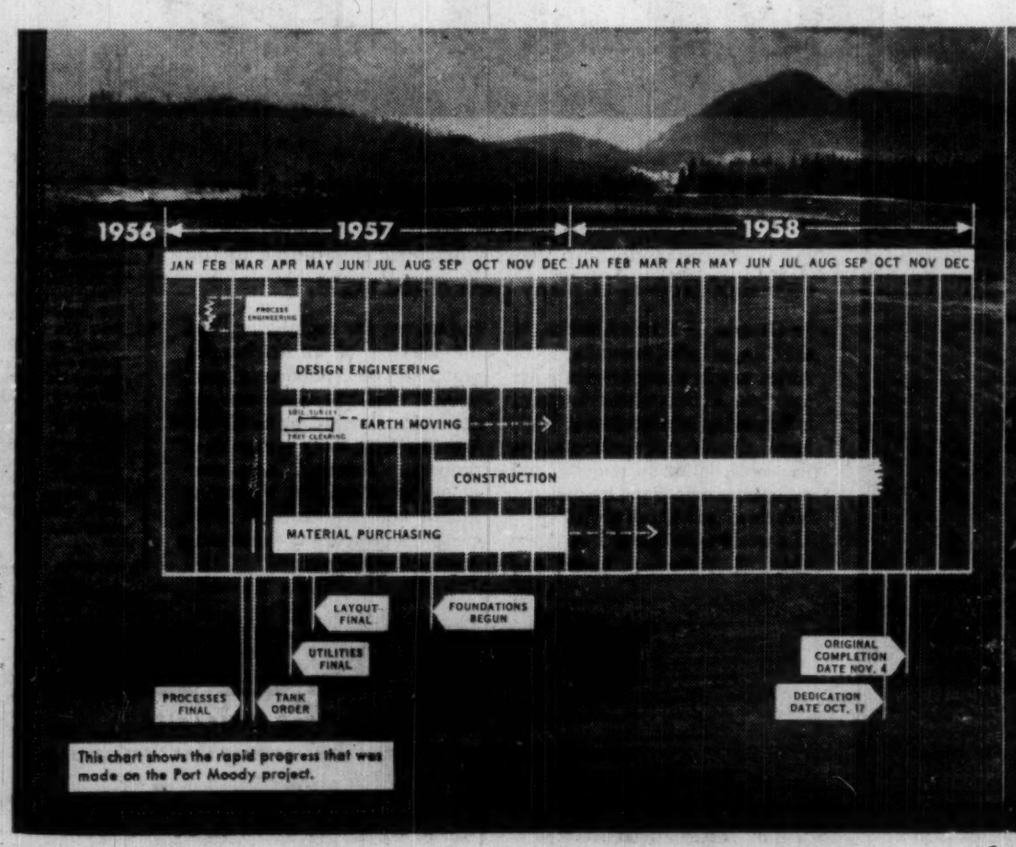
Foreseeing unusually rapid changes in the West Coast marketing situation, the British American Oil Company in the Spring of 1957 decided a new "grass roots" refinery was required in the Vancouver area by the Winter of 1958. Eighteen months or less is a short time to plan and execute a refinery project. Canadian Kellogg's accomplishment of this unusual speed record is a testimony to the B/A organization and its ability to delegate decision-making. Working with a special team of B/A engineers who could make decisions "on the site", Kellogg completed the project ahead of schedule.

One of the first things Canadian Kellogg required were horses—the only transportation the engineers could use to negotiate the muddy conditions on the site. But a strategically placed drainage and pumping system soon dried the ground and proved so effective that after its installation not one day's labour was lost through wet conditions. Other practical solutions to construction problems plus the most advanced chemical engineering have made the investment per barrel capacity of the B/A Port Moody refinery relatively very low.

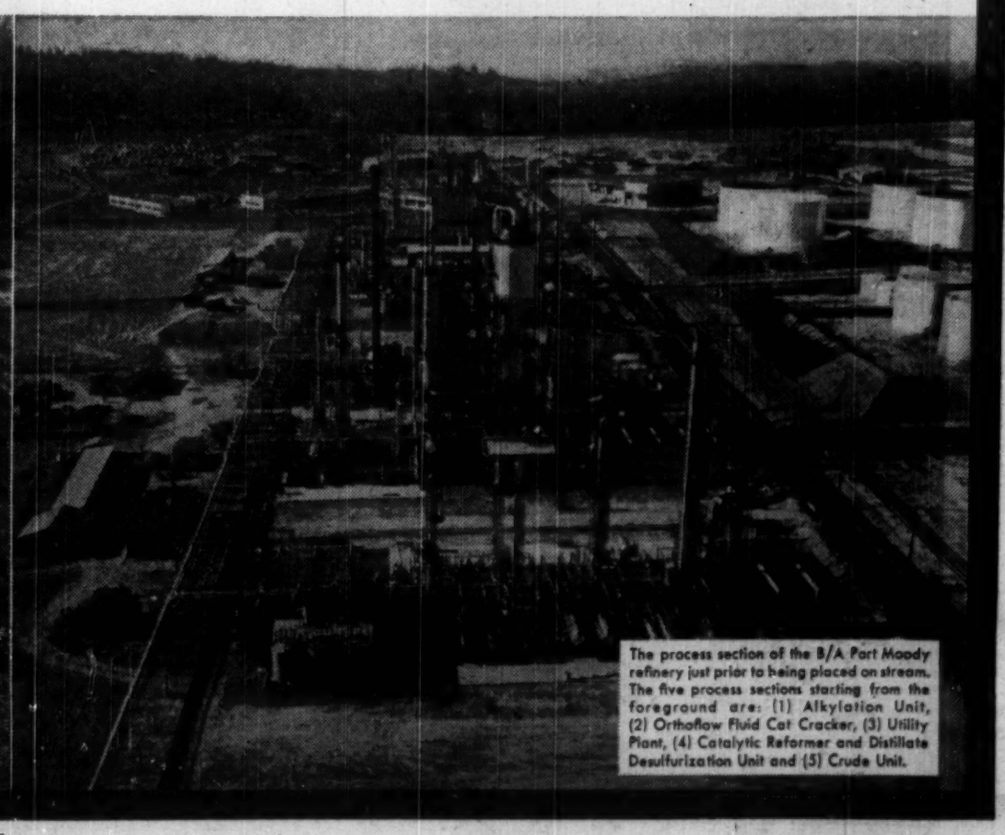
Right from the start Canadian Kellogg's experience and B/A's cooperation pushed the job ahead of schedule. Of course, B/A and Canadian Kellogg have worked together before. The Port Moody contract was awarded to Canadian Kellogg mainly on past performance . . . this move in itself saved the time and money normally spent preparing and analyzing detail bids. Mutual respect between client and contractor was one of the outstanding factors that contributed to the speedy completion of the project.

The Canadian Kellogg COMPANY LIMITED—TORONTO, ONTARIO

OIL: CHEMICAL PLANTS, REFINERIES, POWER PIPING



This chart shows the rapid progress that was made on the Port Moody project.



The process section of the B/A Port Moody refinery just prior to being placed on stream. The five process sections starting from the foreground are: (1) Alkylation Unit, (2) Orthoflow Fluid Cat Cracker, (3) Utility Plant, (4) Catalytic Reformer and Distillate Desulfurization Unit and (5) Crude Unit.

ANNOUNCEMENT

JACQUES HÉBERT

who has been appointed Province of Quebec sales manager for Dow Brewery. Mr. Hébert comes to Dow from Paris, France, where he has been division manager for an international company for the past three years. He has wide sales and marketing experience in Quebec, having worked in the industrial, hotel and grocery products fields before his overseas appointment.

MEET IN WINNIPEG

Executive Council of the Canadian Roofing Contractors' Association will meet at the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, Oct. 24-25 to elect officers and study the development of the association.

ATTENTION

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Aggressive Province - Wide Distributors Wanted All Over Canada. Dealer Enquiries Invited As Well.

Selection Of Top Accounts Will Be Made Soon So Drop Us A Line Today Indicating Your Interests. We'll Send You The Gator Story.

Wire or Write Today.

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F. J. BRENNAN & COMPANY LTD.
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779 Main St. - - - - - Moncton
323 Queen St. - - Fredericton
142 Richmond - - Charlottetown
STANBURY & COMPANY LIMITED
92 Prince William - - Saint John
180 Hollis St. - - - - - Halifax
12 Portland St. - - - Dartmouth
130 George St. - - New Glasgow
McCUAIG BROS. & CO. LTD.
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46 Elgin St. - - - - - Ottawa
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717 W. Pender St. - - Vancouver
THE WESTERN CITY COMPANY LTD.
544 Howe St. - - - - Vancouver

Do it now!

Quebec Opposes Western Pipeline

Civic Action League fears western crude will hit Quebec oil trade . . .

Quebec, by its geographical location, has a vital stake in active and free international trade.

A policy of development of our natural resources which would have the result of imposing a burden on any part of the country is contrary to national interests.

Carried to extremes it could lead to absurd conclusions.

In a submission to the Borden Energy Commission the Civic Action League of Quebec strongly opposes the laying of an oil pipeline from Edmonton to Montreal.

Here's a digest of the League's stand:

We have no objection to the principle of having Western Canada crude oil come to the Quebec or Maritime markets.

But we do not think that the Montreal East refineries should be forced in any way to be supplied by it.

Ordinary laws of economics should be applied in this matter and any motives of a political or ideological nature should be prevented from giving a false perspective to the picture.

A policy of development of our natural resources which would have the result of imposing a burden on any part of the country is contrary to national interests. Carried to extremes, it could lead to absurd conclusions.

What would one have thought in the past if we had forced Nova Scotia coal upon all the other parts of Canada, by prohibiting the importation of U. S. coal?

Our own railways have never wanted to subsidize Canadian coal. Why should Quebec be obliged to depend for its supplies upon Alberta crude oil, when it would be more economical to procure it elsewhere?

Quebec, by its geographical location, overlooks the ocean and can scan the whole world.

This province has a vital stake in active and free international trade.

It will not be by making it a "closed market" for a whole category of domestic producers that we can invite other countries to deal with Canada.

The major oil concerns have stated that the delivery of crude oil from the Canadian West via a pipeline to the Quebec market would not be economical because it would cost between 25c and 54c more per bbl. of crude oil to the refineries in Montreal East.

At the present time these refineries are supplied from Venezuela or the Middle East.

Experts in the oil industry hold the opinion that the prospective increase in the cost of crude oil would be reflected in the price of gasoline, fuel and bunker oil to the amount of from 2c to 4c a gal.

The question is therefore one of the utmost importance for Quebec consumers.

They have until now obtained oil products at the lowest possible prices through the freedom enjoyed by our refineries to obtain their supplies in world-wide open markets.

In spite of the progress attained in the past decade by the oil industry in the western and central parts of this country, Montreal is still the principal oil refining centre in Canada.

In 1949, the four Quebec refineries in Montreal East had a maximum daily capacity of 124,000 b/d, or 36.9% of the total capacity of all Canada which was then 336,825 b/d.

In 1956, Quebec had one more refinery — **Canadian Petrofina,** also in Montreal.

The five oil establishments had 35.6% of the total capacity of all Canadian refineries which then reached 706,350 b/d.

In 1957, in spite of the great expansion of refining in Ontario, Quebec still held the lead with a daily capacity of 262,800 b/d, out of a total for all Canada of 789,550, or 33.2%.

Moreover, the Montreal East refineries are the largest in Canada with the exception of the **Imperial Oil** plant in Sarnia, Ont.

They represent an investment of around $500 million. They gave employment last year to more than 3,500 people and paid almost $16 million in salaries and wages.

CUTTING TOOL RESEARCH

American Society of Tool Engineers has completed the second phase of its research study of the potential use of boride composites for metal cutting tools. Aim: — to determine the suitability of the borides as a metal cutting tool material to replace tungsten carbide if tungsten supplies to the U. S. become restricted.

Another Test For Charlottes Oil Search Peps

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Another attempt to find the elusive oil believed to be in the isolated Queen Charlotte Islands is down over 4,400 ft.

Richfield's Towhill No. 1 well on the leases of **Premier Border Gold Mining Co.** is the latest bid for oil.

All previous drill holes have failed, although geologists believe the islands, off the B.C. north coast, have oil deposits. Four more holes are planned.

Exploration activity in the Charlottes has stepped up in recent months.

Richfield is drilling on an 861,000-acre farmout of Premier's and can earn a 50% interest by spending about $2.5 million over the next two years.

Premier also has an option to participate in a million acres of offshore permits held by Richfield.

To Expand Output, Boost Markets: Chromium Plan

Chromium Mining & Smelting Corp. is consolidating its operations at Beauharnois, Que., closing its plant at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

The company has negotiated a long-term lease of the Beauharnois smelter plant facilities of **Electro Reagents (Quebec),** a wholly-owned subsidiary of **Dominion Magnesium.**

This plant has been managed and operated by **Atlantic Metallurgical Corp.** (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Chromium) for the past six years.

Chromium, integrating production facilities at the one site, plans a "vigorous expansion of Canadian and export sales," President N. A. Timmins, Jr., says.

The Beauharnois will be developed further to substantially increase production capacity, he says.

It is one of several planned steps to better the competitive position of Chromium, Mr. Timmins says.

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Guide to Government Finance

Ottawa's income and spending are vitally important to business right now; and here's a handy new guidebook to the intricacies of government finance . . .

With the economy balanced between recession and recovery, the spotlight is on federal government actions.

What the government does or doesn't do at a time of lagging economic activity is, usually, far more important than its actions in times of business expansion.

In 1958-59, Ottawa is likely to spend over $1.4 billion more than it receives. And what's pushing it deep into the red this year is this:

▸ **Higher spending both on items announced in last June's budget and on loans,** investments, services and projects outside the budget.

▸ **Lower revenues from tax sources** as estimated in the budget and from lower loan repayments outside the budget.

A deficit on this scale is both good and bad for the economy.

● **It's necessary** for government spending to take up the slack left by declines on the business front if everyone's income is to be maintained and if unemployment is to keep from reaching depression-like proportions.

● **But raising** the needed extra money through borrowing, as it must, it runs the danger of expanding the money supply too rapidly and so feeding the fires of inflation.

To provide guideposts for those who would venture, but who do not wish to lose themselves, in the labyrinths of government finance, the Canadian Tax Foundation has prepared a complete review of government income and out-go. The study is called "The National Finances 1958-59."

Here are some of the highlights:

Sources of tax revenues in the budget are shown in the table "Where it comes from." Total budgetary and non-budgetary transactions are detailed in the table "Total income and out-go."

Personal income tax is a tax of mass application. It is estimated that there will be about 4.3 million income tax payers out of a total working force of about 6.1 million persons.

This is in sharp contrast with prewar years.

	No. of taxpayers $000	Total Incomes $ million	Total tax $ million
1934	199	714	34
1938	293	1,000	42
1942	1,781	3,523	336
1946	2,353	4,810	611
1950*	2,374	7,033	575
1954	3,410	11,707	1,097
1956	3,900	14,300	1,300
1958	4,300	....	....

The place of the personal income tax in the revenue accounts is also changing.

In 1958-59 it is expected that about 29.4% of budgetary revenue will come from this source, while in 1949-50 it accounted for about 26.8% and in 1939-40 for only 8%.

Here is a comparison of selected marginal tax rates in 1958 in Canada and the U. S.

Taxable income over $	Rate in Canada %	Rate in U. S. %
1,000	14	20
2,000	17	21
3,000	17	21
5,000	20	24
10,000	33	32
15,000	43	39
20,000	43	47
50,000	57	68
100,000	67	83
200,000	72	90
500,000	82	91

Corporation income tax today is one of the largest sources of federal revenues.

It is anticipated that in 1958-59 it will yield $1,019 million and will account for approximately 21.9% of total revenue. This sum excludes revenue from the old age security tax of about $58 million.

In the 1920s, corporation tax took less than 10% of profits. During the war it exceeded 50%. In the postwar years aggregate tax has been less than 50% and at present is about 37%.

	Profit declared $ million	Federal income tax declared $ million
1928	544	42
1936	354	67
1944	1,191	213
1950	2,334	760
1956	3,200	1,300

The general sales tax and excise taxes combined produce about as much revenue for the federal government as do personal income taxes.

In 1958-59 it is estimated that the sales tax net will be about $700 million and excise taxes will produce $549 million.

The Tax Foundation's "National Finances" details the various changes which have taken place in these categories of taxes in recent years and makes a comparison of major commodity tax rates in Canada and the U. S.

Some of the items compared appear in the table on this page "How sales tax rates compare."

The conspicuous difference between the two systems is that the Canadian government levies a general sales tax on the manufacturer's sale price or the duty-paid value of all goods not specifically exempted.

Most foods and farm machinery; many building materials; machinery equipment and materials used in manufacturing; and all electricity and fuel for heating are exempt in Canada.

However, the U. S. federal government imposes a wide range of admission and dues taxes, communication taxes and stamp taxes which have no counterpart in the Canadian tax structure.

While primarily regarded today as an arm of foreign commercial policy, the customs tariff is an important source of federal revenues.

It is anticipated that it will yield $450 million during 1958-59 or about 9.7% of the total revenue.

Surprisingly few groups of commodities account for the bulk of the revenues.

For example, the iron and steel group in recent years has accounted for about one third of the total.

Second most important is textiles.

Almost no revenue is derived from basic raw materials such as iron ore, petroleum, coal and unmanufactured cotton and wool which are for the most part admitted free.

A comparison of customs revenues in 1953 and 1957 is shown on the table "Where custom revenues come from."

While an essential element in a well-rounded tax structure, the imposts on property passing at death are a relatively minor source of revenue in the federal budget.

It is anticipated that they will yield $65 million during 1958-59, slightly more than 1% of the total.

Succession duties were first imposed by the federal government in 1941. At the beginning of 1947 the rates of duty were doubled and a credit for any provincial tax up to one half of the federal tax was provided.

Prior to Jan. 1, 1948, all estates having an aggregate net value of more than $5,000 were taxed but subsequent to that date, the exemption was increased to $50,000. This drastically reduced the number of dutiable estates at very little cost in revenue.

In 1958, a bill respecting the taxation of estates was passed to replace the present Succession Duty Act.

During the budget speech the minister tabled the following resolution:

It provides that the tax on property passing or deemed to pass on death be computed by reference to the property comprising the estate of the deceased rather than the property contained in the bequests from the estate to the beneficiaries (FP, Oct. 11, Sept. 6).

The federal government may be regarded first of all as a performer of services (using the term in the broadest sense) and its expenditures sorted out under a very few general categories of activity. This analysis is usually referred to as a functional breakdown.

The significance of this type of analysis may be appreciated when it is pointed out that the first five items comprise about three quarters of the total — defence including mutual aid; health and social welfare veterans' pensions and other benefits; debt charges; general payments to other governments. (See table: "Where it goes.")

Under the last three headings — national resources and primary industries; transportation and communication; "other" — are gathered together most of the functions which would at one time have been regarded as the traditional government services (e.g. tax collection, administration of justice, etc.).

The relatively small proportion of the budget which they represent today is a dramatic demonstration of the revolution which has taken place in recent times.

"Other" in the table includes outlays for general government, protection of persons and property, recreational and cultural services, education, trade and industrial development, national capital area planning, payments to government enterprises, citizenship and immigration, external affairs, international co-operation and assistance, housing research, postal service, bullion, coinage and others.

The table "Where it goes" is based on net general expenditures and not budgetary expenditure alone.

This means such funds as the Old Age Security Fund, National Defence Equipment Account and Replacement of Defence Materials Account.

Official analyses of the federal government on a purchaser or "object" basis are now made annually.

It is increasingly significant as an indicator of the economic importance of government expenditure.

It shows what resources are employed by the government so that the real impact of the government on the economy may be measured.

The analysis also indicates that a large proportion of federal funds represents "transfers" from one group of individuals to another and that the total budget is a misleading indication of productive resources withdrawn by government from other useful employment.

Quite aside from arguments over the economic and social desirability of transfer payments — of which there are many on both sides — the administrative operation of these transfers, which represent about one third of total expenditures, makes only a negligible demand on the economy for personnel and materials that could be used in other activities.

The Tax Foundation defines "standard" objects which total $3,256 million for 1958-59 and "special" objects which amount to $1,981 million — and detail these in "The National Accounts."

Here are some of the major components of the estimated "standard object" expenditures of $3,256 million for this fiscal year:

	$ million
Buildings, works, equipment	1,201
Salaries, wages, other perquisites	1,202
Contributions not elsewhere	441
Material and supplies	181
Pension, superannuation, other benefits	103

Total Income and Out-go

Federal budgetary and non-budgetary transactions

	Prelim. 1958	Forecast 1959
	— $ million —	
Budgetary revenues	5,047	4,652
Budgetary expenditure	5,086	5,300
Budgetary deficit	—39	—648
Non-budgetary receipts and credits		
Repayment of loans, investments & working capital advances	128	65
Net government annuities account	58	*
Net insurance and pension accounts	222	1240
Other	39	50
Total	447	355
Non-budgetary disbursements and charges		
Loans, investments and working capital advances	—345	—900
Other	—226	—240
Total	—571	—1,140
Net amount from non-budgetary transactions	—124	—785
Over-all cash required	—163	—1,433
Net decrease in unmatured debt in hands of the public	—1	
Net decrease in cash balances	—164	

*Included in insurance and pension accounts.
†Includes government annuities account.
Table: Canadian Tax Foundation.

Where It Goes

Federal Government Function:	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959*
			%			
Defence (including mutual aid)	39.7	37.8	37.7	35.3	31.2	29.7
Health and social welfare	18.1	19.1	19.5	18.5	20.5	22.1
Veterans' pensions and other benefits	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1
Debt charges (net)	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.1
General payments to other govts.	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.4	8.1
Nat. resources and primary industries	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.3
Transportation and communications	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.4	5.3	6.2
Other	13.3	13.3	13.4	16.7	18.3	16.4
Total net general expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Estimated.
Table: Canadian Tax Foundation; based on net general expenditures and not budgeting expenditure alone.

Where It Comes From

Revenue estimates from budget speech

	Prelim. 1958	Forecast 1959
	— $ million —	
Personal income tax*	1,499	1,369
Non-resident income tax	64	70
Corporation income tax*	1,235	1,019
Succession duties (or estate tax)	72	65
Customs import duties	498	450
Sales tax (net)*	703	700
Other excise taxes and duties	549	549
Miscellaneous taxes	2	2
Total tax revenue	4,622	4,224
Non-tax revenue & credits	425	428
Total budgetary revenue	5,047	4,652
Total budgetary expenditure	5,086	5,300
Deficit	39	648

*Excludes Old Age Security Taxes.
Table: Canadian Tax Foundation.

Where Customs Revenues Come From

	1953 $ million	1957 $ million
Agricultural and vegetable: Foods	26.4	32.6
Fruit	7.3	8.3
Sugar and products	8.4	8.5
Coffee	2.0	2.2
Tea	.05	.04
Agricultural and vegetable: non-food	28.8	27.7
Alcoholic beverages	18.3	15.2
Rubber and products	4.6	6.7
Animal and animal products	7.5	10.5
Fibres, textiles and products	53.2	64.1
Cottons	16.8	19.9
Silks	1.4	2.2
Woolens	13.5	15.8
Artificial silk	13.3	16.4
Wood, wood products and paper	14.9	22.2
Paper and manufactures	7.3	11.5
Iron and products	146.9	204.5
Rolling mill products	10.4	14.9
Engines and boilers	8.6	13.5
Machinery (excl. agricultural)	40.6	64.6
Vehicles and parts	40.9	45.8
Non-Ferrous metals and products	50.1	64.4
Electrical apparatus	34.3	43.6
Non-metallic minerals and products	26.1	28.2
Coal and products (mainly bituminous)	7.3	6.0
Chemical and allied products	18.9	25.2
Miscellaneous	76.0	74.8
Total	448.7	554.2

Table: Canadian Tax Foundation.

How Sales Tax Rates Compare

Selected items in Canada and the U. S.

	U. S.	Canada
Admissions and dues taxes:		
Club dues and initiation fees	20%	none
General admissions if over 90c	10%	none
Horse and dog races	20%	none
Communications taxes:		
Telegraph, cable & radio messages	10%	none
Local telephone service	10%	none
Manufacturers excise taxes:		
Air conditioners	10%	10%
Passenger cars	10%	17½%
Auto parts & accessories	8%	10%
Candy, chocolate, etc.	none	10%
Picture projectors electric	5%	10%
Gasoline	3c per imp. gal.	10%
Phonographs	10%	25%
Radio & TV sets, parts, tubes	10%	25%
Refrigerators	5%	10%
Soft drinks	none	10%
Miscellaneous excise taxes:		
Amusement devices (slot machines)	none	20%
Jewelery	10%	20%
Transportation of persons (seats, berths)	10%	none
Stamp taxes:		
Stocks, issue npar and actual value under $100, each $20 actual value	3c	none
Stock transfers, par, per $100 face value, selling price under $20	5c	none
Tobacco & liquor taxes:		
Cigarettes (rate per M) — weighing more than 2½ lb. per M	$4	$8+10%
Distilled spirits generally — per imp. proof gal.	$14.40	$12+10%
Still wines — 7% alcohol or less per imp. gal.	20.4c	25c+10%
Malt liquor (beer) — per imp. gal.	34.9c	38c+10%

Table: Canadian Tax Foundation.

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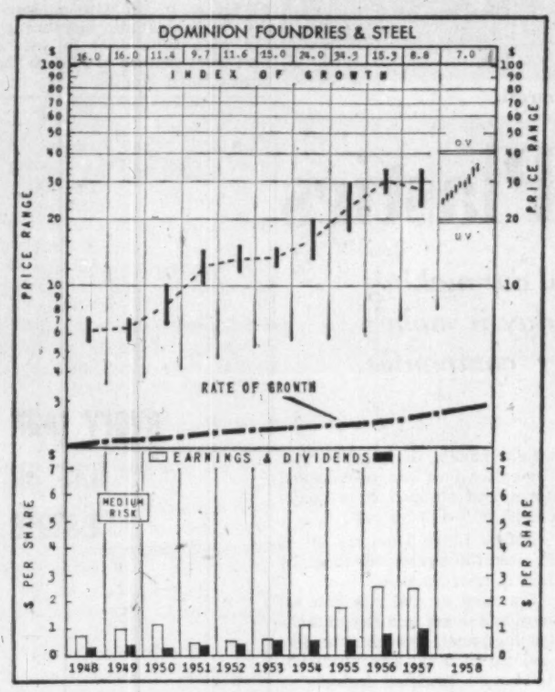
Selected Growth Stocks

— Quarterly Report —

By NESTOR

This is an exclusive FP series on Selected Growth Stocks chosen by one of the continent's most prominent and successful investment advisers. The reasons for choice are shown below the comment on current operations. Each company will be reviewed here quarterly. This series in FP does not constitute a recommendation to buy these stocks.



Dom. Foundries & Steel

Dominion Foundries & Steel Ltd., at recent market price of $38, is 90% above UV level ($20), could rise 5% before reaching OV level ($40). Price is 15 times 1957 earnings of $2.54 per share. Yield is 2.63% at indicated annual dividend rate of $1 per share. Price this year has ranged between a high of $38¼, a low of $23½.

The strike of **Steel Co. of Canada** employees has had a marked effect on the company's business. The strike began on marked effect on the company's business. It began Aug. 12.

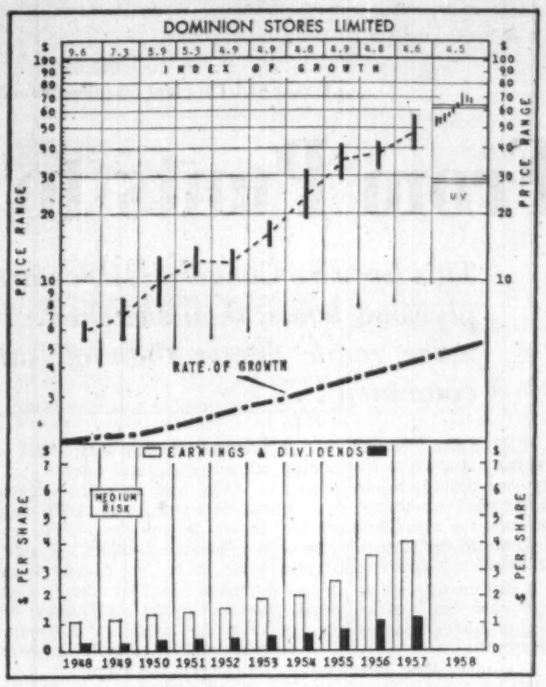
With the closing of Stelco's plants, Dofasco is now swamped with orders. It faces demand from almost the entire Canadian market for flat rolled products.

It is clear from the current market position that the sales and earnings of Dofasco this year will probably be the best in the company's history. Operating at a fairly high level even before the Stelco strike, its plant has now been running to full capacity ever since. The only exception is the foundry. Depending mainly on railway business, its level is understood to be still very low.

Meanwhile Dofasco has launched a $15-million - $20-million expansion program to bring its steel rolling and finishing capacity into line with its steel ingot capacity. The program is scheduled for completion next year. Company soon will offer rights to one common share at $25 for each 10 held. Record and expiry dates have yet to be set.

Nestor's Original Reasons for Choice

DOMINION FOUNDRIES & STEEL is an integrated steel producer—from iron ore to the finished product—that manufactures a wide variety of primary steel products, including plate, strip and castings. Early in 1957, it completed a seven-year, $88-million plant expansion, and is benefiting from its new European-developed oxygen process for producing steel ingots.



Dominion Stores

Dominion Stores Ltd., at recent market price of $73½, is 153% above UV level ($29), could fall 17% before reaching OV level ($61). Price is 18 times 1957 earnings of $4.07 per share. Yield is 1.70% at indicated annual dividend rate of $1.25 per share. Price this year has ranged between a high of $74½, a low of $50.

Company's half year ended Sept. 22. The semi-annual report will be made public next week.

It is understood, meanwhile, that sales are continuing to increase as the company's operations expand.

Nine large supermarkets were opened during the half year, eight of them in Western Canada. The opening of supermarkets in Winnipeg and Regina has extended the company's field of operations into every province of Canada with the exception of Newfoundland.

Business in the new territories is reported to be very good.

Company's plans include the opening of more stores during the remainder of the financial year. Total number of stores opened during the year, however, will be less than the 39 opened last year.

Dominion Stores' frozen food sector is reported to be increasingly important, accelerated by the use of mobile refrigerators in conjunction with the Toronto warehouse.

Nestor's Original Reasons for Choice

DOMINION STORES is profiting fully from Canada's increasing population and growing consumer income which have offered excellent opportunity to chain merchandising methods. Under a planned program of expansion, this aggressive chain is gradually extending its operations and is gaining a strong hold in areas it has entered. Earnings have shown progressive annual increase with potential still large.

How to Read Nestor's Special Stock Charts

INDEX OF GROWTH: The rate at which the value of the equity behind the stock is doubling as determined by the growth rate at which it entered the year. A figure of 5.6 for the present year would indicate that at its current growth rate the equity value is doubling every 5.6 years.

PRICE RANGE: The annual high, low and mean price. Monthly ranges for the current year.

UNDERVALUATION AND OVERVALUATION PRICE LEVELS: Shown by the narrow horizontal lines above and below the stock's price range indicating price at which the particular stock is adjusted as underestimating or overestimating its future rate of growth. A stock showing a fast growth rate will sometimes anticipate growth by two or three years. In this case it may not be so attractive a purchase relatively as some other fast-growing stock that is not anticipating its growth beyond the immediate present. Other factors such as rate of growth and investment quality will also enter into the comparison an investor will want to make.

Without these UV and OV levels a current quotation of say, 55 or 75 would carry no significance regarding long-range value. The UV/OV levels also permit judgment as between one stock and another. They are not designated points of purchase or sale nor do they attempt to show what will be a stock's bottom or top figures in any given year.

RATE OF GROWTH: The rate as based on Nestor's tests at which the company is showing underlying or long-term growth. This will determine the price trend of the company's common stock over a period of years and in most instances the trend of dividend payments.

**Background and principles behind the selection by Nestor were discussed in a special article in FP, Jan. 10, 1953. A limited number of reprints are available on request.*

Company Reports

Mining

GOLDEN MANITOU MINES had net loss of $41,094 in 1957 compared with net profit of $195,352 the previous year.

Despite reduced costs and larger tonnage milled, company was unable to offset the declines in the price of copper, lead and zinc, President H. W. Knight says.

Indicated operating profit for the first six months of 1958, reflecting a still further reduction in costs, was $47,899. Some improvement is expected for the remainder of this year.

It is proposed to merge the assets of Manitou with those of **Barvue Mines**, as a compromise arrangement that would keep Manitou's mill in operation and would preserve Barvue's assets on a standby basis until metal prices improve, Mr. Knight says.

Both companies are facing actions which, if carried out, would force them into bankruptcy, he points out.

Terms of the proposed merger:

—Cancellation of 1,205,560 Barvue shares held by Manitou and nine of 10 shares held by all other shareholders, followed by an increase in Barvue capital to 8.5 million shares.

—Change in Barvue's name to **Manitou Consolidated Mines.**

—Sale of all Manitou's assets to Barvue for 700,000 shares of its new capital stock; release by Manitou of all claims against Barvue and surrender for cancellation of the 4½% series B bonds held by Manitou.

—Pro rata distribution of the 700,000 shares to Manitou shareholders (basis one for every five issued), winding up of Manitou.

—Creation by Manitou Consolidated of new issue of $5 million 6% first mortgage bonds, of which $3.5 million will be used to settle Barvue indebtedness on its present 5% bonds. Remainder to provide finances for Manitou Consolidated operations.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1957	1956
Production	$2,810,301	$3,112,138
Less: Oper. exp.	2,784,962	2,773,961
Operating profit	25,339	338,177
Add: Int. earned	.....	44,216
Prof. on sale of equip.	3,544	.....
Less: Inc. tax res.	441,390	64,387
Min. tax res.	.....	10,454
Deprec.	111,567	112,200
Net profit & surp.	†41,094	195,352
‡Credit. †Loss or deficit.		
Earned per Share	d$0.013	$0.056
Shares o/s as at Dec. 31:		
Common, $1 par	3,500,000	3,500,000

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1957	1956
Concentrates	$688,643	$784,457
Accts., etc., rec.	139,987	57,905
Mat. & supplies	532,635	560,794
Total curr. assets	1,351,265	1,403,156
Prep. exp., etc.	19,630	28,625
Invests., advts., oth. cos.	3,290,715	3,280,623
Sundry advances	42,761	42,761
Claims & props.	1,185,939	1,185,939
Plant & equip.†	359,502	370,397
Total assets	6,250,112	6,311,701
Bank overdraft	162,640	144,125
Accts., tax., etc., pay.	168,788	207,798
Total curr. liab.	351,428	351,923
Capital stock	3,180,007	3,180,007
Surplus	2,738,677	2,779,771
†After deprec. of	2,201,379	2,110,236
Working capital	1,019,837	1,051,233

BARVUE MINES had net loss of $1,449,914 in 1957 compared with a net profit of $269,982 in 1956.

The loss reflects the relatively high proportion of development work preparatory to underground mining as against the open pit operations formerly carried on, President H. W. Knight says.

It also reflects lower prices and the decrease in tonnage, only 360,000 tons being mined and milled to close of the mine in September, 1957.

A receiver and manager took over operations when the company closed its mine and default occurred under the trust deed securing the 5% series A and 4½% series B bonds.

A compromise arrangement has been worked out under which assets would be preserved. The proposal involves sale of **Golden Manitou Mines** undertakings and assets to Barvue.

Details:

Cancel 1,205,560 Barvue shares held by Manitou and nine of every 10 shares held by others, increase Barvue capital to 8.5 million shares, and change name to **Manitou Consolidated Mines.**

Manitou's assets would be sold to Barvue for 700,000 shares of the reconstituted capital, and Manitou would release all claims against Barvue, surrendering for cancellation the 4½% bonds held.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1957	1956
Production	$1,286,488	$3,194,573
Less: Oper. exp.	2,276,835	2,659,078
Oper. profit	*990,347	535,495
Less: Interest	345,060	265,513
Shut-down exps.	114,507	.....
Net prof. & surp.	*1,449,914	269,982
*Loss or deficit.		
Earned per Share	d$0.45	$0.084
Shares o/s as at Dec. 31:		
Common, $1 par	3,205,580	3,205,580

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1957	1956
Concentrates	.....	$68,890
Accts. rec.	$8,419	58,654
Supplies	465,251	451,739
Total curr. assets	473,490	580,283
Prep. exp.‡	48,218	19,754
Prel. explor. exp., etc.	1,196,855	1,196,855
Other def. chgs.	1,076,305	711,806
Fixed: Min. cls. & rts.	160,652	160,652
Bldgs. & equip.	9,910,809	10,004,315
Total assets	12,866,239	12,673,665
Bank overdraft	3,249,138	2,327,377
Advs. on prod. less concentrates	125,712	.....
Due to receiver	13,910	.....
Accts., etc., pay.	918,983	204,703
Total curr. liabs.	4,307,743	2,532,080
Adv. from Golden Manitou Mines*	36,870	.....
1st mtge. bonds*	3,783,695	3,783,695
Capital stock	641,685	641,685
Earned surplus	4,096,246	5,616,205
‡Included in curr. assets in co.'s report.		
*After deducting $3,500,000 series A bonds deposited with bank as collateral security.		
Working capital†	3,834,343	2,851,797
†Excess of curr. liabs. over curr. assets.		

GIANT YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES had net profit of $784,350 in year ended June 30, 1958, down from net profit of $1,011,072 the previous year.

Average daily tonnage milled dropped over 6% from the previous year and recovery was down sharply at 68.95% compared with 77.4%, President A. J. Anderson points out.

Serious metallurgical problems were encountered. The ore, though high in gold values, is very refractory — the gold associated with arsenic and antimony minerals.

Ore treated in the year was more refractory than other years and ores in reserve are also of the same refractory nature, Mr. Anderson says.

Improvements designed to effect greater recovery have been only partially successful in offsetting the increase in the proportion of very refractory ore, he says. Research work on the problem continues.

New auxiliary roasting and dust collection equipment are being installed in this fiscal year, Mr. Anderson says. They will permit an increase to 1,000 tons of ore daily and should improve recovery.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended June 30:	1958	1957
Production	$5,383,989	$6,458,232
Less: Oper. exp.	3,904,661	4,245,050
Oper. profit	1,479,328	2,213,182
Add: Est. cost-aid	340,000	105,000
Prof., invest. sale	1,342	2,358
Misc. income	58,577	49,043
Less: Deprec.	816,332	953,370
Shaft sink. amort.	228,208	289,228
Outside explor.	26,357	61,413
Income tax	4,000	4,000
Dom. Govt. roy.	20,000	51,000
Net profit	784,350	1,011,972
Less: Divds.	1,200,000	600,000
Surplus for year	▲415,650	411,972
▲Deficit.		
Earned per Share	$0.196	$0.253
Paid	0.30	0.15
Shares o/s as at June 30:		
Common, $1 par	4,000,000	4,000,000

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at June 30:	1958	1957
Cash & Bullion	$1,263,725	$941,891
Accts., etc., rec.	59,020	63,166
Est. cost-aid	117,176	29,692
Govt. bonds, cost	.....	902,572
Commercial notes	1,045,897	896,030
Stores	1,801,395	1,840,259
Total curr. assets	4,087,213	4,763,210
Def. dev. chgs., etc.	1,480,729	1,448,379
Mining claims	1,220,500	1,200,500
Bldgs. & equip.*	2,342,069	2,417,712
Townsite land	6,575	9,147
Total assets	9,137,086	9,838,148
Total curr. liabs.	678,338	964,750
Capital stock	6,637,276	6,637,276
Earned surplus	1,821,472	2,237,122
*After depr. of	8,885,782	8,067,832
Working capital	3,408,875	3,798,460

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1958	1957
Tons milled	289,220	309,673
Average recovery	$18.62	$20.86
Ore reserves, tons	2,850,000	3,140,000
Grade ($35 gold)	$22.00	$27.65

Bank Staff Changes

Commerce:

J. A. FELDER, to be assistant accountant, Galt, Ont.

A. H. FOLTZ, to be assistant accountant, Kelowna, B.C.

J. M. GOULD, assistant accountant, Kelowna, B.C., to be accountant, Kelowna, B.C.

I. M. HAMILTON, to be assistant accountant, Pender & Burrard, Vancouver.

R. W. HICKSON, assistant accountant, Pender & Burrard, Vancouver, to be accountant, Pender & Burrard, Vancouver.

L. G. LOOMIS, to be assistant accountant, Wyandotte St. E., Windsor, Ont.

H. E. MADSEN, assistant accountant, Taber, Alta., to be an assistant accountant, Calgary.

A. PARKINSON, accountant, Virden, Man., to be manager, Fisher branch, Man.

P. L. C. PETERKIN, to be an assistant accountant, Bridgetown, Barbados.

M. N. SENETZA, to be assistant accountant, Taber, Alta.

V. S. SMITH, manager, Fisher branch, Man., to be manager, Miami, Man.

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PAINT HEAD

MONTREAL (Staff) — Dr. H. O. Farr has been elected president of the Canadian Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association. Dr. Farr is vice-president of **Canadian Pittsburgh Industries Ltd.** C. H. Neroutsos, president and managing director, **International Paints (Canada) Ltd.**, and A. K. Stephens, president, **Stephens Paints Ltd.**, have been elected vice-presidents. E. L. Barry, of Montreal, appointed general manager.

• *Patent Attorneys*

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THE INVESTMENT FUNDS

Scudder Fund of Canada Per-Share Value Rises 9.5%

Scudder Fund of Canada Ltd., U. S.-owned Canadian mutual fund, net asset value per share rose 9.5% to $46.03 (U. S.) at Aug. 31, 1958, from $42.02 at May 31, 1958. In Canadian funds net assets per share were $44.79 at the end of August.

Total net assets rose to $53.4 million (Canadian), up 10.5% from $48.3 million three months earlier.

Five stocks were eliminated and one added to the portfolio during the quarter. Holdings of 12 others were increased and four reduced.

Company plans on "increased participation in Canada's long-term growth and has initiated steps to this end" said President H. Stires. Details will be reported shortly to shareholders.

Here are portfolio changes in detail:

	Held at Aug. 31/58	Change since May 31/58
Bonds & Notes:	(000)	(000)
Canada 3% 1/9/66	$1,000	+$1,000
Can. Treas. Bills '59	$500	—$500
Br. Petrol. 6% conv. debs. 12/76/80	nil	—£100
Simp.-Sears 2¼% 10/58	$1,000	+$1,000
Common Stocks:	**Shares**	**Shares**
Ind. Accept. Corp.	44,000	+4,000
Traders Fin. Corp.	5,000	—4,000
Dom Bridge Co.	nil	—10,000
Foundation Co.	40,000	+20,000
Unilever N.V.	nil	—500
Simpsons Ltd.	26,575	—3,425
Cerro de Pasco Corp.	10,000	—15,000
Falcon. Nickel	45,000	+5,000
Int'n'l Nickel	30,000	+2,000
Kerr-Addison	8,000	—12,000
Noranda Mines	nil	—12,000
Abitibi P. & P.	19,175	+9,175
Home Oil Co. A	30,000	+5,000
Royalite Oil Co.	nil	—20,000
Trans-Can. Pipe Lines	14,000	+14,000
B.C. Tel. Co.	nil	—2,000
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LONG SAULT'S plant 50 miles from Montreal.

From Punts to Plastics

This livewire Canadian firm started out making plywood boats, then switched. Today it makes more radar domes than all other companies combined . . .

MONTREAL (Staff) — A company that began by building plywood boats in a barn just 12 years ago is today making radomes for the Canadian and U. S. air forces after a successful switch to plastic applications.

It started with six employees. It now has 120 employees, soon will have between 160 and 170.

It is more than doubling capacity of a new plant to 20,000 sq. ft.

The company, **Long Sault Ltd.,** at St. Andrews East, Que., a tranquil village in a farm area about 50 miles from Montreal, is also making flight simulators and paper mill equipment.

It hopes to achieve further diversification in complex reinforced plastic applications for industry.

President is J. A. Simpson, a wartime projects engineer in the aircraft structure laboratory of the National Research Council where substitutes for metal were being developed.

Associated with Simpson are S. F. Sack, also with NRC during the war, and J. W. Burwash.

In May, 1946, Sack and several other ex-employees of NRC formed a partnership to manufacture small pleasure boats in plywoods.

At that time Simpson was in the West, completing a test flight program of tail-less aircraft.

He then went overseas, returned to Canada in 1947 and joined Sack and the others at St. Andrews East.

In September of that year the firm was incorporated as **Long Sault Woodcraft Ltd.,** continued to manufacture boats from eight-ft. yacht tenders to 18-ft. cruisers, marketing them in Canada, U. S., South America and South Africa.

"The pleasure boat business being seasonal with heavy demands on capital, the company began looking around for another line," Simpson recalls.

"By 1950 it became evident that an industrial and commercial market and possibly a military market was developing for articles of glass-fibre-reinforced plastic.

"So we dropped the boat business to concentrate on industrial equipment."

Company's first industrial products: Foundry patterns for the metal-working trades.

Later it built headboxes and other parts for newsprint machines in mills in Canada and U. S.

Long Sault was able to fabricate shapes that could not be fabricated in metal, that could hold close tolerances and provide smooth inner surfaces to promote the best possible flow of pulp stock.

Next development was to build all structural parts required in dielectric materials for the Mid-Canada line and parts of the DEW Line.

By now the fledgling company was outgrowing its barn. As Simpson expressed it:

"The quarters did not impress visitors to our plant and did not provide enough space for a major production effort."

When the company missed out on an order for DEW Line domes, despite the lowest tender, because it could not guarantee that it would meet specified delivery dates, Long Sault's young executives decided to construct a modern plant and office building on the outskirts of the town.

Soon after moving into its new quarters in 1956, the company received a Canadian Army order for wannegans — a Cree word chosen to designate a portable Arctic shelter.

Constructed of glass reinforced resin, a wannegan is 15 ft. long, seven ft. high and seven ft. wide.

It has built-in lighting, heating and ventilating systems, providing reasonable working conditions for equipment and operators in severe weather.

Roof and floor panels can be locked to each other to form a package into which all other components are stowed for transport.

Packaged, the shelter is only 2.5 ft. high, weighs about a ton.

When this work was under way the RCAF approached the company and suggested **there might be a market for an improved radome on the DEW Line.**

It had been found that the rigid plastic radome, replacing the original air-inflated rubber radome, was adequate only for use with radar sets that operated at very long wave lengths.

Employing its own capital, no RCAF funds being available for development work, Long Sault designed a shell in which loads are carried uniformly throughout the structure as opposed to the original design, essentially a space frame with a membrane cover to keep out the weather.

Advantages of the Long Sault design over the geodesic dome:

- **There is no frame** to interfere with the radar beam.
- **The shell** is substantially uniform.
- **There are minor** discontinuities at the panel edges but these are small as against heavy structural members which criss-cross the surface of the geodesic dome.

As design progressed, NRC was provided with funds for the building of a prototype.

At this stage the USAF became interested and contracted for a prototype and a full-scale structural and electrical test program.

As work began **General Electric Co.** approached the Long Sault Co. for two radomes for a special USAF project.

Arrangements were made for GE to take over the first radome and for the firm to build two more — one for GE, the other to satisfy the original USAF contract.

The domes are the largest epoxy laminated structures ever built.

They are 40 ft. high, have a 55-ft. equatorial diameter and weigh 9,000 lb.

They consist of 156 light-weight panels, designed so that the entire unit can be knocked down and shipped in a single C-124 or C-119 aircraft.

Panels range from six by 12 ft. near the equator to three by four ft. near the pole.

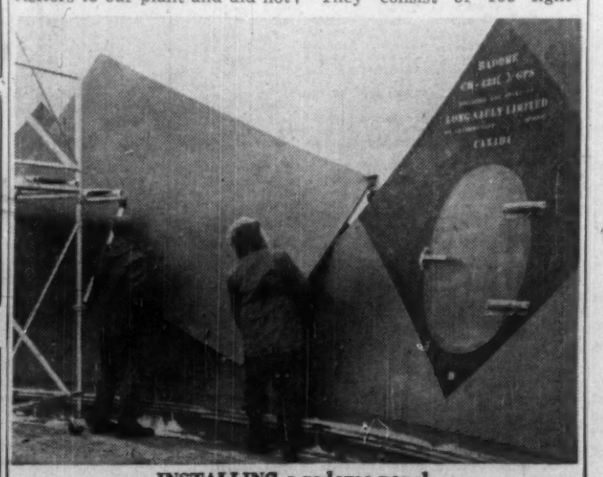
Six men on the site can assemble a dome in a day, attaching the panels to each other like sections of a jig-saw puzzle by 1,500 cam actuated locks.

Protecting delicate instruments from snow and ice, **they can withstand winds of 150 mph combined with extremely low temperature.**

Today the company that started in a barn **builds more radomes than all other companies combined.**

Besides filling Canadian and U. S. requirements, it sends domes to Europe and the Middle East.

And having achieved an important military application, the technical-minded executives of the Long Sault Co. are ready to tackle even more complex jobs for industry.



INSTALLING a radome panel.

Sisco Output Ahead of 1957

Siscoe Mines had production of 954,794 oz. silver and 18,630 lb. cobalt in the first nine months this year.

Silver output is up from the 885,219 oz. produced in the same period last year while cobalt production is down slightly from 18,670 lb. in the same 1957 period.

Silver production rose from 293,035 oz. in the first quarter to 333,615 oz. in the third quarter.

Cobalt output also rose through the year, from 4,984 lb. in the first three months to 6,915 in the recent three months.

The October Supplement to our Canadian Metals Survey contains brief references to six diversified mining producers. Copies available on request.

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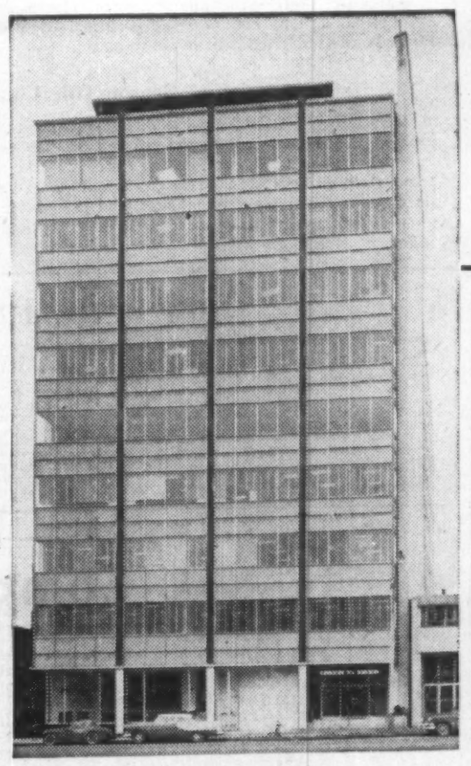

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SPECULATION

Like to Become Coffee Planter?

Here's a novel investment gimmick. You can buy a coffee plantation in Paraguay for $900 . . .

Special Correspondence

CALGARY — For $1,000 you can be part owner of a coffee plantation in Paraguay, if you're a speculator.

Caution:

- **Coffee growing is a risky proposition.**
- **It will be at least five years** before there's even a chance for return on your money.

But if the coffee crop matures properly, if market prices are good, you might start making a $700-a-year profit in the fifth year.

And there's profit potential of up to 50 years and more in the original coffee bushes, the promoters say.

Paracanusa Coffee Growers Ltd., Calgary, is the brainchild of a Yugoslav expatriate named Bogdan Jurisic.

The 34-year-old Jurisic, once a student for the Greek Orthodox ministry before fleeing his native Yugoslavia as a political refugee in 1944, got the idea for his enterprise from a news story.

The article dealt with a Texan who was selling large-scale plantations, 10 times the size of Jurisic's, to U. S. investors.

Jurisic gave up a job with **Canada Safeway Ltd.** in Calgary (he previously had worked as an oil roughneck in northern Alberta and an insurance salesman in Edmonton since coming to Canada in 1952), sold his car, and within a week he was on his way to Paraguay with a promise of financial backing from friends.

He purchased 12,500 acres from the Texan, and within a matter of months his novel company was incorporated in Canada and on its way.

Today, coffee is a surplus commodity in exporting countries and an air of uncertainty pervades the industry generally.

But Jurisic is philosophical.

"Coffee is a long-term proposition," he says. "During the producing period of 50 or 60 years there are bound to be cycles of recession, depression and inflation.

"There are bound to be a few years of prosperity, too. That's when we'll all make money."

The Jurisic scheme, now in its second year, is probably unique in Canada.

Briefly:

- **Paracanusa (a combination of the abbreviations for Paraguay, Canada and the United States of America)** makes tiny 2½-acre coffee "plantations" in northeastern Paraguay available to small investors.
- **The company also gives them time to pay.**

Business and professional men in Calgary went for the 250 units in the first 650-acre estate in a big way last year.

Even stenographers and office workers showed a penchant for raising their own coffee.

Now a second 650-acre estate is to be developed by Paracanusa next year, shares in which went on sale recently.

The investor does not purchase a plot of land, as such, unless he specifically requests it, in which event Paracanusa will issue him title to it.

Instead, the plan envisages operating the entire estate as a single unit, for reasons of economy.

Thus each purchaser actually is buying one-250th of the net profit from the total crop.

Paracanusa figures that maximum operating costs might take 50% of the gross, but in practice costs would be much lower than that.

Paracanusa, the operator-manager of the estate, takes 30% of the net profits of the annual crops, with the remaining 70% divided equally among the shareholders.

The investor can buy his plantation for $900 cash.

If he prefers spreading his payments over four years — the time it takes coffee bushes to reach maturity — he can choose between two plans:

- **$350 the first year,** $250 the second, and $200 in each of the third and fourth years.
- **Or else on a monthly basis,** at $30 a month during the first year, $25 a month the second, and $20 a month the third and fourth years.

The first crop received in the fourth year, usually a skimpy one, is distributed to the workers as a sort of bonus, the traditional custom in Latin American plantations.

BOGDAN JURISIC

Then from the fifth to the 20th years of the plantation's existence, net profits are divided on the 70-30 basis between the investors and Paracanusa.

The owner-investor has the option to renew his contract with the management firm at the end of the 20th year.

Coffee bushes sometimes produce as long as 50 years and even, in rare cases, 70 or 80 years.

The purchase price is deposited in a trust account and the money is released to Paracanusa only at intervals stipulated in the agreement governing the trust account — stipulations that require a certain level of performance on the part of the management firm.

Each 2½-acre plantation is planted with 1,000 coffee bushes, costing the investor about $1 each.

At the end of the fifth year when it is ready to start producing, the worth of each bush is figured at $3.

Here's how Paracanusa reckons profits:

Using the very conservative figures of five lb. of green coffee beans per bush and 40c lb. for coffee, the first crop alone would bring a gross return of $2,000, or $1,400 to the investor who put up $1,000 initially.

That's gross, of course. Operating costs will take, at a maximum, 50% of the return — leaving $700 net for the investor.

Crop returns could be expected to be higher in succeeding years.

In addition to the credit terms and profit possibilities, other attractions of the Paracanusa plan give it a strong appeal to the speculator.

An important point is that it is an enterprise backed with strong currency operating in a cheap labor market.

As a foreign enterprise it is exempt from Canadian corporation taxes.

In addition, investors who are not farmers themselves may write off up to half their investment as a "farming loss" for land improvement.

And under Canadian tax laws, real estate assets derived from it are exempt from succession duties.

Offer UNB Course In Management

The fourth consecutive year of extension courses in business administration began this week under sponsorship of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

Courses are open to anyone interested. Successful completion of four 30-hour courses — accounting, finance, management and marketing — leads to the junior management certificate.

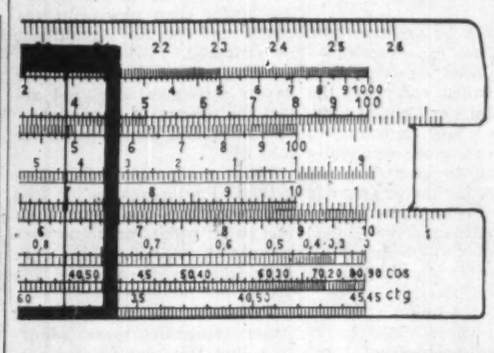
However, those who meet university entrance requirements may obtain credit toward the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration for the courses.

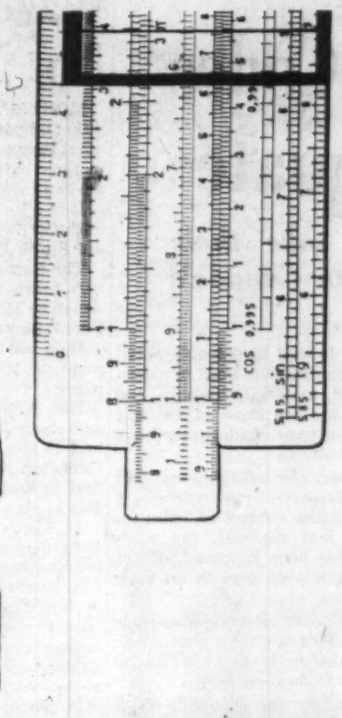
Here are the 1958-59 courses:

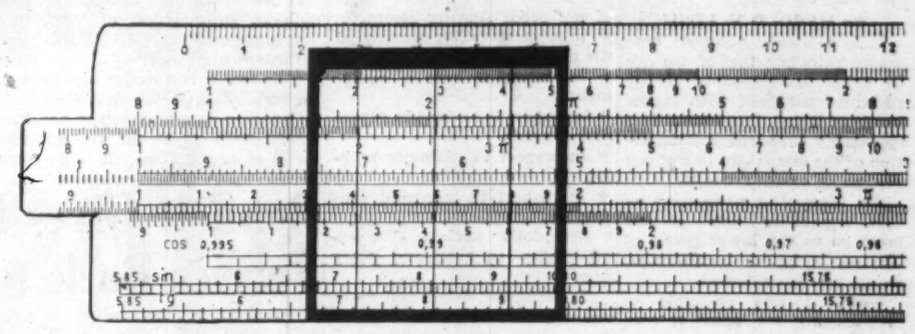
—**Market research,** to be given Wednesday nights in Saint John. Using the case method, special attention will be given to advertising research, product research, motivation research and sales control research.

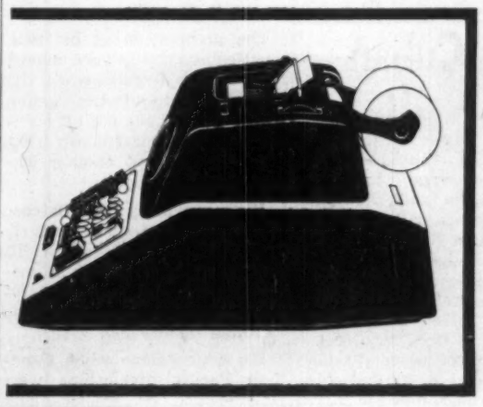
—**Principles of management,** to be given Wednesday nights in Saint John. Text material and cases will be used, with emphasis placed on planning, organizing, actuating and controlling.

—**Managerial accounting,** to be given Tuesday nights in Fredericton. By means of text material and cases, course will concentrate on ways in which accounting information can be used in the management process.









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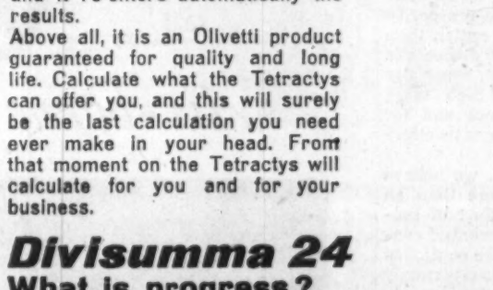
The final reckoning in your mind

The evaluation of a calculating machine is in itself a complex calculation. What will it give you? To this you will have to add the savings in time and mental effort, the possibility of employing a single machine for many uses as they arise in your office or your business.
Well then, Olivetti Tetractys is the alternative to extra machines, it is a machine which can be employed continuously, so wide and so varied are the uses to which it can be applied. The Tetractys not only performs the four operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, and prints the terms and the results - it possesses two registers and a memory mechanism and it re-enters automatically the results.
Above all, it is an Olivetti product guaranteed for quality and long life. Calculate what the Tetractys can offer you, and this will surely be the last calculation you need ever make in your head. From that moment on the Tetractys will calculate for you and for your business.

Divisumma 24

What is progress?

Yesterday it was growing two blades of grass where one grew before. Today it is inventing one machine which will do the work of two.
The Olivetti Divisumma 24 is such a machine - A fully-automatic Printing Calculator which rapidly prints a useful record of all relevant figures.
The Divisumma 24 - **so fast,** you press the keys to start a complex calculation and before you notice the lack of distracting noise you have the answer on the tape.
The Divisumma 24 - **so versatile,** you can feed in the most difficult calculations without re-entering any of the intermediate results.
The Divisumma 24 - **so easy,** simplicity of operation begins when you discover that the Divisumma 24 can be mastered in less than 5 minutes.
In many, many ways the Olivetti Divisumma 24 can mean progress for you too.



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PROFIT SHARING

Our Labor Codes Said Inadequate

Governments must take their share of the blame for Canada's labor troubles . . .

"Government, labor and management have been sidestepping their responsibilities too long, and the troubles of today are the result," Harold V. Lush, president of Supreme Aluminum Industries, Toronto, declared in an address this week.

Mr. Lush, general chairman of the conference committee, was addressing the 11th annual conference of the Council of Profit Sharing Industries of U. S. and Canada in Toronto.

Here is a digest of his address:

By HAROLD V. LUSH

It is a widely accepted economic principle that if we are to enjoy a reasonably steady sustained progress, with higher levels of living, there must be a constantly broadening distribution of the annual income of our producing establishments.

An increasing proportion of this expanding total income must go to the lower levels of income, where consumption wants are less satisfied.

Now, if this principle of "broadening the base" is economically sound, then how much more desirable it is that such distribution be on the basis of merit.

Increased earnings through greater productivity, rather than through wage demands backed by force rather than performance.

We who believe in profit sharing practise this principle because we believe that it is not only a matter of social justice, but also of common sense, and as so often happens, that which is morally right proves also to be economically sound.

Before we consider the sharing of profits, let us look at the subject of profits.

Profits are the fruits of successful — free-enterprise operation.

They are a measure of an effective, efficient management and, as such, an accomplishment of which management may be justifiably proud.

It is doubtful whether there is any single factor which contributes more to the prosperity and happiness of a nation than do profits, under our democratic form of government, especially in these days of high taxes necessary for defence and for the support of an almost welfare state.

As profit sharers, we believe that profits are more than an incident or by-product of success—they are an essential condition of success—the continued absence of profits must certainly spell failure to any business.

Let us remember that those things that are bad for business are also bad for the people that work for business.

Labor and management with so much in common still continue to line up on two sides like opposing armies—each trying to outdo the other.

We are constantly reminded of the colossal costs of strikes and inefficiency resulting from the lack of co-operation between management and labor, which it has been said are greater than the total costs of all war.

We do well to remember that legal controls are born of short-sighted, material thinking, and the more we have of the one the more we shall surely have of the other.

Experience also proves that the efficiency of most workers is beyond the control of management and depends, far more than has been supposed, on the willingness of men to do their best.

The profit sharing incentive promotes not only a willingness but what is more important, **a desire to do their best.**

Consider the economic value of the profit sharing incentive:

- **in respect to the quality of the product.**
- **in respect to care of equipment.**
- **in respect to savings in supervision needs.**
- **in respect to customer service.**
- **in respect to increased production.**

Real dollar savings—increased profits—in each and every one.

Government, labor and management have been side-stepping their responsibilities too long and the troubles of today are the result.

Each has been too concerned with how much they can **take out** of life rather than with how much they could put in.

Certainly labor and management are to blame but no less so than is the government.

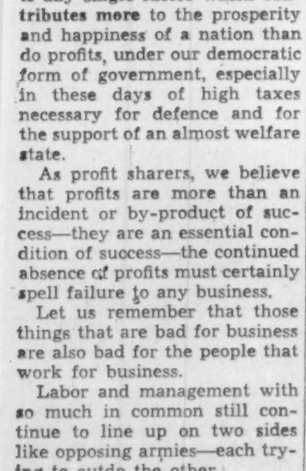
The referee has let the game get out of hand.

Existing labor codes, designed specifically for the purpose of bringing labor and management together in a friendly atmosphere where differences could be discussed and a peaceful settlement reached, have proven totally inadequate—and this is no doubt due to a wrong attitude on the part of both management and labor.

Moreover, present legislation has **not** been enforced without fear or favor or in the national interest.

ANNOUNCEMENT

JOINS ROTHMANS



J. E. FITZGERALD

Alan Pollock, president of Rothmans of Pall Mall Canada Limited, announces the appointment of John E. Fitzgerald as public relations officer for Canada. Mr. Fitzgerald is well known in the sports world as a former sports writer and sports caster and is secretary of the Annual Grey Cup Dinner Committee. He joins Rothmans of Pall Mall Canada Limited following a year with the Bureau of Industrial Service (Canada) Limited, public relations subsidiary of Young & Rubicam, Limited, where he was senior writer on the Rothmans account. His appointment is part of the national expansion of Rothmans in Canada.

Wage Hike for Fine Paper Not Newsprint Settlement

MONTREAL (Staff)—Eastern pulp and paper unions have won what they consider a vital round in their battle for a general 5c-an-hour wage increase.

It is a new two-year contract with Cornwall Division of **Howard Smith Paper Mills Ltd.**

The terms:

A 3c-an-hour increase retroactive to May 1 and a further 2c Dec. 1, also retroactive to May 1.

It is not a newsprint settlement, as the mill produces fine papers.

But it is a 5c increase—the same asked for in newsprint — and it has been signed with a Canadian-owned company, the first in Eastern or Central Canada to sign a new contract.

U. S. - controlled companies have tended to grant the increase following the 5c (for one year) raise in the States.

● Will the Howard Smith deal have any effect on the newsprint battles now in conciliation in Quebec and Ontario?

▸ **Yes,** says the union.

A senior officer of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers commented to **FP:**

"We feel it is a major breakthrough. This is the first time a Canadian-owned company has signed with us in the present series of negotiations. It is going to be hard for Howard Smith to refuse a similar increase to its newsprint workers now.

"And it is going to be equally difficult for **Provincial Paper** and other fine paper makers to refuse the increase for their workers. We feel this contract is significant."

▸ **No,** say the companies.

Fine paper workers have always been paid about 10c an hour less than newsprint workers. Fine papers have been doing better than newsprint recently and the two should not be compared.

"The Howard Smith fine papers settlement does not affect the newsprint discussions," one pulp and paper executive told **FP.**

"It is a separate thing altogether. Pay increases for fine paper workers can come from fine paper profits, more pay for newsprint workers can only come from the shareholders. The profits are not there."

Privately, though, pulp and paper companies were admitting that this most recent settlement has certainly not helped them in the fight to hold the wage line.

The major question is just how far apart can fine papers and newsprint be kept in the present negotiations.

Bennett Gives Black Ball Ferries Back to Owners

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Premier W. A. C. Bennett has officially returned the **Black Ball Ferries** to its owners.

He had seized the line in an extraordinary action last summer to ensure service to Vancouver Island and isolated points on the B. C. coast.

The premier, using his personal emergency powers, moved in on the ferries when its officers threatened strike action which would have cut off service to Vancouver Island's 350,000 residents and another 50,000 on upcoast points.

His move, using Civil Defense Emergency Act, was bitterly protested, but held when his government obtained an injunction forcing the National Association of Marine Engineers to continue on the job.

His action came when **Canadian Pacific Steamships** were strike-bound by the Seamen's International Union and all service to the island was in jeopardy.

Stops Cuban Ships Sailing

MONTREAL (Staff) — Labor troubles continue to beset **Browning Cuba Lines,** the Cuban shipping service with eight former **Canadian National Steamships** vessels purchased for $2.8 million.

This week Browning Cuba was again forced to cancel its initial sailing from Montreal.

Indicators are a second sailing date scheduled for the end of the month will also go by the boards unless labor trouble with the Cuban Confederation of Labor is settled.

The CPS service is still being operated by the federal government, creating a situation not suitable to either party. No negotiations have been held for some time.

Dennis McKeown, business agent for the NAMG and the Canadian Merchant Guild, said the men worked because of the court injunction.

Whether they will continue to do so is not known, for lawyers are studying whether the injunction is still in force after the premier's move.

Union officers say the strike of B. C.'s coastal ferries is still unsolved.

Norm Cunningham, B. C. head of the SIU, said his rank-and-file still want to walk off the ships to back up demands for a 25% pay raise over two years.

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service you'll like...

he's trained by us to work for you. The Imperial man's "know how" is acquired through intensified Imperial training in classrooms, refineries, research laboratories and on-the-job experience in Canadian plants. Refresher courses keep him abreast of latest developments. He is backed by Imperial's unequalled experience and continuing research in lubrication.

Call Imperial Oil . . . a member of Canada's largest staff of lubrication experts is located near you. Remember, *he is on your staff, but not your payroll.*

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WHO SAID DIRT CHEAP?

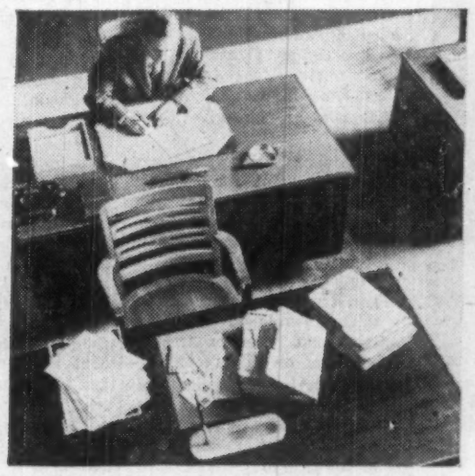
Air-borne dirt costs business millions...wastes air conditioning dollars

. . . clean air saves expensive decorating

Honeywell Electronic Air Cleaner traps smoky, dirty airborne particles. Clean air prolongs the life of paint, wallpaper and furnishings, reduces need for frequent cleaning and decorating.

. . . clean air cuts merchandise losses

Honeywell Electronic Air Cleaner removes tobacco smoke and other impurities to cut losses from soiled merchandise. Clean air reduces the need for dust covers.



. . . cleaned air lowers absenteeism

Honeywell Electronic Air Cleaner removes at least 90% of bacteria, viruses and pollen from the air . . . reduces communicable diseases and allergy discomfort.

. . . clean air saves cleaning dollars

Because of air-borne dirt, cleaning and painting cost 40¢ of every maintenance dollar, Honeywell's Electronic Air Cleaner removes 6 times more dirt than ordinary air filters.

A Honeywell Electronic Air Cleaner cuts air-borne dirt losses . . . saves up to 20% of air conditioning operating costs.

Freedom from the scourge of air-borne dirt means a bigger profit margin, a substantial saving in air conditioning dollars.

A Honeywell Electronic Air Cleaner does such a complete job of purification it can cut air conditioning costs up to 20%. Here's why: It reduces the need for "pulling in" large volumes of outside air that may be costly to cool or heat. Air that is already heated or cooled can be *cleaned* and recirculated.

The Honeywell Electronic Air Cleaner removes at least 90% of bacteria, viruses and pollen from the air . . . reduces the danger of communicable diseases and allergy discomforts. Helps hold down costly absenteeism.

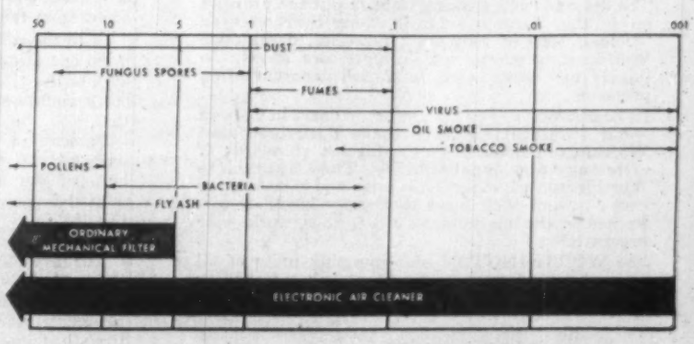
What ever your business, you'll realize worthwile savings in reducing cleaning and decorating costs. These, plus other savings, will more than pay for the initial installation of a Honeywell Electronic Air Cleaner.

FOR ANY SIZE BUILDING. All Honeywell Electronic Air Cleaners are built around a basic cell that permits easy, fast "building-block" construction to fit any air system—supermarket to skyscraper. The "building-block" technique has another economic advantage, too—it provides easier servicing.

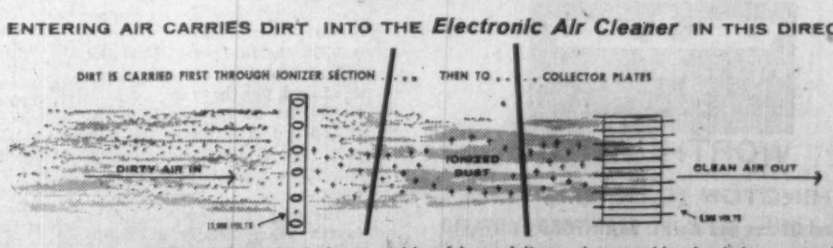
For expert information and assistance in specifying or installing Honeywell Electronic Air Cleaners call the nearest Honeywell office, or write to Honeywell Controls Limited, *Commercial Division,* Toronto 17, Ontario.

HERE'S PROOF—

Common air-borne contaminants range in size from 50 to .001 microns. In this area are the major causes of soiling and many respiratory ills. It should be noted that the ordinary mechanical filter removes only part of these contaminants—for practical purposes, very little under 5 microns. But notice the wide range of protection you get with a Honeywell Electronic Air Cleaner. Here you get not only the removal of large coarse particles, but microscopic carriers of many other kinds of dirt and disease, as well.



ENTERING AIR CARRIES DIRT INTO THE *Electronic Air Cleaner* IN THIS DIRECTION



As dirty air enters the air cleaner, particles of dust and dirt are given a positive electrical charge. The dirty air then passes over collector plates which have a negative charge and collect all the dust and dirt particles . . . just as a magnet attracts iron filings.

Honeywell

First in Control

Metal Prices Spiraling, Copper Paces New Advance

Base metal prices are spiraling upward in a new round of strength.

● **Copper prices** are marked up by producers, custom smelters and on metal markets.

● **Lead and zinc** both move higher, with zinc at its highest level since a year ago last spring.

The buoyant metal markets are reflected on stock exchanges here and in U. S.

The base metals index of the Toronto Stock Exchange, one popular indicator, was up 25% above its 1958 low. Rise in past month was over 10%, although it eased back slightly at mid-week.

Senior metals, particularly coppers, led the advance. But strength was spread through lead-zinc producers, financing and holding companies and the lower-priced speculative mines.

One-week gains of $3-$5 were sprinkled through the senior mines list as a wave of buying came on the market. Prices then weakened at mid-week.

Strikes at the **International Nickel Co. of Canada** operations and in the big copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia are currently lopping 20% of annual free world output from markets.

These strike developments come at a time when business was picking up slightly and when supply was being trimmed back to reasonable proportions.

The big push to higher copper prices came in London where daily trading in the metal determines the quotation.

London price has bounced ahead of the U. S. and Canadian producer levels to the 30c lb. mark — a sharp rise from the 1958 bottom at around 20c lb. equivalent.

Price developments of the week:

● **London prices** bid up to 30c lb. That compares with 26½c about a month ago.

● **U. S. primary producers** mark up quotes from 26½c to 27½c lb.

● **Canadian producers** hike price from 25¾c to 26½c lb.

● **U. S. custom smelters** price rise from 27c to 27½c.

● **Big Belgian Congo** producer advanced price 0.45c a lb. early this week to 28.8c.

Increasingly scarce supplies for immediate delivery have been reported from London where traders pushed the spot quote for copper to just under 30c lb. Asking price was over 30c lb.

In Canada, International Nickel followed **Noranda** in a rise of ¾c to 26½c lb. for copper.

With the 1.7c lb. U. S. duty plus premium on Canadian funds, this makes the Canadian price equivalent to more than 28c U. S.

Prices of lead in U. S. have been moved upward four times since the quotas system was announced, from 11c to the current 13c lb. New York.

Zinc in U. S. has been hiked in two moves from 10c to 11c lb.

Canadian lead-zinc prices, as in copper, are more than keeping pace in view of the adverse exchange rate. Lead is at 11c and zinc at 10.50c lb.

Consumers have been buying to replenish inventory after months of slow activity in lead and zinc. They are apparently guessing that price bottoms have been reached.

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Chevrolet Task·Force for '59 arrives!

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

New might! New models! New money-saving power!

Chevrolet's '59 line rolls in with new ways to ride high costs right out of your operation. New models have been added to the famous Task-Force fleet. More brawn has been built into the '59 body-chassis design. More economy and efficiency have been engineered into Chevy's V8 and 6 engines. And these new developments are combined with the proved advantages that have made Chevrolet Canada's No. 1 truck, year after year. Never before have trucks brought such ironclad assurance of reliability and economy to your hauling job.

Ways to save in every weight class! You'll find all kinds of pickups to choose from — a big variety of Stepside models along with the sharpest pickup on the road, Chevy's Fleetside! You'll see spacious Step-Vans complete with 8, 10 and 12-foot bodies. Four-wheel drive pickups, panels, stakes, suburban carryall and cab-and-chassis models. Medium-duty jobs with a cab-to-axle dimension specially designed for trailer application. Series 50H and 60H middleweights outfitted to handle heavier loads at lower cost. Compact, easier handling L.C.F.'s. And a whole lineup of heavy-duty haulers, including tougher-than-ever big-tonnage tandems!

A new Thriftmaster 6! Standard in all Series 30 and 40 models, the new high-performance Thriftmaster steps lively on the job, and it's even more economy-minded than those famous Chevy 6's of the past!

New V8 advances! Featuring Chevy's new Workmaster Special V8 with more pulling power for Series 70 heavyweights! It's teamed with either fully automatic Powermatic, or a new close-ratio 5-speed Synchro-Mesh transmission as an extra-cost option.

New muscle in models throughout the line! Bigger brakes for safer stops in all Series 31 and 32 light-duty models! New positraction rear axle in the same Series as an extra-traction, extra-cost option! Greater structural durability has been built into Chevrolet cabs. Tandem axles feature more spring capacity, greater load support.

The best sellers are better than ever! With new advances, new Task-Force advantages beneath that bold '59 design. Chevy trucks are surer than ever of staying and saving on your job. Talk to your Chevrolet dealer. He's got a model that's bound to fill your bill!

CT-19A

See the best yet of the best sellers... CHEVROLET Chevrolet Task·Force for '59!

SEE YOUR CHEVROLET TRUCK DEALER

Market Comment

What stocks and bonds are doing and what prominent observers say

The first real market drop with volume turnover occurred on Tuesday. Up until this time share turnover has tended to dry up on downturns. Some technicians will doubtless interpret this as denoting increasing market vulnerability, the close approach to the upper levels of the current bull market move.

The strong metals market has featured again in recent market sessions.

Copper continues to firm up in world markets with big South African producers the most recent to raise prices.

At the same time the higher steel operating levels in big U. S. mills has boosted demand for Canadian ore, improved the export picture considerably for **Steep Rock, Labrador Iron, Algoma Ore** properties.

* * *

J. FAIRFAX-ROSS; Hugh Mackay & Co. (Montreal)

It is encouraging to note that the North American economies have fooled the economists just as much as the stock markets have fooled the analysts.

Last summer there was a lot of talk about the economies "saucering out" but we can now see that they reversed their downward trend sharply in April and began climbing just as fast as they had been dropping.

In fact, a chart of U. S. industrial production in 1958 will show a "V" shape as opposed to a "U" shape.

So far so good, and many investors have understandably climbed on the bandwagon to take advantage of the recovery.

Unfortunately, however, there is one major factor which precludes us from taking too rosy a view of the outlook.

The sharp recovery in the U. S. economy was caused largely by increased federal spending.

As a result there is going to be a huge budget deficit in the current fiscal year.

This deficit would be difficult enough to finance in a strong bond market, but under present conditions U. S. Government issues have to be placed primarily with the banks, which causes further inflation.

This poses a serious problem for the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury, and in order to overcome it they may have to take steps to slow down the pace of recovery.

Some solution, however unpalatable, must be found because inflation psychology is now so prevalent that it amounts to a deep mistrust of the dollar itself.

It is hard to see corrective measures, when administered, having anything but an unfavorable effect on stock markets.

We will close with some advice. Although some of it may seem a trifle avuncular, we are, after all, stock brokers and as such we are supposed to advise on investment matters! Without any apologies therefore, we offer the following:

1. Don't at this point downgrade common stock portfolios in order to improve yield, Investing in second-rate companies requires more skill and time than most of us have at our disposal. If more income is needed sell a few stocks and spend the profits thereon.

2. Do try to keep a liquid reserve, even if it only amounts to 10% of the account. There will probably be attractive rights issues in the next few months, and in any case it would be a great comfort to have a cash reserve available if the stock market does turn down for the reason suggested above.

3. If you are all set to have another fling at the penny copper stocks don't put in more money than you can afford to lose.

* * *

ANNETT & CO. (Toronto)

The Canadian bond market, after several months of faltering and weakness, appears finally to have stabilized.

This is due in part to an orderly new issue market, a diversion to the stock market of corporate financing which otherwise would have come in the form of debt, and the temporary absence of the federal government from the market while the annual savings bond campaign proceeds.

In recent days, our market has also been given indirect support from a sharp upturn in long-term U. S. Treasury bonds.

However, if the business recovery continues, bond markets will soon be on the defensive again, especially in the shorter term category as chartered banks give more emphasis to commercial lending.

One factor which might check the rising trend of the stock market is a too rapid return to tight money conditions. A shortage of money could seriously restrict recovery and expansion in important sections of business.

Another possibility is that fourth-quarter corporate earnings might fall below expectations and bring about a market correction.

If the inflationary psychosis becomes less acute the market will have lost, temporarily, an important stimulus.

In any event, the stock market will likely become an increasingly selective area of investment in the remaining weeks of this year.

WILLIAM CURRIE; Burns Bros. & Co. (Toronto)

Following the lead of New York, where the industrial averages have moved well above their previous highs, the Toronto industrial index is now approximately level with its all-time top of August, 1956.

This represents a gain of more than 30% from the low of 386 reached a year ago and a rise of just under 20% in the last five months.

Moreover, the gain has been on a very broad front with almost all issues sharing in the advance.

The strength of the U. S. and Canadian stock markets appears rather puzzling when viewed against the economic outlook or the prospects for corporate earnings.

Latest Canadian data indicate that profits in manufacturing are running 15.5% below the levels of a year ago and, incidentally, 15% below those of 1951. There will undoubtedly be some pickup in profits in the last half as business improves and as benefits are received from the efforts of management to cut costs by eliminating wastes and adopting more productive techniques and machinery.

Nevertheless, it appears that within the next year or two demand will not be vigorous enough to eliminate excess capacity or to alter significantly the highly competitive conditions which characterize almost every phase of Canadian industry.

In brief, it is our view that the very high price/earnings ratios now prevailing in the market cannot be justified by either economic or value analysis.

Rather, they find their justification in the widespread fear—or is it hope?—of the investor that inflation is likely to continue in the intermediate term and that stocks represent a good hedge against this inflation.

Both of these assumptions are open to grave suspicion and could result in a very severe market reaction if, as and when they are disappointed.

However, as long as inflationary expectations continue to dominate the financial scene, it would appear that the primary trend of the market will continue to be upwards.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$23.82	$22.90	$17.45
Hogs	26.25	26.25	27.00
Copper, lb.	.26½	.26½	.27
Coffee, lb.	.43	.43¾	.51½
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0595	.0595	.0560
Hides	.15½	.15	.14
Weekly Commodity Indices			
Dow Jones	150.52	151.74	154.87
U. S. Labor	118.7	118.8	117.6
Monthly Commodity Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.)			
Retail (Sept.)†	123.6	125.2	123.3
W'sale (Aug.)	226.8	227.0	227.6
C. F'm Pro. (Aug.)	215.9	219.4	212.6
U. S. (June)	119.1	119.5	117.4
Gt. Brit. (May)▲	141.0	141.1	138.9

Note: †Cost-of-Living Index Revised to the Base of 1949=100.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle-Steers, good up to 1,000 lb., to price Toronto. Copper-electrotypes, New York. Coffee No. 4 Santos. Spot Raw Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c.i.f. Gt. Britain Index Revised. Base year 1949.

▲All mfg. products other than fuel, food and tobacco.

•Revised.

ANNOUNCEMENT

PROMOTED TO TOP U.S. POST

P. J. CASELLA

The appointment of P. J. Casella, President, RCA Victor Company, Ltd. as Executive Vice-President, Consumer Products, Radio Corporation of America was announced by RCA President, John L. Burns.

Mr. Casella will be responsible for the activities of the RCA Victor TV Division, the RCA Victor Radio and "Victrola" Division and the RCA Victor Record Division. In addition to his new duties, Mr. Casella will continue as President of RCA Victor Company, Ltd. in Canada.

Mr. Casella has been President of RCA Victor Company, Ltd. since 1956 and before that as Vice-President of the Company's Distribution operations, later as Vice-President of Consumer Products which entailed development, production and sales of Consumer Products. He also served as Managing Director of the RCA Italian subsidiary. Before joining RCA he was associated with Montgomery-Ward Co. for more than 20 years in various executive positions.

Record of Financing

Sales by Municipalities, Provincial and Dominion Governments. Offerings of Corporations and Securities.

DOMINION

Government of Canada Treasury Bills — Due Jan. 2, 1959, $115,000,000. Issued Oct. 3, 1958. Sold at $99.413 to yield 2.37%.

MUNICIPAL

Woodstock Separate School Board, Ontario — 5½% debentures, due Sept. 15, 1959-78; $46,000. Issued Aug. 6, 1958. Bought privately by J. L. Graham & Co. Ltd.

Township of Toronto, Ont. — 5½% debentures, due Oct. 15, 1959-78, $1,419,000. Issued Sept. 15, 1958. Bought privately by Equitable Securities Canada Limited.

Mun. of the County of Cumberland, N.S. — 5% debentures, due Sept. 1, 1959-78, $255,000. Issued Sept. 23, 1958. Sold at $95.79 to Wood, Gundy & Co. Ltd., Eastern Securities Co. Ltd. and Royal Bank of Canada.

Mun. of the District of Yarmouth, N.S. — 5¼% debentures, due July 1, 1959-78, $200,000. Issued Sept. 25, 1958. Sold at $98.027 to Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. Ltd. and Bank of Montreal.

County of Peel, Ont. — 5¼% debentures, due Nov. 15, 1959-68, $375,000. Issued Sept. 26, 1958. Sold at $99.00 to Bankers Bond Corpn. Ltd., Equitable Securities Canada Ltd., Anderson & Co. Ltd. and Royal Bank of Canada.

City of Alma, Que. — 4½% and 5% debentures, due Oct. 1, 1959-67-68, $577,500. Issued Sept. 29, 1958. Sold at $92.020 to Bank of Montreal, Dawson, Hannaford, Ltd., L. G. Beaubien & Cie, Ltee and Dominion Securities Corp. Ltd.

City of Niagara Falls, Ont. — 5¼% and 5½% debentures, due Oct. 15, 1959-68-78, $813,000. Issued Sept. 29, 1958. Sold at $98.29 to J. L. Graham & Co. Ltd.

Mun. of Oka, Que. — 4½% and 5% debentures, due Oct. 1, 1959-66-68, $300,000. Issued Sept. 29, 1958. Sold at $94.49 to Credit Anglo-Francais, Ltee.

School Commission for Mun. of St. Donat, Que — 4% and 5% debentures, due Oct. 1, 1959-62-78, $164,000. Issued Sept. 29, 1958. Sold at $97.464 to Savard & Hart, Inc.

School Commission for Mun. of Ste. Odile-Sur-Rimouski, Que. — 4½% and 5% debentures, due Oct. 1, 1959-63-78, $71,500. Issued Sept. 29, 1958. Sold at $97.60 to Placements Kennebec, Inc.

Parish of St-Raphael-de-l'Ile Bizard, Que. — 5% debentures, due Oct. 1, 1959-78, $57,500. Issued Sept. 29, 1958. Sold at $98.23 to Credit Quebec Inc.

City of Oshawa, Ont.—5½% debentures, due Nov. 1, 1959-78, $844,022. Issued Sept. 30, 1958. Sold at $98.07 to Dawson, Hannaford Ltd., Bankers Bond Corpn. Ltd., Equitable Securities Canada Ltd., McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. Ltd. and J. L. Graham & Co. Ltd.

Town of Rigaud, Que. — 4½% and 5% debentures, due Sept. 1, 1959-68-73, $88,000. Issued Sept. 30, 1958. Sold at $97.27 to Credit Quebec Inc.

School Commission for Mun. of Parish of St. Felicien, Que.—4½% and 5% debentures, due Aug. 1, 1959-63-78, $70,000. Issued Sept. 30, 1958. Sold at $97.26 to Placements Kennebec Inc.

Town of Thereld, Ont. — 5½% debentures, due Sept. 2, 1958-78, $399,303. Issued Sept. 30, 1958. Sold at $97.63 to Midland Securities Corpn. Ltd. and Royal Bank of Canada.

Township of Hope, Ont. — 5¾% debentures, due Nov. 15, 1959-78, $87,000. Issued Sept. 30, 1958. Bought privately by J. L. Graham & Co. Ltd. and Toronto-Dominion Bank.

City of Regina, Sask. — 5½% and 5¾% debentures, due Nov. 15, 1973-78-83, $1,643,000. Issued Oct. 2, 1958. Bought privately by a syndicate of dealers headed by Dominion Securities Corp. Ltd.

Calgary Roman Catholic Separate School, District No. 1, Alta. — 5¾% and 6% debentures, due Nov. 1, 1959-68-78, $1,150,000. Issued Oct. 2, 1958. Bought privately by a syndicate of dealers headed by Dominion Securities Corpn. Ltd., Wood, Gundy & Co. Ltd. and including A. E. Ames & Co. Ltd.

City of Lachine, Que. — 4½% and 5% debentures, due Oct. 1, 1959-78, $1,130,000. Issued Sept. 15, 1958. Sold at $96.51 to Wood, Gundy & Co. Ltd., Banque Canadienne Nationale.

CORPORATE

St. Lawrence Gas Corporation — 6% serial first mortgage bonds, to mature Aug. 15, 1959-70, $200,000. Dated Aug. 15, 1958. Offered at $100.00 and accrued interest by La Maison Bienvenu Ltee.

COMMON

British American Oil Co. Ltd. — 843,800 common shares without nominal or par value. Offered at $40.000 per share by Wood, Gundy & Co. Ltd., Harris & Partners Ltd. and McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. Ltd.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 10	Pulp and paper 9	Milling 2	Oils 5	Textiles and clothing 8	Food and allied prod. 14	Beverages 10	Bldg. mater. 15	Power and traction 8	Banks 7	Total utilities 13	Total co's 95
*1935 to date:												
High	947.5	1233.1	252.0	285.0	410.5	259.1	650.0	635.0	267.1	311.0	219.8	297.8
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	78.4	78.4	79.5	79.3	66.7	60.3	60.0	62.5	61.1
1958												
Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	579.2	796.2	120.5	187.5	148.4	206.2	490.3	384.9	202.9	233.3	178.1	215.4
Feb.	570.4	832.1	133.4	184.4	145.7	212.8	509.1	396.6	207.2	245.2	182.5	218.3
Mar.	609.2	840.8	129.7	184.4	157.7	217.2	513.8	415.3	208.5	237.7	183.1	221.5
Apr.	559.5	802.3	129.5	186.9	166.7	219.5	511.3	417.6	205.7	243.5	181.9	218.2
May	566.1	818.6	141.2	203.6	163.7	233.7	547.1	433.0	208.2	238.1	183.0	227.8
June	570.2	835.3	143.4	218.0	159.9	243.0	562.6	455.0	212.2	266.6	187.6	237.8
July	590.7	885.8	145.6	225.0	156.9	251.5	564.6	466.6	214.1	275.4	189.5	243.8
Aug.	631.4	936.3	146.8	228.3	159.7	254.7	587.8	479.4	225.1	280.4	194.4	251.6
1958												
Weekly Figures:												
Sept. 4	638.9	955.6	151.6	224.7	167.9	249.0	607.3	489.3	230.2	286.8	196.9	253.6
Sept. 11	627.6	957.8	152.7	223.7	175.8	254.5	594.2	488.3	230.8	286.5	196.8	252.6
Sept. 18	662.7	958.0	156.1	226.1	175.1	254.0	611.8	485.3	229.8	287.6	199.3	254.7
Sept. 25	676.3	949.3	150.8	227.8	180.8	252.9	620.2	484.7	231.9	290.4	199.9	257.3
Oct. 2	667.3	972.0	156.7	233.9	179.1	256.2	618.9	492.1	233.7	300.4	199.6	260.7
Oct. 9	724.4	1003.0	159.5	226.7	183.6	259.1	626.8	499.0	231.2	311.0	197.7	264.5

*High and low for year from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	15 B.M.	15 W.O.
Oct. 13	....	....	....	....
Oct. 10	504.21	83.52	181.19	141.88
Oct. 9	502.56	83.21	175.41	141.49
Oct. 8	502.53	83.19	174.18	142.04
Oct. 7	503.17	82.63	173.14	142.17
Month Ago	478.08	83.79	164.63	136.88
Year Ago	416.75	74.89	161.14	142.53
1958 High	504.21	86.19	181.19	143.78
1958 Low	397.44	70.83	144.87	124.17

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX

	10 Util.	20 Indust.	30 Com.	10 PPRS	15 Golds
Oct. 13	....	....	....	....	....
Oct. 10	147.4	298.1	247.8	440.4	77.28
Oct. 9	146.5	295.3	245.7	436.2	76.89
Oct. 8	146.7	294.7	245.4	436.8	76.87
Oct. 7	147.7	294.5	245.6	432.5	76.37
Mon. Ago	148.1	281.7	237.2	419.2	74.14
Year Ago	128.2	240.3	202.9	334.1	65.49
1958 High	150.3	298.1	247.8	440.4	77.28
1958 Low	130.2	227.5	195.7	332.3	62.42

DOW-JONES CLOSING STOCK AVERAGES

	30 Indust.	20 Rails	15 Util.	65 Stocks
Oct. 13	545.95	147.31	82.42	188.19
Oct. 10	543.36	147.36	82.18	187.56
Oct. 9	539.61	147.16	81.75	186.55
Oct. 8	539.31	146.62	81.55	186.26
Oct. 7	539.40	147.54	81.30	186.42
Month Ago	523.40	135.28	81.12	179.67
Year Ago	443.78	117.36	65.24	151.56
1958 High	545.95	147.54	82.42	188.19
1958 Low	436.89	99.89	68.94	147.41

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Holiday	Toronto Holiday	Calgary Holiday	Vancouver Holiday	New York 5,920,000
Oct. 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 10	869,300	5,722,000	86,106	219,007	5,800,000
Oct. 9	865,300	4,510,000	74,096	109,926	4,930,000
Oct. 8	1,132,800	4,566,000	29,120	168,545	4,970,000
Oct. 7	1,179,300	4,226,000	52,267	178,290	4,890,000

Advances and Declines

Week Ended	TORONTO Ups	TORONTO Downs	TORONTO No Change	MONTREAL Ups	MONTREAL Downs	MONTREAL No Change
Sep. 5	341	291	146	156	89	119
Sep. 12	306	381	171	118	164	136
Sept. 19	386	324	262	147	128	139
Sept. 26	277	484	184	116	158	134
Oct. 3	433	273	197	142	96	150
Oct. 10	433	298	146	181	113	106

Government Bonds

Oct. 14, 1958. (Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

%	Due	Bid	Asked
Govt. of Can. Bonds:			
3	Perpetual	79	80¼
2¾	June 1967/68	90¼	92
3¼	Jan. 1975/78	91	92¼
3¼	June 1974/76	88	89¼
3¼	Mar. 1996/98	88¼	89¼
2½	July 1959	99¼	100
3	Oct. 1959	100¼	100¼
3	Dec. 1960	99¼	100
3	May 1961	99¼	99¼
3¼	May 1970	94	95¼
3¼	Oct. 1979	86¼	88
2¾	Apr. 1960	99¼	99¾
3	Dec. 1961	99¼	99¾
3¼	Sept. 1965	98	99
4¼	Sept. 1972	99¼	100¼
4¼	Sept. 1983	99	100
Cdn. Nat. Railways:			
3	Jan. 1958/59	99¼	100¼
3	Jan. 1961/66	94	95¼
2¾	Sept. 1964/69	89¼	90¼
2¾	Feb. 1961/63	96¼	97¼
2¾	Jan. 1964/67	91¼	92¼
3¼	Feb. 1972/74	92¼	93¼
4	Feb. 1981	91	92
Int. Bank of Reconstruct. & Development			
3¼	Apr. 1965	92¼	94¼
3¼	June 1969	91¼	93¼
C'wealth of Australia:			
4	Nov. 1970	90	92
Prov. Govt. Bonds			
Alberta Tel. Gtd.:			
4¼	July 1976/78	91¼	93¼
British Columbia:			
3	June 1964	91	93
Pac. Gt. East. Rly. Gtd.:			
4¼	Dec. 1987	94	96
Man. Hydro:			
5	July 1975/77	98	100¼
Manitoba:			
3	Oct. 1965	89	91
Nova Scotia:			
4¼	Dec. 1975/77	96	98
5	June 1975/77	97¼	99¼
New Brunswick:			
4¼	Oct. 1968/71	95	97
5	Oct. 1975/77	97¼	99¼
Ontario:			
4¼	Dec. 1962/63	99¼	101
4	Jan. 1966/68	94¼	96¼
4¼	Dec. 1974/76	94	96
Ont. Hydro:			
4¼	Nov. 1964/67	96¼	98
4	Apr. 1966/68	94¼	96¼
3	Nov. 1967/69	86	88
4¼	Oct. 1972/74	94	96
4¼	Aug. 1972/75	97	98¼
5	Apr. 1974/77	98¼	100¼
3¼	Oct. 1974/79	84	86
Quebec:			
4¼	Jan. 1974/77	97	99
Quebec Hydro Commission:			
5	Nov. 1980/82	98¼	100¼
Saskatchewan:			
4¼	Nov. 1974/76	93¼	95¼
3¼	Oct. 1962/65	94¼	96¼

Investments Trusts

	Divd. pd. cents	Bid	Ask
All-Can. Com. Fd.	21.03(25.74†)	7.28	7.91
All-Can. Div. Fd.	24(22+2)	6.11	6.64
American Growth	15(13)	11.85	12.92
Assoc. Investors	24(33)	7.81	7.89
Can. Invest. Fund	25(38)	9.16	10.05
Canafund	125(125)	36.71	38.55
Champion Mut. Fund	15(20)	5.40	5.93
C'wealth Inter.	24(33)	7.58	8.33
Corporate Inv.	34(36.5)	8.91	9.68
Diversified Inc. B	11.6(12.2)	3.70	4.05
Dom. Equity I.	40+12(36+12)	14.65	14.95
Grouped Inc. (n.)	15(20.25)	3.82	4.17
Growth Oil & Gas		8.19	8.59
Invest. Growth	6.5	5.86	6.33
Investor's Mut.	32(32)	10.87	11.75
Leverage Fund	14(22)	5.89	6.47
Mut. Acc. F.	17.98(23.01)	7.07	7.73
Mutual Income	22.73(25.71)	5.04	5.51
Regent Fund Ltd.	410	5.25	5.77
Sav. & Inv. Mutual	13(16)	5.29	5.78
Sup'vised Amer.	9(14)	6.61	7.11
Sup'vised Executive	(1955)	36.35	...
Sup'vised Executive	(1956)	29.82	...
Sup'vised Executive	(1957)	5.11	...
Sup'vised Executive	(1958)	5.44	5.69
Sup'vised Gr'th Fund	(3)	1.86	2.00
Sup'vised Inc. Fund	13(19)	3.96	4.28
T.V. Electronics	24(•91)	12.00	13.14
Timed-Invest.	16(22)	†5.60	*5.60
Trans-Can. A.	55.8(105.2)	29.40	...
Do. B	95.8(115.6)	28.90	...
Do. C	20(22.6)	5.90	6.40
United Accum. Fund	23	13.92	15.13

†Less (•) or plus stock exchange commission.

▲Paid or payable in 1958, total paid in 1957 in parenthesis.

‡Of which 10 pd. in form of tax-free stk. divd. redeemed for cash immediately.

•Of which 55.1 cap. gains dist.

Unlisted Mines and Oils

(By Brokers Dealers' Assoc. of Ont.)

Approximate quotations, 3.30 p.m., Oct. 10, subject to confirmation and change. An asterisk (*) indicates an increase in price; a dagger (†) a decrease in price.

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Abbican	*12	13	Jerome	6	9
Abeta	5	6	Kamlac	9	11
Aconic	†60	70	KB Mng	5¼	6¼
do vt	†60	70	Kenda P	2	3
Advance	5¼	6¼	Kenog	†8¼	9¼
Alexand	4¼	6	Laronge	4	6
Ama Kir	3¼	4¼	Lrndona	3¼	5
Anabar	2	4	Laroma	3	5
Anamaq	4	5	Larum	5	7
Arctic	1¼	2¼	L Expn	9	11
Anuwon	6	8	Lake R	6	9
Barima	12	14	Lassie	12	14
Beacon	4	5	Lynwatn	4	6
Belfast	3	4	Lun Ec	*21	22
B Ick P	2¼	4	Magoma	2	4
B Grss	2	3	Main O	19	21
B McD	6	8	Mal RL	4¼	6
Bour C	1	3	Manecho	5	7
Brace	*20	22	Mar Bd	6	7
Braminco	7	10	Mat Can	5	7
Bright	2	3	Maree	1¼	2¼
Brilund	3	5	Mate Yel	5	7
Bruce P	11	13	McCuaig	†3	4
Brunette	4	5	McFinly	5	6
Camdeck	3	4	Miles RL	3	5
Cam'ren	6¼	7¼	Millkirk	—	8
Camray	1	3	Mindus	70	85
Can-Fer	65	75	Mirado	8	10
C Rd C	24¼	27	Mt Keno	1	2
C All M	2	4	Montco	3	5
Cn Manr	9	11	Murk F	13	18
Cnt Hill	9	11	Murmac	2	3¼
Carol	8	10	Murry M	18	21
Chellew	†4¼	6	Nasco	3	5
Clinger	5	6	Nat Nw	17	19
Clix	4	5	Nw Aug	4	5
Columbr	*3	4	N Cmp	35	40
Columbin	1	1¼	Nw Met	5	7
Comstock	2	4	N Isco	6	8
Con Cop	15¼	17	N Redwd	4	5
Con Hrp	5	6	New Wal	1	2
Cn Fred	35	40	Nicrod	2	4
Crack S	5	6	Nickel O	4	5
Cordell	3	6	Nicoba	4	6
C Vauze	*67	72	Nipir	12	14
Craibbe	*28	30	Norbeau	50	60
Croydon	3	5	Normar	1	3
Derlac	2¼	3¼	Ocean	95	105
Desmont	1	2	Oklend	4¼	5¼
Despina	*3¼	4¼	Orofino	6	7
Destrad	1	2	Ortona	1¼	3
Dom Ex	9	11	Pacemk	*10	13
Dunvegn	3	4	Panther	85	90
Durham	2	3	Parmlee	43	46
East Lum	2	3	Pascalis	13	15
Echo Ind	1	3	Pax nw	25	35
E Bon	2	3	Payne	—	2
Farcroft	2¼	3¼	Peach	1050	1150
Flicka	2	3	Pelangio	1¼	3
Forty F	30	50	Pickering	†8	10
Gateway	5	7	Picton	5	7
Gan Con	4	5	Pin P	*1075	1150
Glenbck	5¼	7	Pitchvn	†14	16
Glencona	1¼	2¼	Prudent	28	30
Glen Ech	*4	6	Quej	4	6
G Harke	7	9	Quest	1	3
Gord Lab	2	3	Raglan	*19	21
Gd Maq	*7	9	Rahill	8	10
Goldduke	1	3	Rand M	13	15
Gov Gold	3	5	Red Brk	†1¼	2¼
Hornfult	8	10	Redeon	8	10
Hot Min	3	5	Redruth	3	5
Hubt L	15	17	Rhyolit	1	1¼
Hud U	—	10	Richgrp	4	5
Hucamp	7	9	Rio Ti	156	160
Indepen	9	10	Rob RL	24	28
Jamaica	8	10	Romar	4	7
Jean Lk	5	7	Rugged	2¼	3¼
			Russet	5	7

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

Oct. 14, 1958

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask	Prev. Week Bid
Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	147	...	145
Bell Telephone	3	'72	99	...	98
Bowater Pr. Co.	3½	'80	85	...	85
Brazilian Traction L. & P.	4½	'70	80	83	80
B. C. Electric	3½	'67	89¼	91¼	89¼
Do.	3½	'80	84¼	86	84¼
Do.	5¼	'77	99¼	102¼	99¼
B. C. Telephone	5	'82	94¼	...	95
Calgary Pwr.	3½	'72	86	...	86
Consumers' Gas	5¼	'77	103¼	105	103¼
Gatineau Pr. D	3½	'70	87	...	87
Gt. Lakes Pr.	5¼	'77	108	...	108
Maclaren-Quebec Power	3	'69	88	...	88
Mexican L. & P.	5	'75	85¼	...	85¼
Nat. Lt. & Pr.	4½	'61	97	99	97
North. Que. Pr.	4½	'67	91	...	91
N. Ont. Nat. G.	5¼	'82	85	87	85
Power Corp.	5½	'77	99	101	99½
Que. Nat. Gas	5¼	'85	143	145	143
Que. Tele.	6	'77	100	103	100
St. Maurice Pr.	3½	'70	86¼	88¼	86
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4¼	'76	94¼	97¼	94¼
Tr. Can. P. L.	5.85	'87	164	166	166
W'coast T. Deb.	5½	'88	83¼	85¼	84
Industrial Issues:					
Abitibi Pr. P.	6¼	'77	105	107	105
Do.	4	'74	91	...	90
Acadia-Atlantic Sugar	4	'74	86	...	86
Alum. of Can.	4½	'73	93	96	93
Bathurst P. & P.	5¼	'73	95	98	95
Bicroft Uranium	5	'62	95	98	95
Can. Bread	4½	'67	87	89	87
Can. Cement	5¼	'76	98¼	101¼	99
Can. Steamship	4	'66	92	94	92
Cdn. Brew.	4½	'81	88	91	88
Cdn. Canners	3½	'70	86	88	86
Cdn. Celanese	3	'62	92	...	92
Cdn. Chem. Co.	5¼	'71	83	86	83
Cdn. Industries (1954) Ltd.	3½	'74	87	89	87
Cdn. Dyno	6	'63	91	93	91
Cdn. Oil	4	'76	87½	90¼	87
CPR	3½	'72	85¼	88	86
Can-Met	5¼	'82	84	86	84
Cockshutt F. Eq.	4½	'65	89	93	89
Columbia Cell.	5	'68	...	88	...
Cons. Denison	5	'62	96¼	98¼	96¼
Cree Oil (ex)	5	'66	102	...	102
Dom. Fdries&S.	4½	'69	95	97	95
Dom. Stores	5¼	'76	100	103	100
Dryden Paper	4½	'74	90	93	90
T. Eaton Acc.	4½	'74	95	97	94½
T. Eaton Realty	5¼	'76	100	102	100
E. B. Eddy	4	'74	84	...	84
Elk Falls Co.	5	'75	92	94	92
Gen. Mot. Acc.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

INTERPROVINCIAL BUILDING CREDITS, LTD.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 25

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of .17½c per share has been declared on the Common Shares of the Company in respect of the quarterly period ending November 30, 1958, payable on December 1, 1958 to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 14, 1958.

By Order of the Board.

M. B. DIX,
General Manager.

DOMINION GLASS COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that an extra dividend of Sixty Cents (60c) per share has been declared out of current earnings and net income retained for use in the business, on the Common Stock of the Company, payable Friday, the 14th day of November, 1958, to shareholders of record at the close of business Friday, the 24th day of October 1958.

By Order of the Board,

T. B. KING,
Secretary.

Montreal, 24th September, 1958.

McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES, LIMITED

Dividend Nos. 179 and 180

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared payable in Canadian currency:—

No. 179 for fifty cents (50c) a share payable December 1st, 1958 to shareholders of record November 3rd, 1958.

No. 180 for one dollar ($1.00) a share payable January 2nd, 1959 to shareholders of record November 3rd, 1958.

By Order of the Board.

F. T. McKINNEY,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, October 8th, 1958.

FISHER & BURPE LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following dividends have been declared payable on or after November 1, 1958 to shareholders of the Company of record at the close of business on October 24, 1958:

1. A semi-annual dividend of forty cents (40c) per share (being dividend No. 21) on the Class "A" shares without nominal or par value in the capital stock of the Company;

2. A dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share (being dividend No. 15) on the Class "B" shares without nominal or par value in the capital stock of the Company.

DATED at Winnipeg, Manitoba, this 8th day of October, 1958.

By Order of the Board,

R. A. DAVIES,
Secretary.

SYLVANITE GOLD MINES, LIMITED

TO SHAREHOLDERS AND HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS: NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 98

TAKE NOTICE that a semi-annual dividend of 3% (i.e. three cents per share) on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared as Dividend No. 98.

Such dividend will be payable January 2nd, 1959 to shareholders of record at the close of business, November 7th, 1958.

In the case of Share Warrants, such dividend will be payable on or after January 2nd, 1959, in respect of the shares specified therein upon presentation and delivery of Coupon No. 98 at The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, or any Branch of said Bank in Canada (far Northern Branches excepted).

By Order of the Board.

W. S. WALTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

October 3, 1958.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED will be held in the Bedford Room of the Nova Scotian Hotel in the City of Halifax, N.S., Canada, at 11.15 o'clock a.m., Atlantic Daylight Saving Time, on Thursday, the 23rd day of October, 1958, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors for the seven month fiscal period ended July 31, 1958, to elect a Board of Directors, to appoint Auditors and to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

DATED at Montreal, P.Q., this 19th day of September, 1958.

By Order of the Board,

G. C. BROADBENT,
Vice-President and Secretary.

Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of DOMINION STEEL AND COAL CORPORATION, LIMITED will be held in the Bedford Room of the Nova Scotian Hotel in the City of Halifax, N.S., Canada, at 9.45 o'clock a.m., Atlantic Daylight Saving Time, on Thursday, the 23rd day of October, 1958, to receive the report of the Board of Directors for the seven month fiscal period ended July 31st, 1958, to elect a Board of Directors, to appoint Auditors and to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

DATED at Montreal, P.Q., this 19th day of September, 1958.

By Order of the Board,

G. C. BROADBENT,
Vice-President and Secretary.

Market Bid and Ask Quotations

Montreal & Toronto
Oct. 14, 1958

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Abitibi	33	35¼	Do vt	..	17
Do p	24	24¼	Do deb	98	99
Ac-Atl	9¼	10	Do v w	500	535
Do A	20¼	20½	Alg C vt	16½	18½
Do p	85	93¼	Algma	35¼	35¾
xAcad U	6¼	7	xAll Rox	26	29
xAcme	20	21	Alumi	34½	35
Admi	13¾	13¾	Do 1 p	22½	23½
xAdvoc	350	355	Do 2 p	45	45¼
Ag-S	12½	13	xA-Lar	14	15
Do p	10¼	..	xA Rare	20	20½
xAgnico	50	53	xAm L	17	18
xAjax	63	65	xA Nep	70	80
xAkaitc	45	50	xAmur	350	400
xAlba	6¾	7	xAnac	77	78
xAlta D	220	225	xAnalog	405	445
Do vt	175	180	xAnch	22½	23
Alta Gas	21½	21¾	Ang Am	905	980
xAP Con	34	36	Ang-C T	38	40½
Algom	16¼	16¾	A Pip p	50	50½
Ang Hu	11¼	11¾	xCastle	375	395
xAng R	33	38	xCayzr	..	300
xAnsl	24	25	C C I	33	..
Anthes	31	32	Do p	96¼	..
xApex	4¼	5	xC Del	865	870
xArcad	19	20	xC Pat	110	112
Do w	6	10	xC Pore	23¼	25
xArcan	57	63	xChar O	190	199
xArea	90	92	Chart Tr	54	55
Argus	27½	27¾	C-Gal	20¼	25
Do 340p	57¼	58	xChesk	5¼	6
Do 250p	45	45¼	xChest	22	24
xArjon	12½	13	xChib J	65	67
Aro	17½	18½	xChib-K	18¼	19
xAsama	157	160	xChi M	160	170
Ash A	12¼	12½	xChim	58	62
Do B	12¼	12½	xChrm	278	300
xAsh T	450	500	xC Bar	..	200
Do A	..	90	Do A	350	450
Do B	9	..	xCoch W	225	235
A Art	..	10¼	Co-D	19½	19¾
Do d	..	115¾	Do A	14¼	15¾
Do wts	475	500	Cshutt	13¼	13¾
Atl A	6¾	7	xCody-R	18	19
Do p	15¾	16¼	Cogh CL	17	18
Atlas S	24	24¼	xCoin L	13	14
xAt Yk	7½	9¼	xClstn	59	60
xAt-Ruf	19½	20	Coll	15	..
xAubel	5	5¼	Do p	15	..
xAumac	14	15	xColom	6¾	7
xAumaq	9	9½	Com E	12½	12¾
xAunor	228	237	xCo Met	34	37
Aut Ei	16¼	17	xCmoil	130	150
Do A	10¼	..	xCons P	175	200
xAut F A	6	6¼	Conduit	9¾	9¾
Do B	300	300	Conf L	167	168
xAvilla	7	8	Con L O	160	164¼
xBly SA	11¼	11¾	xConla	57	58
Do p	25	25¼	xCniaur	30	32
Do 5½%	222	23	xCKey	22	31
xBanff	217	222	**Consolidated**		
xBnkno	17	19	xC All	7	8
xBnkfld	7¼	9	C Bak	8	8¼
Bk Mtl	50¾	51	xC Bell	11	12
Bk NS	67	67¼	xC B G	12	14
Banq Can	48¼	49	xC Call	14	14¾
Barb-E	50	—	xC C C	6	8
Do p	..	450	C Den	13¾	132
xBrclna	350	525	Do w	390	395
xBarnat	156	158	xC Disc	345	350
xBarvu	13½	14	xC Dra	25	26
xBary E	68	70	xC E Cr	41	42
xBase M	20	21	xC Fen	54	55
xBaska	19	20	xC Fire	300	500
xBata	7	7¼	xC Gil	7¼	8
Ba In	6	8	xCG Ar	16¼	18
Bath A	47	48	xC Hall	70	71
Do B	25¼	25½	xC Hwy	315	325
xB-Duq	32	33	xC Mrbn	45	40
xBeatty	460	475	xC Mrcs	46	40
xBeauc	27	30	xC M M	425	430
xBeav L	20	25	C M S	22¾	22¾
B Lum	24	24	xC Mogl	188	190
Do A	18	18½	xC Morr	18	19
Do pr	27	29	xC Mos	64	69
xBelch	98	100	xC Neg	20	23
Bell	42	42¼	xC Nich	7	9
xBellet	165	169	xC Nor	27	35
xBthim	101	105	xC Pk	4¼	5¼
xBevcn	15	15¼	xC Pers	13	14¼
xBibis	5¼	6¼	xC Que	35	45
xBicrft	95	99	xC Rd P	9	10
Do w	13	14	xC Reg	17	18
xBidcop	20	21¼	xC San	6¼	7¼
Bilt	6¼	7	xC Sud	95	99
Do p	12½	13¼	C Textile	235	..
xBl Bay	29	30	xC W P	470	480
Bi Rib	10	..	C Gas	35	36¼
Do p	45¼	..	Do A	106	106¾
xBonvill	5	5¼	C Glass	33	33½
xBordul	6¼	7¼	Con C	53	53¾
xBousc	7	8	xCnwst	410	435
xBouzn	84	85	Cop Cl	5¼	6
Bowat	5¼	6	xC Cor	35	36
Do p	43	45	xCop-M	17	17½
Do 5½ p	48¼	48¾	xCprnd	225	238
Bowes	16¼	..	Corb vt	18¾	19¾
xBoymr	7	7¼	Do B	18¼	19
xBrlm	595	600	Csmos	11	11¼
xBralsa	75	80	xCoulee	52	56
Br C A	23	23¼	xCourn	7	7½
Do B	23	24¼	xCowic	95	100
Brazil	6¼	6¾	xCraig	270	300
Do p	91	..	xCrgmt	245	250
Br T	20¼	20¾	xCree O	415	435
Do p	46¾	47	Do w	185	187
Do w	10¾	11	xCrst	9	10¼
Bright	33¼	34¾	xCrsbk	150	160
Do p	20¾	..	Do p	15	19
xBritalt	295	298	Do w	..	59
BA Oil	40¾	41	xCrol	9	9¼
BCE 4 p	..	77¼	Cr Cork	52	55
Do 4i p	39¼	41	Cr Tr	22½	23¼
Do 4½ p	42¼	44½	Crowp	52¼	54
Do 4i p	91½	91¾	Cr Zell	10	11
Do 5 p	47	47½	Do (C)	20	21¼
Do 5½ p	51½	51¾	Crow	20½	26¼
BC For	12½	12¾	xCusco	15¾	16
BC P A	15¼	15½	xDaer	29	32
Do B	15¾	15¾	Dlex p	83½	91
BC Pow	40	40¼	xD'Ara	43	45
BC Phone	41¼	41¾	Day A	12½	12¾
xBr Reef	59	64	Do B	300	350
Brown	11¾	12¼	xDe C	25½	27
Bruck A	7	8	xDeer H	17	17¼
Do B	250	500	xD'Eld	10	12
xBrnhrst	5	6	xDelte	57	58
xBrnsmn	6	6¼	xDev P	127	129
xBrnsk	380	390	D Seag	33	33½
xBufad	10	14	Dome	14¼	14¾
xBuf A	88	100	D Pete	12¾	13¼
xBuf RL	7½	8	**Dominion**		
Bld Prd	..	38¾	D Ang	410	..
Bull A	6¼	7	Do p	93	..
Do B	5	5¼	D Brge	20¼	21¼
Burlton	14¼	15	D Coal p	8	10
Burns	13¼	13¾	D Cor C	16¼	16¾
Burr A	7¼	7¾	D Dair	11	15
xCable	26	29	Do p	17	26
xCalalt	73	75	D Elec	20	20
Cald l p	21	24¼	D Fab	9¾	10¼
Cal Ed	30¼	30¾	Do 2 p	19¾	..
Cal Pow	76	78¼	D Frdy	36¼	36¾
Do 5 p	103¾	105	Do p	101	101¼
xCalv C	375	400	D Ins	166	..
xC Chib	875	880	D Mag	12¾	13¼
xC Rd L	780	790	D Scot	27	32
Canada			Do p	48	48
xC Bd	440	475	Dosco	23¼	23¾
Do B	54	..	D Strs	69½	70¼
C Cem	34¼	35	D Tar	13¾	14
Do p	27¼	28	Do p	17	20
CCC St	10½	12¼	D Tex	9¼	9¾
C Foil	18	20½	Do p	126	..
Do A	20	..	xD Wl	..	20
C Fnd A	26¼	30	xDonal	12¼	13
C Fnd	10	..	D Rop B	15	..
Cl Fnd	32	34	Donch Br	14¼	15¼
Do 4½	92½	96	Dow	40	41
C Life	175	180	Dup Fr A	8	9¼
C Mach	8¼	..	xDuvan	25	26
C Malt	65¼	..	xDuvex	13¼	14
Do p	25	25¼	xE Am	19	20
xC O Lds	190	200	E Koot	5¼	10
xC O Lw	83	95	xE Mal	140	150
C P A	50	50¼	xE Sull	250	260
Do B	47	47¼	xE Met	12¼	13
C Perm	102	110	Easy	9¼	10
C Saf 4p	90	92	Do p	15¼	..
xCSO w	60	65	Econ I	39	41
xCS Pet	345	355	Eddy	50¼	52¼
CSL	38	40¼	Ed Ma	24¼	25
Do p	12¼	12¾	xElder	86	88
C Wre B	17¼	17¾	xEldr	29	30
xC Ast	7	7¼	xElectr C	98	..
xC Atl O	..	665	Electrolux	13¼	14
C Baks	7¼	7¾	xEl Sol	10¼	11
C Bnk C	52	53	Em Life	60¼	63
C Br	34¼	35¼	En & Htg	5	5¼
Do p	35	35¼	Do B	110	..
CB Al	13	13½	Eq Life	52¼	54
Do wts	550	580	Erie A	5	7
C Can A	13¼	14¼	Do B	150	300
C Cel	18¼	18¾	Estbks p	19	22
C C $1	18	19¼	xEurka	29	31½
C C $175	32	33	xEx All	13	13½
C Chem	6¼	7	Falcon	28	28¼
xC Chief	155	156	Fam Pla	20¼	21
C Coll	5¼	5¾	Fan F	19	19¾
Do p	72	75	xFrdy	103	105
xC Curtis	205	210	Do w	30	35
xC Dev	600	605	xFargo	605	640
C Drn S	11¾	12¼	xFwest	13	16
C Dr p	10¾	11	Fed Gr	42	42½
C Drdg	23½	23¾	Do p	28½	29½
xC Dyno	72	80	xF Kirk	5¼	6
C Eagle	8¼	8¾	xFibre	350	400
Do B	8¼	8¾	Do p	265	400
xC E Gs	270	275	Fitting	490	500
C Fbks	20	24	Do A	8¼	9¾
xCF Pr	325	335	xFleet	57	60
Do A	7¼	7½	Ford US	45¾	46¼
Do p	47	48	Do A	..	104
CGE	748	..	Do B	104	..
CG S A	19	20	Found	13¼	13¾
Do B	19	19	Fraser	30¼	30¾
xC High	31	32	Frei p	86	90
xC Home	192	195	xFr PE p	750	780
C Hsky	14¾	15¼	xFrbshr	196	198
Do w	825	875	Do db	74¼	76
C Hyd C	8¼	8¾	Frue	5¾	6¾
C I Ma	6¾	9¾	**FP—Stocks —JG**		19
Do A	12	12¾	Gatin	36¼	37¾
CIL	17¾	17¾	Do 5½ p	103	103¾
Do pr	75	82¼	Geco	7	19¾
C Int Pwr	22	22¾	G Bak	6¾	7
Do pfd	46	46¼	G Dev	18¼	18¾
C Loco	13¾	14¼	G Dyn	56¼	57¼
xC Mal	62	64	G Elec	65	65¾
xC N In	30	31	G M C	47¼	48
xC NW	41	43	xGen P	380	..
C Oil	27	27¼	Do A	320	325
Do p	151	..	GP M A	..	33
Do 4%	..	83	Do B	30	40
Do 5%	97½	100	GSW	9	9
Do w53	11¼	11¾	Do p	85	90
Do w55	5	15	xGenex	17	18
CPR	29¼	29¾	xGeo Sc	75	79
C Pet p	13¾	14¼	xGt Mas	10	11
C Salt	22¼	23¼	xGiant	480	480
xC Thor	7	8	xGlacier	33	34
C Tire	128	132	xGlenn	13	14
Do p	21	..	xGldale	14¼	17
C Ut p	97¼	98	xGold E	20	21
Do 4½%	81	81	xGold M	29	30
C Vick	21¼	22¼	xGF Ur	30	32
C Wal A	25¼	26	Gdy	166	171
Do B	25	25¼	Do p	47¼	48¼
CWN p	15	15¾	G Mac A	61	61
Do 5½%	..	21¾	Do B	61	8
xCn WO	230	235	Gould Pp	17¼	..
C West	56	57	Gtfn A	13¼	..
xC Will	110	150	xG Bous	7	8
xCanam	25	28	xGranby	735	..
xCandor	16	18¼	Gr Toy	36	52
xCanEx	33	34	xGrdroy	34	35
xC Met	98	99	xGduc	222	230
Do w	40	43	GL P	23¾	37¼
xCapt	12½	13¼	GL Pow	25¾	26
xCarib	73	76	Do p	23¾	25
xCass	795	800	GN G	6¾	7
			Do p	37	38
Do 280 p	41½	42	Mass-F	9¾	9¾
Do w	305	320	Do p	97½	98
Do Bw	310	320	xMatat	19¼	20
Gr Pins	16¾	17¼	xMaxw	410	450
GW C A	5¾	6	xMaybrun	21	22
Do B	5	5	McB p	10¼	..
Gr. W	18	18¾	McC A	27	..
xGrning	405	425	Do B	27	..
xGryhk	16¾	17	McColl	66¾	67
Greyhnd	10¾	11	Do p	90¼	94
xGridoil	375	1230	McInt	86	86¼
Guar T	22½	23½	cMKen	29	31
xGulch	19	20	xMMar	8¼	9
xGulf L	8	9	xMWat	34	35
Gunn	17¼	17¾	xMedal	240	250
xGnar w	755	760	xMent	13	15
xGurney	230	450	xMerc	2	10
Do p	9	11	xMerrill	131	132
xGwilm	6¼	7	Mery p	..	47
Gyp	37¼	40¼	xMeta	10	11
Hahn	20	22¾	M I P	12¾	13
Do A	14¾	16	Do p	14	14¾
xHalinr	195	210	xMidcon	56	57
xHalmon	42	44	Mid P	14	15
H Cot	14¼	16¾	xMidr	94	98
Do p	85	..	xMidW	170	180
H Carp	7¼	7¾	xDo w	46	48
xHd Rck	10¼	11	xMill C	25	32
xHar-M	16¼	17	xMillik	228	232
Hartz A	11¼	12	xMilt B	280	290
xHasaga	18	20	xMinda	7	8¼
xH of L	9	10	Min Cp	13¼	14
xHdway	53	55	xMin Or	18	19
xHeath	7¼	8	Mitch &C	..	35
xHees	150	220	Mitch Ro	7	8¼
Hendsh	425	470	Do c B	215	250
Do p	80¼	83	M C A	12	12¾
xHeva	5	5¾	Mols A	44¼	45
xHigh-B	143	145	Do B	44¼	45¼
xHighw	24	26	Moly	25¼	27
H D	48	49	Do w	15	..
Hi-T	7	7¾	xM Kn	475	500
xHold A	275	280	Do p	67	75
Do B	100	175	M Mort	37	..
Holling	27	27¾	xMoneta	69	71
Holt Ren	60	..	M Loco	16¾	17
Do 1st p	92½	..	Mtl Trr	41¾	42¼
Do 2d p	90½	..	Moore	81	81¾
Ho O A	19¾	19¾	Do A	1272	..
Do B	19¾	20¼	Do B	1920	..
H Smit	37¾	38	Morg &C	21½	..
Do p	43¾	..	Do 4½p	98	99
xHoyle	490	495	xMt Wrt	50	55
Hud B	59¼	60	xMulti	61	62
HB O G	20¾	21	xNama	17	18
xH-Pam	18¼	19	**National**		
Hu O A	14	15	Nat Dr	14¼	15¼
Do p	26	..	Do p	14¾	15
xHum O	200	201	xN Exp	10	12
Hur Er	45¼	47¾	N Groc	20	25
Imp B	58	58¾	Do p	27¼	27¾
I Flo	29¾	..	xN Hos A	450	..
Do p	26¼	..	xDo B	475	500
I In A	12¾	13	N Lead	107	107¼
Do P	20	21	xN Pet	210	212
Do inv.	21	23	N St C	21	21¾
Imp L	73¾	74	Nat Tr	44	46¼
Imp O	45¼	45¾	xNealon	6	6¾
I Tob	13¾	13¾	xNello	14	16
I T p	6¾	6¾	Neon	15	15¾
Ind L	6	7	xNes L	30	30¼
I Acc	36¾	37	**New**		
I A 450 p	85	94	xN Alg	8	9
Do 225 p	45¼	47	xN Ath	27	28
Do 275 p	51½	52¾	xN Bid	5	7
Do wts	11¾	12¾	xN Bris	11	12
Inger A	7¾	7¾	xN Cal	29¼	30
xInglis	375	395	xN Chb	122	125
xIng Bl	450	525	xN Conc	15	18
Do p	15	17¼	xN Cont	43	44
Ini C p	14¾	15¾	xN Dav	26	27
In G	8¼	8¾	xN Del	29	30
Do p	16¼	16¾	xN Dick	200	210
Do w	345	350	xN Gvue	12	13
xInspir	47	49	xN Harri	14	15
Int Bro	12¼	14¾	xN Hos	154	156
Do p	21¼	25	xN Jas	10¼	12
I Mil p	69	76	xN Kel	6¾	7
I Nickel	88¼	88¾	xNlund	35	36
I Pete	49	50¼	xN Man	40	44
xInt Ran	29¼	30	xN Myla	68	69
Intprov	11	11	xNnor	8	9
xIPL B w	65	..	xN Rou	5	6
IPL	53	53¾	xN Sen	4¼	5
Inv Syn	18¾	20¾	xN Sup	115	120
Do A	17¾	18	xN Taku	14	17¼
xIrish	278	279	Nia W	12	12¾
xIrn B	220	225	Do B	12	12¾
xJ Wai	19	22	xNick Ms	78	80
Jam Pub	..	60	xN Rim	125	135
Jam PS	103	..	xNipis	192	197
xJaye	60	62	xNisto	6¾	7
xJeff	10	10¾	xNor-Ac	14¼	15¼
xJellico	11	12	Noran	52	53
xJburk	16¼	17	xNogld	6¾	7¾
Jons-M	43¼	43¾	xNorlar	40	41
xJonsm	16	16¾	xNrmet	360	365
Jour Ot	16¾	..	xNorpax	24	25
xJows	50	51	xNorsyn	8¾	9
xJump P	27	28	xNorcal	23	25
xJupit	210	220	**North**		
KEL D A	7¼	7¾	xNCO	430	445
Do wts	380	385	xDo w	150	160
Kelvin	6¾	7¼	Do p	37¼	37¾
xKenvil	5¾	6	xN Gldcrt	53	55
Ker Ad	18¾	18¾	xN Rk	116	118
xKil	180	199	xNthsp	222	225
Do w	67	70	xDo A w	151	155
xKirk H	10¼	11	N Star	12	12¾
xKirk M	42¼	45	Do A	12¼	12¾
xKirk T	10	12	Do p	42¼	42¾
Labatt	25½	26¼	xDo w	225	250
Labdor	21¾	22	xDo w 56	95	100
Lfge A	9	9	xDo w57	380	390
xL Cin	103	105	**Northern**		
xL Duf	80	84	xN Can	115	130
xLklnd	340	345	No NG	15¼	14¾
Lklnd D.	83¼	84	NQ P	26¼	30
xL Ling	9	10	Do 1 p	47¼	49
xL Oso	17	19	xNor Ph	350	390
xL Shor	400	420	Nthld Ut	16¼	..
xL Was	21	22	NW U p	78	79
L Wds p	128	140	xNthld	20	22
xLa L	340	350	xNorval	16	17
xLamq	265	270	xNudul	19	21
xLAT Am	30	40	Oak W	9	9
L Sec	23¼	24¼	xObask	6	6¼
Laur A	12	15	xO'Brien	60	62
L J A	20¼	21	OC Cem	14¾	15¼
Do B	20	..	Off Sp	15	17
xLeitch	135	136	xOgama	7¼	8
xLenc	12	13	xOka	13	15
Lewis Bro	10¼	11	xOkalt	106	109
xLexndn	4¼	5	xOLear	19	20
xLLL	180	185	xOB S	56	90
LobGro	120	..	Do p	8¼	8¾
Do 1½ p	29¾	30	xOJC	180	185
Do 2½ p	50	..	Do p	9¼	9¾
LobCo A	30	30¼	Do B p	8¼	8¾
Do B	30¾	31	xDo w	35	36
Do p	45¼	45¾	O Loan	26	..
Loews	135	..	O Stl	23	24
xLmega	4¼	5	Do p	125	140
xL Hos	150	200	xOpem	995	1000
Do A	5¼	6	xOr Cr	350	375
xLIP	8	9	xOrena	10	11
xLorado	51	56	xOrma	32	39
Do w	27¼	28	xOsisk	35	37
xLouvi	9	11	Pac P	20¼	20¾
L St Law	26¼	26¾	Pge-Her	31¾	32
Lown	27¼	..	xPali	36	47
xLyndh	25	26	xPmour	55	56
xLynx	9	10	xParam	6	6¾
xMacas	300	315	xParbec	6	6¾
xMacdon	28	29	xPardee	51	52
xMacfie	22	33	xParker	315	315
Mackin St	11	..	xPater	43	45
Do pfd	96	..	Patno M	525	..
Mac L A	21¾	22	xPymst	18¼	19
xMacL	105	106	xPce Expl	17	20
MacM A	32	38	xPriess	26	27
Do B	34¼	34¾	Pbina	8¾	8¾
xMadan	230	232	Do p	42¼	43
xMages	55	75	Pnmns	26¾	28
xMagnt	5	5¾	Do p	103¾	..
MAG	15¼	..	PCJI	16	20
Maher	20¼	20¾	Do p	100	..
Mailmn	..	20	xPme p	185	188
Do. pfd.	..	92	xPerron	25	27
Do cu p	25	28	xPeruv	166	169
xMajtrn	3¼	4	xPetrol	66	68
xMalart	95	100	xPhil	108	115
xMan U	7¼	8	Ph Eng	67	72
M Su p	95	98¼	xPck Cr	91	95
M L G	20¼	22	xPion	115	120
M L M	11¼	11¾	xPit-Or	5	6
Do p	95	100	Placer	10¼	10¾
xMralgo	25	26	xPonder	20	22
xMarcn	7¼	8¼	Pow R	37¼	38
xMargld	9¼	10	xP Rou	39	40
xMari	127	128	Pow Cp	66¼	67
xMrtin	23	24	xSull	235	240
xPrairie	230	256	xSun Ex	21	23
xP Pipe	445	450	S Prop	9	9¾
xPr Brd	12	12½	Do p

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Quotations here listed are the official, exchange prices for listed stocks including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

Montreal and Toronto Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

Bid and Ask quotes of Toronto and Montreal exchanges up to press time are published on page 43

Industrial Stocks

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 10, 1958

Range 1958 High	Range 1958 Low	Div. R'teOct10 $	Div. Y'ld %	Company	Sales	Last Oct. 3	Week end. Oct. 10 High	Week end. Oct. 10 Low	Close or Latest
.63	.36	..	..	Abitca Lumber..	13800	.43	.45	.42	.45
35¼	24½	1.70	4.8	Abitibi	19521	34½	35¼	34½	35¼
25	23	1.12½	4.7	Do. 4½% pref..	1875	24¼	24½	24	24
10½	8¾	.50	5.4	Acadia Atlan. ...	500	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	92	5.00	5.3	Do. 5% pref...	65	95	94	93	94
21½	19	1.20	5.9	Do. (A)	330	20	20½	19¾	20½
..	..	*	..	Admiral	nil	..	B13¾	A14	..
13¼	8	.80	4.8	Agnew Surp. ...	150	..	12¾	12½	12¾
10	8½	.55	5.3	Do. pref.	nil	..	B10	A10¾	10
2.30	1.30	..	..	Albt. Dist.	36815	2.00	2.30	1.95	2.25
2.00	1.10	..	..	Do. V.T.	411150	1.75	2.00	1.70	..
22.50	12.25	..	..	Alb. Gas Tr.	75048	21.50	22.50	21.00	21.50
23¾	18½	..	..	Algoma Cent VT	40	†18¾	†16¼	†16¼	†16¼
35	21½	1.00	2.9	Algoma Steel	10205	34½	35	34	34½
35½	25	*.57½	..	Aluminium	61663	30½	33½	30⅝	35¼
23⅝	22	1.00	4.4	Alum of Can 1 p	195	22¾	23	22½	22½
49½	45	2.25	5.0	Do. 2nd pref...	1090	44½	46	45	45
4.25	2.10	..	..	Analogue	1625	3.85	4.25	3.95	4.10
6	4	*.15	..	Andian Nat.	nil	..	B5	A5½	5¼
21½	20	*50	..	Angio. Can. Oils (Brandon)	nil	..	B18½	A22	20
37	25	2.00	5.4	Ang. Cdn. Pulp..	275	36	37	36	37
53½	48	2.80	5.6	Do. pref.	170	51	51	50	50
44	33	2.25	5.5	Ang. Can. Tel. p	50	40	41	41	41
7	5	*.25	..	Ang. Nfld.	7245	6¼	7	6¾	7
..	..	*1.50	..	Anglo-Scand. Inv.	nil	..	..	..	..
37½	20¼	*1.30	..	Anthes Imp.	260	31¾	32	31	32
1.00	.25	..	..	Arcan Corp.	200	.60	.60	.60	.60
27	14	.80	3.0	Argus	9667	25¾	27	25¾	27
57	43½	2.40	4.2	Do. A pref....	2109	55¼	57	55	57
47	41	2.50	5.4	Do. B pref.	75	45½	46	45½	46
..	..	1.00	..	Aro Equip.	nil	..	B17½	A18½	35
23½	27¾	1.00+2.75	..	Asbestos	5533	33	33½	32	32½
4.75	2.00	*.20	..	Ash Temple	760	4.75	4.75	4.50	4.50
..	..	6.00	6.6	Do. (A)	nil	..	..	A90	91
..	8½	.65	7.6	Do. (B)	nil	..	..	B8½	A9	8½
..	..	.60	5.0	Ashdown Hd. "A.	nil	..	B12¼	A12½	†12
13	10½	.72	6.0	Do. (B)	695	12	12¾	12	12
10¾	8¼	..	..	Assoc. Artists ..	681	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅝
6.80	3.90	..	..	Do. Warr.	921	6.75	6.80	6.75	6.80
115½	95	..	..	Do. Deb.	180	115	115	113	113
..	..	4.00+*aa2.00	..	Assoc. T&T pf..	nil	..	..	..	101
6¾	5	..	..	Atlan. Accept. ..	1090	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
16	15	1.10	6.9	Do. pref.	nil	..	B15½	A16½	16
24	15⅜	1.00+1.25	..	Atlas Steels	8239	22¾	24	23	24
17	13½	.80+1.20	..	Auto Electric	175	16½	16¾	16½	16¾
10¼	10¼	.50	4.5	Do. (A)	nil	..	B10¼	..	10¾
8.50	2.25	..	..	Auto Fabric A..	100	5.75	8.50	5.25	6.50
3.50	.90	..	..	Do. (B)	2200	3.25	3.50	2.75	3.40

B

48½	37	1.40+1.30	..	Bk. Can. Nat. ..	1040	47	48½	47	48
52¾	38½	1.40+1.20	..	Bk. Montreal ...	12575	50⅞	50¾	50¾	51
51	31	2.00+*.20	..	Bk. N. Scotia ...	5389	69	71	67½	67½
35	30	.80+*.20	..	Bk. Provinciale.	955	35	35	34½	35
..	..	3.20+*1.30	..	Barber-Ellis	nil	..	B50	..	..
..	..	3.50	..	Do. pref.	nil	..	..	..	..
4.75	3.30	..	..	Barcelona	nil	..	B3.50	A5.25	3.65
9¼	8	1.00	11.1	Bates & Innes A..	nil	..	B8	A8	9
48	35½	*2.25+1.50	..	Bathurst Pr. A..	505	45¼	46	46	48
25	15	*.75	..	Do. (B)	590	25½	25	24⅝	25
3.00	3.50	*.15	..	Beatty Bros.	190	4.60	4.60	4.55	4.55
28½	17½	1.00+*.25	..	Beaver Lumber..	791	22½	24½	24	24
18½	16¾	1.00	5.4	Do. (A)	115	†18¾	18½	18½	18½
28	25	1.40	5.0	Do. pref.	nil	..	B27	A29	28
9⅞	6	.15	..	Belding Cort.	250	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
10¾	9½	.70	6.7	Do. pref.	nil	..	B10½	A12½	10½
6½	6	*	..	Belgium Stores..	25	6	6	6	6
12	12	1.00	..	Do. pref.	nil	..	B13	..	†13¾
42¾	39¾	2.00	4.8	Bell Telephone..	38871	42	42¾	41½	42
7⅛	7	.40	6.3	Biltmore Hats ...	nil	..	B6¾	A7	16¾
14	10½	1.00	7.2	Do. A pref....	70	13⅞	13	13	13
†47	†47	12.40+2.40	..	Bird Constr.	nil	..	B47	A50	†47
†12	†10	..	..	Blue Ribbon	nil	..	B10	..	†10
45	34	2.50	5.5	Do. pref.	nil	..	B45½	..	147
6.12½	3.50	*12½%	..	Bowater Paper..	2918	5.75	6.12½	5.00	5.00
48½	41	2.50	5.8	Bowater NA 5¾p	300	43½	43	43	43
50	42½	2.75	5.7	Do. 5½% pref..	700	48⅜	48½	48¼	48¼
17¾	15½	*1.00	..	Bowes Ltd.	nil	..	B16¼	..	17¾
9¾	8¼	.60	6.9	Boyles A	100	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
6½	6½	..	..	Do. (B)	nil	..	..	A6½	†6
4.75	3.10	1.00	4.3	Brant. Cord. A..	15	†23¼	†23¼	†23¼	†23¼
22½	11¾	.50	2.2	Do. (B)	nil	..	B23¼	A24	23¼
7	5¾	*.25	..	Brazilian Tr.	15276	6½	6⅝	6½	6½
91	91	6.00	6.6	Do. pref.	nil	..	B91	..	91
21¾	19½	1.20	5.7	Bridge & Tank..	100	21	21	21	21
48	46½	2.90	6.2	Do. pref.	200	46¾	47	46¾	46¾
12	5¼	..	..	Do. Warr.	15	10⅜	10½	10½	10½
35	17½	1.00	2.9	Bright. T. G. ..	35	34¼	34½	34¼	34½
23½	20	1.15	5.0	Do. 5% pref. ..	nil	..	B20¾	..	23¼
43	37½	1.40+2.50	..	Br Am. Bk. N's	140	42¾	43¼	42	42
48	37	2.00	4.6	Brit. Amer. Oil..	62624	43¾	42½	41	41⅜
81½	77	4.00	5.2	B.C. Elec. 4% pf.	330	78	78	77	77
44	39½	2.12½	5.2	Do. 4¼% pref.	175	40½	41	40	41
47	39¾	2.25	5.4	Do. 4½% pref.	550	41½	42½	41	42
97	88	4.75	5.2	Do. 4¾% pref..	474	92	93	91	91
51	46½	2.50	5.2	Do. 5% pref....	565	47½	48	47¼	48
53	48½	2.75	5.4	Do. 5½% pref.	625	50¾	51½	50¾	51
13¼	8½	*.08	..	B.C. Forest	6560	12	13	12¾	12⅝
16¼	12	.75	4.8	B.C. Packers A..	945	15¾	16	15¾	15¾
16½	11	*.50	..	Do. (B)	1895	16¼	16¼	15½	15½
43¼	36¾	1.40	3.5	B.C. Power	16345	42½	42	39	40
44⅜	38¼	2.00	4.8	B.C. Tele.	989	42	42	41¼	41½
.86	.85	..	..	B.C. Turf	800	.85	.85	.85	.85
13	9¼	*.30	..	Brown Co.	1535	12¾	12½	11⅞	12
7	4½	..	..	Bruck Sil. Mills A	900	6¼	7	6¾	7
2.60	1.75	..	..	Do. (B)	200	1.90	2.50	2.00	2.00
45	35⅜	1.80	4.6	Build. Prod.	2086	39	39½	39	39
7	5½	.50	7.7	Bulloch's A	100	6¼	6½	6½	6½
5¼	5¾	.35	6.1	Do. (B)	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
15¼	11¼	.60+*.20	..	Burlington Steel.	920	14½	15¼	14½	15
15	10¼	.60+*.10	..	Burns & Co.	4895	14	14	13½	13⅝
7½	6¼	.45	6.2	Burrard D.D. A..	300	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7¼
2.00	1.75	..	..	Butterfly Hos. ..	nil	..	B1.00	A2.00	2.00

C

..	..	1.50	7.1	Caldwell Lin 1 p	nil	..	B21	A24½	121
..	..	1.20e	..	Do. 2nd pref...	nil	..	..	..	13
80	62½	2.00	2.6	Calgary Pwr.	905	76½	77	76	76½
105½	97	5.00	4.8	Do. 5% pref. ..	70	105	105	103¾	103¾
Canada									
4.85	3.25	.10	2.2	Canada Bread..	1540	4.50	4.85	4.00	4.60
55	45	2.50	4.6	Do. pref. B	25	55	54¼	54¼	54¼
35	24½	1.00	2.9	Canada Cement	4808	35	35	34½	35
29	27	1.30	4.6	Can. Cr. Stone.	3874	28	29	28	28
25½	20½	1.20	5.0	C. & D. Sugar..	2270	24	24¼	23¾	23⅞
13½	11.00	1.00	7.4	Can. Floor B	nil	..	..	..	13½
16	15	.60+*.20	..	Can. Foils	nil	..	B16½	A20½	16
20	17½	.60+*.40	..	Do. (A)	nil	..	B19	..	19½
12½	12½	*.37½	..	Can. Forg.	nil	..	B10	..	12½
25	25	1.50	5.8	Do. (A)	15	25½	26	26	26
35	25	1.00	3.5	Can. Iron	3235	33¾	35	32¾	32⅝
99	85	4.25	4.4	Do. 4¼% pref..	110	97	97	97	97
190	125	4.60	2.6	Can. Life	nil	..	B175	A178	175
†8¾	†8½	..	..	Can. Machine ..	nil	..	B8½	..	†8½
64	50¾	2.00	3.1	Can. Malting ..	270	62½	64	62¾	64
25½	24	1.17	4.7	Do. 4½% pref..	340	25½	25½	25	25
50¼	35	1.75	5.8	Can. Packers A.	190	50	50¼	48	50
48	34	2.73	3.7	Do. (B)	1125	46½	48	46½	47
112	80	3.60+*.30	..	Can. Perm. Mtg.	128	110	112	108¾	108¾
97	88	4.40	4.7	Can. Safeway p	50	93	93	91½	93
40½	30⅝	*1.40	..	Can. Steamships	1280	39½	40½	39¼	40½
13¼	11½	.62½	4.9	Do. pref.	1000	12½	13	12½	12½
27	20½	1.00+1.25	..	Can. Vinegars..	nil	..	B25¾	A27	25½
9½	9½	..	..	Can. W. Coal. A	nil	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	Do. (B)	nil	..	..	..	..
..	..	4.00	..	Can. W. Cable A	nil	..	..	..	..
17	12½	.80	4.7	Do. (B)	745	†16	17	16	17
Canadian									
151	150	*3.00	..	Canadian Arena	nil	..	B150	A190	150
8	5¾	..	..	Cdn. Bakeries..	200	8	8	8	8
55½	40¼	1.50+*.20	..	Cdn. Bk. Com..	4090	53	55½	52¼	54
36	25	1.50	4.2	Cdn. Breweries.	20329	34¾	36	34¾	35¾
35¾	25¾	1.25	3.6	Do. pref.	1585	34¼	35¾	34½	35
13½	8	..	..	Cdn. Br. Al. A.	2656	11½	13	11¼	13
3.00	2.80	..	..	Do. Warr.	3515	4.45	5.00	4.25	5.00
27	20	2.00+2.25	..	Cdn. Bronze	170	26	26	25½	26
98	95	5.00	5.3	Do. pref.	nil	..	..	..	95
13½	12	.75	5.4	Cdn. Canners A	1090	14¼	14½	14¼	14
19¼	13	.80+2.15	..	Cdn. Celanese ..	11715	17	19½	17	19¼
33	28½	1.75	5.3	Do. $1.75 pref..	50	32	33	33	33
17¼	15¾	1.00	5.7	Do. $1.00 pref..	200	17¼	†17½	†17½	†17½
7.50	4.75	..	..	Cdn. Chem.	3730	6.87½	7.00	6.62½	7.00
6.25	4.00	..	..	Cdn. Collieries..	7300	5.25	5.50	5.25	5.50
80	60	.05	6.8	Cdn. Pref.	1900	71	75	71	73
3.25	3.00	..	..	Cdn. Convert A	nil	..	..	A3.25	3.00
4¼	4¼	..	..	Do. (B)	nil	..	..	..	4¼
11¼	5	..	..	Cdn. Cottons ..	nil	..	B7	..	11
9	5	..	..	Do. pref.	15	9	6¾	6½	6¾
2.20	1.35	..	..	Cdn. Curtiss W	26130	1.75	2.20	1.70	2.10
14	9¾	*.15	..	Cdn. Dawn St'l	100	12	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
11½	9½	.60+*aa.16	..	Do. pref.	225	11	11	10¾	10¾
24½	15	*1.15	..	Cdn. Dredge	5540	23½	24½	23¼	24
8½	6¾	2e3d	4.1	Cdn. Eagle Oil..	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
8¾	6¾	..	..	Cdn. Eagle Bear	1000	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
25	15	1.20	5.7	Cdn. Fairb.	nil	..	B20	A24	21
107	105½	6.00	5.7	Do. pref.	nil	..	..	..	105½
3.00	2.50	..	..	Cdn. Food Prod.	nil	..	B3.25	A3.50	3.50
8	7	..	..	Do. (A)	nil	..	B7½	A8	7
48	37	..	..	Do. 4½% pref..	50	47	48	47½	47½
†695	†695	8.00+*4.00	..	Cdn. Gen. Elec.	nil	..	B748	..	†695
32	25	1.20+*.15	..	Cdn. G. Inv.	816	31¾	32	31	32
20¾	16	1.00+*a	..	Cdn. G. Sec. A	740	19	20½	19	20½
21	13½	1.00+*a	..	Do. (B)	100	19½	19	19	19
8¾	5¼	..	..	Cdn. Hydrocarb	6244	8¾	8¼	7¾	8
†7½	†5½	1.10	..	Cdn. Ice Mach..	nil	..	B6½	A9¾	7½
12¼	10½	.60	6.5	Do. (A)	nil	..	B12	A12⅝	12¼
18	15	*.50	..	Cdn. Indust.	3030	17	17½	16	17¾
85	78	3.75	4.6	Do. pref.	25	81	81	81	81
53	41	*2.00+1.50	..	Cdn. Ingersoll R	20	49	48	48	48
19	13	*.70	..	Cdn. Int. I. Tr..	nil	..	B18	A19	18
78½	78½	5.00	6.2	Do. pref.	nil	..	..	..	†90
20½	16	..	..	Cdn. Int. Pwr..	2370	20	23½	20	23
48	44¼	3.00	6.5	Do. pref.	1254	46	46½	46	46¼
15	10	1.50e	..	Cdn. Locomo. ..	170	13½	14½	13	14½
3.30	1.90	1.06	..	Cdn. Marconi ..	1825	2.65	2.95	2.50	2.90
30¼	23	.80	2.9	Cdn. Oil	44581	27¾	27¾	27¼	27⅜
85	85	4.00	5.0	Do. 4% pref. ..	nil	..	..	A83	†80
105	97½	5.00	5.0	Do. 5% pref. ..	75	101¾	101	100	101
160	150	8.00	5.3	Do. 8% pref. ..	20	151½	151½	151½	151½
12	5½	..	..	Do. Warr. 1953	525	10.62½	10.75	10.50	10.50
4.00	.25	..	..	Do. Warr. 1955.	57833	.60	1.00	.25	.52
30¾	20¾	1.50+1.25	..	Cdn. Pacific	12163	29½	29½	28½	29
16¼	13½	1e	..	C. Petrofina pfe	1316	14	14¾	13¾	14½
7	5	*.20	..	Cdn. P. & P. Sec	300	7	7	6¾	7
1.80	1.25	..	..	Cdn. Propane ..	1100	1.80	1.75	1.70	1.75
22¾	20	..	..	Cdn. Salt	100	22½	22½	22½	22½
2.50	1.75	e	..	Cdn. Silk A	nil	..	B1.50	A3.00	e1.50
131	81	.60+*.10	..	Cdn. Tire	233	130	131	128¼	131
..	..	1.00	5.1	Do. pref.	nil	..	B21	..	21
100	92	5.00	5.1	Cdn. Utilities pf.	20	99	98	..	98
85	83	4.25	5.4	Do. 4¼% pref. .	nil	..	B81	A84	†79
30	21	*1.37½	..	Cdn. Vickers ..	2040	22¾	22¾	22	22
27	20	*.40	..	C. Wallpaper A	50	23	23¼	23¼	23¼
27	19	*.40	..	Do. B	250	26	25½	25	25
17	15	.80	5.2	Cdn. W. Gas 4% p.	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
20	21½	1.10	5.1	Do. 5½% pfd. ..	nil	..	..	A21	21⅞
57	44	1.00	1.8	C. Westinghouse	25	56	56	58	56
8.25	4.90	*a.15+.05	..	Capital Estates ..	2120	8.00	8.12½	7.75	7.75
1.45	1.35	..	..	Carling Br. Alta.	nil	..	B1.30	A1.45	1.40
1.30	1.25	..	..	Do. V.T.	nil	..	B1.25	..	1.25
12	11	.60+*.30	..	J. B. Carter A ..	nil	..	B12¼	..	11½
30	30	*1.60	..	Do. B	nil	..	B30	..	30
40	29	.50+*.37	..	Catelli Food A ..	nil	..	B34	A36	36
50	40	1.00+*.37	..	Do. B	25	50	50	50	50
34	30¼	1.00	2.9	Cent. Can Invest.	nil	..	B33¼	..	34
†96½	†98	5.00	5.1	Do. pref.	nil	..	B96	..	†98

Range 1958 High	Range 1958 Low	Div. R'teOct10 $	Div. Y'ld %	Company	Sales	Last Oct. 3	Week end. Oct. 10 High	Week end. Oct. 10 Low	Close or Latest
55	50	1.60	2.9	Chart. Trust	50	55	55	55	55
20½	14½	1.00	5.0	Chateau-Gai	nil	..	B20	A24	20
56	43½	*a1.25+1.00	..	Chrysler Corp. ..	11	55	55	54¾	55
†1.00	†1.00	*1a	..	Cinzano A	11	..	B1.10	..	†1.00
..	..	3½%	..	Do. 5½% pref.	nil	..	B1.10	..	..
..	..	..	..	Cie Fin. de Suez	nil	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	Circle Bar Knit.	nil	..	..	A2.00	2.00
4.00	3.00	..	..	Do. A	nil	..	B3.50	A4.50	3.50
20½	16¾	*	..	Cochrane-Dun. ..	400	19½	19½	19½	19½
14	13	.80	5.6	Do. A	nil	..	B14½	A15¾	†14¼
14½	7	7½	..	Cockshutt Farm..	10123	13¼	13½	12¾	13½
17	13	1.00	5.9	B. J. Coghlin ..	1180	17	17	17	17
†18	†15	.75+*.25	..	Coil. Terminal ...	nil	..	B15	..	†18
17	12	.75+*.25	..	Do. pref.	nil	..	B15	..	17
13	10	.60	4.7	Comb. Enter.	1045	12¾	12¾	12	12¾
10	8	*.50	..	Conduits Nat. ...	440	9½	10	10	10
187	87	2.00	1.2	Conf. Life	710	165	167	165	167
1½	7	.50	6.5	Cons. Bakeries..	195	8	8¼	7¾	7¾
1.00	85	..	..	Cons. Div. Sec. A	200	†.85	.95	.95	.95
29	28	2.00	7.1	Do. pref.	nil	..	B31	..	28
3¼	3¼	*	..	Cons. Fire Ins. .	nil	..	B3	A5	†3¼
22¾	16⅝	.80+*.20	..	Cons. Min. & Sm.	46196	20¾	22¾	20½	22⅝
40	28	1.60+*.40	..	Cons. Paper	11238	39¼	40	39	39⅛
3.50	2.00	..	..	Cons. Textiles ..	nil	..	B2.60	..	2.50
..	..	1.00	6.7	Do. pref.	nil	..	..	A20	15
36½	29	.80	2.2	Consumers Gas ..	8021	34⅝	36½	34½	36½
108	104	5.50	5.2	Do. A pref.	15	105½	106	106	106
33	23	1.50	4.5	Consumers Glass.	125	33	†33¼	33	†33½
43	43	a1.80	..	Cont. Can.	nil	..	B51⅜	A51¾	43
6¼	4½	.30	5.2	Copp Clark	200	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
19¾	18¼	1.10	5.8	Corbys Vot.	2270	19¼	19¾	19	19
18½	16	1.00	5.4	Do. B N. Vot. ..	623	†18½	18½	18	18½
12	10½	.70+*.10	..	Cosmos Imp.	500	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
3.00	2.50	.20	7.3	Craig Bit	200	2.80	2.75	2.75	2.75
37	28	1.00	2.8	Crain, R. L.	nil	..	B36½	A40	36
5½	3¾	1.10e	..	Credit Accept. ..	nil	..	B4½	A5	4½
1.90	1.25	..	..	Crestbrook Tim..	805	1.50	1.60	1.50	1.50
20	15	12.06⅛e	..	Do. pref.	2	15	15	15	15
.80	.60	..	..	Do. warr.	104	.60	†.59	†.40	†.59
51	43	2.00	3.8	Crown Cork	5	50¾	†52	†52	†52
24	16½	.80	3.5	Crown Trust	150	23	22	23	23
56	43	a1.80	..	Crown Zeller ..	117	54	53½	53¼	53½
22½	19¼	*a.25	..	Cr. Zell. (Can.) A	620	21	21¼	20½	21
22	14	.60	2.7	Crow's N. Coal ..	nil	..	B20¼	A26½	22

D

90	90	7.00	7.8	Dalex Co. pref. ..	nil	..	B82¼	A90	90
48½	43	3.00	6.4	David & Fre. A ..	125	44¾	47	47	47
12	7¼	..	..	Davis Leather A.	1975	10½	12	10¼	12
3.25	2.50	..	..	Do. B	nil	..	B3.00	A3.50	3.00
..	..	.50	..	De Havilland A ..	nil	..	B145	A250	190
33½	25½	1.20+1.50	..	Distill.-Seagram .	9921	32¾	33½	32⅜	32⅞
..	..	*10.00+6.00	..	Dom. Ang. Inv. .	nil	..	B410	..	455
..	..	.50	5.7	Do. pref.	nil	..	B93	..	†87¼
24	20¾	.80+*.20	..	Dom. Bridge	7245	21⅞	22¼	21½	21½
12	7¼	..	..	Dom. Coal pref. .	50	9½	9½	9½	9½
17	13	1.00	5.9	Dom. Corset	125	17	18⅞	16½	16⅞
10	8	..	..	Dom. Dairies	nil	..	B11	A15	10
18½	17	..	..	Do. pref.	nil	..	B17	A26	17
20	11	.50	2.5	Dom. Electro	1645	18¾	20	18¾	20
20	17½	1.00+1.20	..	Dom. Engineer ..	60	19	19½	19	19
10½	10	.60	5.7	Dom. Fabrics	160	10	10½	10	10½
..	..	1.50	6.5

Mining Stocks

WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 10

Range 1958 High	Low	Company & Dividend ($)	Sales	Last Oct. 3	Week Ending Oct. 10 High	Low	Close or latest
.13	.05	Acadia Ur.	2125	.06½	.07	.06½	.07
.12	.05	Ad Astra	4060	.12	.12	.11	.12
4.35	2.31	Advocate	28450	3.80	3.85	3.15	3.55
.41	.14	Agassiz	200	.31	.31	.31	.31
.70	.35	Agnico	5671	.54	.53	.50	.50
.75	.33	Akaitcho	11300	.55	.50	.45	.45
.09	.04	Aina	15550	.08	.08	.06	.06½
18.62½	12.87½	Aigom	5070	15.50	16.00	15.00	16.00
100.00	94.00	Do 5% debs	100	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
7.35	4.15	Do. warr.	6060	5.20	5.20	4.25	4.85
17.50	17.50	Do vt	nil			A17.00	17.50
.49	.12	Alscope	81900	.44	.47	.40	.41
.07½	.04	Alta	nil		B.07	A.08	.07½
.24	.10½	Amal. Lard	2300	.16½	.15	.14	.14
.60	.12	Amaj. R.M.	26451	.25	.26	.20	.21
.11	.04½	Amer'm	4500	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½
.86	.84	Am.-Neph.	4433	.70	.71	.70	.70
.10	.06	Am. Stand.	nil		B.06	A.07	.07
.68	.40	Anacon	67080	.53	.63	.54	.61
13.87½	8.70	Anglo-Hur.	300	11.25	11.50	11.50	11.50
.62	.23	Anglo-Rou	13100	.25	.31	.25	.32
.33	.12	Ansil	62652	.29	.29	.24	.24½
.17	.06½	Antho an	4000	.07½	.09	.09	.09
.32	.12	Arcadia	9100	.15	.18	.17	.18
.18	.05	Do. warr.	17100	.07	.07	.05	.05
1.45	.54	Area	20706	.99	1.08	.87	.90
.19½	.07	Arlon	11100	.13	.14	.13	.13
.06½	.03½	Arno	5409	.05½	.05½	.04½	.04½
.08½	.04	Atlas Sulp.	18700	.04½	.06	1.02	.06
.10	.06	Atlas Y'fe	1500	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
.33	.15	Atlin-Ruff	53050	.19	.20	.15	.19
.08	.04	Aubelle	9800	.05	.05½	.05	.05½
.18	.06	Aull	116160	.12	.18	.12	.13
.21	.11	Aumacho	75950	.12½	.16	.13½	.14½
.16	.06	Aumaque	11050	.09½	.10	.09	.09
2.35	1.93	Aunor	1650	2.47	2.47	2.40	2.45
.11	.04	Avillabona	8100	.06	.07	.05	.06½

B

.36	.20½	Baker Talc	6100	.23	.24½	.22	.24½
.06	.03	Band Ore	4000	.04	.04½	.04½	.04½
.28	.13½	Bankeno	5000	.16½	.18	.17	.17
.12½	.06½	Bankfield	3000	.08	.08½	.08	.08½
2.83	.19	Barnat	99700	1.71	1.90	1.36	1.58
.06½	.04½	Barvallee	nil		B.05	A.06	.05
.22	.07	Barvue	40400	.10	.14	.10	.12½
.83	.51	Barymin [ex.03	2000	.68	.69	.67	.69
.30	.18	Base Metals	15550	.18	.21	.18	.19
.29	.12	Baska	41200	.22	.23	.16	.16
.27	.13	Bateman	32100	.18	.27	.18	.26
.10	.03	Beatrice	1500	.05	.05	.03	.06
.28	.17½	Belle-Dun	54622	.21	.28	.25	.28
.30	.12	Beaucage	7300	.30½	.30½	.30	.30½
1.55	.66	Belcher	36850	1.05	1.10	.95	.95
.55	.30	Belleterre	7000	.38	.40	.35	.36
.11	.05½	Belle-Chib	7000	.06	.07	.06	.07
3.00	1.30	Belleterre .10	600	1.62	1.67	1.67	1.67
1.25	.53	Bethle'm	95400	.97	1.10	.92	1.02
.23	.10½	Bevcon	581599	.15	.20	.15	.16½
.06	.04	Bibis-Yuk	1000	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
1.35	.83	Bicroft	18792	.95	.98	.95	.95
.80	.18	Do. warr.	4000	.12½	.13	.12	.13
.24½	.09	Bidcop	44080	.19½	.20	.18	.20
.33	.20	Black Bay	27010	.27	.33	.30	.32
.10	.04½	Bonville	8500	.05½	.05½	.05	.05½
.14½	.06	Bordulac	7000	.06½	.06	.06	.06
.33	.22	Boreas	41400	.28	.28	.26	.28
.27	.13	Bornite	20500	.09	.11	.09	.10
.17½	.06½	Bouscadillac	23500	.07½	.08	.07	.07
.93	.33	Bouzan	509210	.52	.52	.50	.50
.16	.07	Boymar	2350	.08	.08	.07	.07
6.50	4.30	Bralorne .40	4505	6.05	6.00	5.90	6.00
.85	.45½	Broulan Reef	23250	.52	.53	.50	.52
.07½	.04	Brunhurst	9500	.04½	.05	.04½	.05
.07½	.05½	Brunsman	6250	.06	.06	.06	.06
4.25	1.95	Brunswick	13150	3.05	4.25	3.25	4.00
.14	.05	Buffadison	298600	.06	.14	.06	.13
1.34	.73	Buffalo Ank.	4200	.95	.89	.88	.88
.12½	.04½	Buff. R.L.	2500	.07	.07½	.06½	.07½
4.40	3.00	Bulolo 50	1050	3.75	3.85	3.65	3.75
.16	.06½	Bunker Hill	4000	.10	.10	.09½	.09½
.21	.08	Burnt Hill	2800	.08	.11	.08	.11
.45	.30	Burrex	nil			A.40	.45

C

.40	.12	Cable	13000	.30	.30	.25	.25
.09	.04	Calumet	5100	.06½	.06	.06	.06
6.85	3.95	Camp. Chib.	104127	6.50	8.85	6.60	8.80
		Campbell R.L.					
8.90	5.15	30+*.05	500	8.05	8.40	8.05	8.05
		Canadian					
.02½	.05	Cdn. Ast.	8000	.06½	.07	.07	.07
1.08	.49	Cdn. Dyno	15248	.60	.74	.62	.72
.21	.10	Cdn. Lith.	16000	.12	.16	.12	.12
1.22	.19	Cdn. Mal.	407565	.98	.97	.64	.70
.35	.14	Cdn. N. Inca	127451	.35	.33	.30	.31
1.00	.27	Cdn. N'west	30132	.47	.48½	.44	.45
.17	.06	Cdn. Thor	500	.07	.06½	.06½	.06½
.33	.05½	Canallask	28000	.07	.07	.05½	.06
.30	.12	Canam	21550	.24	.25	.22	.22
.24	.14	Candore	12550	.16½	.16½	.15½	.16½
.37	.15	Can-Erin	282233	.35½	.37	.32	.34½
1.78	.96	Can-Met	80623	1.11	1.11	.98	.98
.95	.38	Do. warr.	13975	.40	.40	.38	.38
.74	.10	Canorama	13968	.14	.17	.10	.13
.15	.04	Canuba	46560	.12	.14	.08½	.08½
.05½	.03½	Canuss	5850	.05½	.05½	.04½	.03½
.17½	.10	Capital	2000	.11	.12	.10½	.11
.21	.09	Captain	19500	.11½	.13	.11	.11½
.84	.46	Cariboo	700	.75	.73	.72	.72
.24	.20	Cartier Q.	1000	.24	.20	.20	.20
		Cassiar Asb.					
6.40	5.40	*.20	5005	7.95	8.00	7.85	7.95
3.90	3.25	Castle-Tre. .15	nil		B3.85	A4.00	3.90
4.25	3.00	Cavzor	nil			A3.00	3.00
.12	.05	Cen. Man.	5000	.09½	.09½	.09	.09
1.18	.66	Cen. Pat.	31380	.96	1.15	.96	1.05
		Cen. Por.	33975	.23	.28	.22	.23
.12	.05	Cheskirk	8700	.05½	.06	.05	.05½
.38	.16	Chesterville	74328	.20	.29	.20	.22
.72	.31	Chib. Jac.	220210	.50	.72	.50	.69
.20	.10	Chib. K'rand	57600	.16	.20	.16	.19½
1.70	.56	Chb. Min.	26150	1.25	1.70	1.25	1.62
.69	.40	Chimo	39200	.52	.64	.52	.63
.16	.06	Chipman	36000	.07	.10	.08	.10
3.50	2.25	Chromium	4500	2.90	3.20	2.90	3.00
.18	.07½	Cleveland	6000	.10	.12	.10	.10
		Clix	nil				
2.05	1.85	Coast Cop.	nil		B3.75	A4.00	3.05
2.15	1.80	Cochen'r *.05	5300	2.46	2.49	2.31	2.35
.36	.12	Cody-Reco	16500	.20	.24	.19	.19
.19½	.10½	Coin Lake	67000	.15	.15	.13	.13
.67	.20½	Col'stream	804820	.38	.67	.39	.40
.20	.20	Coleman A	150	1.15	1.19	1.19	1.19
.20	.16	Do. B	1350	1.15	.19½	.19½	.19½
.10	.04½	Colomac	4000	.07	.07	.07	.07
1.05	.29	Comb. Metals	7199	.40	.40	.34	.34
.66	.26	Commercial	10750	.45	.41	.38	.40
.55	.14	Comings	4000	.16	.20	.16½	.18
.95	.50	Coniagas	21800	.55	.58	.51	.58
.35	.26	Coniaurum	4500	.30½	.32	.30	.30
.35	.19	Conkey	3750	.21	.22	.21	.21½
.19	.07	Con. B'keno	50899	.10	.14	.11	.13
.20	.07	C. Beta	5022	.12	.13	.12	.12
.07	.04	C. Bi-Ore	3000	.04½	.06	.05	.05
.20	.10	C. Callinan	10612	.14½	.14	.13	.13½
.10½	.05½	C. C. Cad.	nil		B.05½	A.07	.08
16.62½	10.25	C. Denison	33598	14.00	14.25	13.00	13.50
6.00	3.10	Do. warr.	30845	4.20	4.35	3.75	3.95
2.55	2.30	C. Disc'y *.10	9972	3.45	3.50	3.40	3.40
.73	.48	C. Fenimore	7628	.56	.57	.53	.55
.09	.05½	C. Gillies	500	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
.35	.15	C. Gold. Arr.	4500	.16	.81	.17	.18
		C. Goldfield	nil				.00½
.95	.25	C. Hall'well	748170	.67	.77	.66	.74
3.20	1.62	C. Howey	17020	2.90	3.20	2.95	3.15
.57	.19	C. Marbenor	25300	.41	.45	.40	.42
.67	.29	C. Marcus	500	.50	.46	.46	.46
2.00	1.13	C. Mogul	13705	1.95	1.96	1.87	1.93
.10	.05	C. Mongus	3000	.07½	.08	.08	.08
.23	.17	C. Morrison	12700	.22	.22	.19	.19
.77	.48	C. Mosher	4360	.65	.66	.64	.65
.50	.16	C. Negus	31000	.21	.23	.21	.22½
.14	.04	C. Nich.	65000	.07	.09	.06	.07½
.45	.24	C. Northland	12756	.33	.38	.30	.34
.50	.37	C. Pershcoud	nil		B.11½	A.15	.12
.13	.04½	C. Que. Q.	1000	.41	.37	.37	.37
.14	.08½	C. Que. Y.	8000	.05½	.08½	.05	.06½
.23	.12½	C. Red Pop.	5585	.09	.11	.09	.10
.13	.04½	C. Regcourt	71200	.14	.18	.14	.18
		C. San'rm	14500	.07	.07½	.06	.06½
12.75	16.37½	Cons. Smelt. 80+*.20	46196	20.75	22.75	20.50	22.62½
1.10	.55	C. Sud'ry	22150	.70	1.10	.74	1.04
4.00	.25	Cont. Min.	24375	.55	.60	.49	.51
.55	.30	Cont. Potash	nil			A.50	1.25
4.10	2.29	Conwest	8750	3.35	3.85	3.35	3.85
.40	.15	Copper Corp.	109723	.30	.40	.31	.35
.19	.07	Copper Man.	247958	.18	.19	.17	.18
2.30	1.05	Cop-Rand	186414	1.90	2.30	1.93	2.30
.78	.33	Coulee	10400	.53	.57	.50	.53
.10	.06	Cournor	500	.08	.07½	.07½	.07½
1.10	.54	Cowichan	69450	.95	1.10	.88	1.00
2.95	1.90	Craigmont	27800	2.61	2.65	2.51	2.55
13½	.07½	Crestaurum	nil		B.09	A.11	.08½
.14	.06	Croinor	3000	.12	.10½	.09½	.09½
.16	.07½	Crowpat	1500	.11	.10	.10	.10
.01	.01	Cryderman	nil		B.01	A.02	.01
.30	.07½	Cusco	137300	.14½	.16½	.12½	.15

D, E, F

.20	.10½	Dablon	nil				.16
.90	.15	Daering	103975	.28	.48	.33	.37
.65	.12	D'Aragon	153000	.50	.51	.42	.47
.37	.22½	Decoursey B.	6700	.28½	.28	.25	.25
.25	.10½	Deer Horn	530000	.16½	.19	.16½	.17
.19	.07½	D'Eldona	257666	.08½	.13½	.09½	.12
.67	.46	Delnite 1.02	2200	.59	.58	.57	.57
.12	.08	Dickstone C.	nil		B.08	A.10	.10
.47	.13	Dolsan	48500	.13	.15	.15	.15
		Dome					
16.50	11.00	.70+1.05	4635	14.87½	15.50	14.87½	15.00
.26	.08	Donalda	135800	.13	.14	.12	.13½
.04	.02	Doreen	1000	.03	.03	.03	.03
.29	.11	Duvan	189025	.21½	.29	.17	.27
.17	.07	Duvex	38400	.14	.14	.11	.13½
.29	.08½	East Amph.	311875	.26½	.26½	.20	.21
1.30	1.30	E. Mal. 1.05	20750	1.55	1.55	1.46	1.46
2.60	1.40	E. Sull. +1.15	27720	2.54	2.60	2.25	2.50
.14	.07	East. Metals	142000	.08	.14	.08	.12
1.02	.26	Eider	73500	.71	.85	.65	.85
.42	.19	Eldrich	500	.29	.30	.30	.30
.18	.09	El Sol	63009	.10½	.10½	.09	.10
.35	.21½	Eureka	14200	.24	.29	.25	.29
.24	.08	Explor. All.	368900	.11	.15	.10½	.13
.13	.08	Fab. Met.	5500	.09	.10	.09½	.10
		Falconbridge					
18.50	21.00	1.00+*.10	19463	26.25	28.50	26.25	28.50
.11	.03	Fano	13000	.05	.05	.04	.05
1.78	.97	Faraday	19800	1.03	1.07	1.00	1.02
.80	.25	Do. warr.	10845	.32	.32	.25	.27
.38	.18	Far North	6000	.23½	.25	.20	.20
.21	.09½	Farw't Tung.	15080	.14	.15	.14	.15
.94	.56	Fatima	191400	.63	.94	.62	.75
.13	.05	Federal	6060	.06	.05½	.05½	.05½
.01	.00¾	Flin Flon	nil		B.00½	A.01	.00¾
.06	.03	Fontana '45	4500	.03	.05	.03½	.05
.45	.21	Forty-Four	nil		B.40	A.50	.40
.19	.03½	Francoeur	203575	.12	.15	.10	.15
.09	.05	Friday	2000	.05	.06	.06	.06
2.25	1.18	Frobisher	21476	1.82	1.95	1.80	1.90
78.00	63.00	Do. 4% deb.	1000	73.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
.13	.03½	Fundy Bay	4800	.06	.08	.07	.08

G

35.00	19.00	Gaspe Cop.	1495	29.00	33.00	30.00	34.50
17.75	7.95	Geco	15965	15.50	17.75	15.75	17.75
.25	.10½	Genex	nil		B.17½	A.20	.18
.92	.27	Geo-Scient.	26800	.60	.92	.60	.75
.15	.09	Giant Mas.	1500	.10	.10	.10	.10
7.05	4.25	Giant Yk.	8963	4.85	5.05	4.70	4.90
3.10	.20½	Glacier	44200	.23	.40	.23½	.37
.16	.09	Glenn Ur.	4300	.11½	.13	.11	.13
.13	.06	Goldale	42200	.20	.22	.18	.18
.22	.05	Gold Eagle	311950	.18	.22	.18	.21½
.03	.00¾	Gold Lake	nil		B.01		.01
.41	.20	Gold. Age	6000	.30	.35	.32	.32
.45	.25	Gold. Man	51500	.31	.33	.27	.30
.53	.07½	Goldfields	163400	.25	.37	.23	.33
.12	.07	Grahans R.	8300	.07	.07	.07	.07
6.60	4.90	Granby	nil		B6.85		6.50
.49	.16	Grandroy	20812	.19½	.24	.18	.24
2.30	.92	Granduc	34965	2.19	2.30	2.15	2.25
.33	.06	Grandview	nil				.33
		Great Falls	nil		B.00¾	A.01	.02
.28	.15	Greyhawk	31400	.17	.18	.16	.16½
.09½	.04	Gui-Por Ur.	17500	.04½	.07	.04½	.07
.22	.08½	Gulch	18750	.19	.20	.18	.19
.13	.07	Gulf Lead	500	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
19.75	12.75	Gunnar G.	22222	17.37½	17.87½	17.25	17.62½
8.60	3.75	Do. warr.	7932	7.90	7.90	7.45	7.70
.12	.04½	Gwillim L.	13700	.06½	.07	.06	.06½

H, I, J

.09	.02½	Haitian	74500	.05½	.06	.04½	.05
2.15	1.70	Halinor *.09	nil		H1.95	A2.10	1.85
1.04	.41	Halmon	20900	.42	.49	.43	.44
.14	.08½	Hard Rock	19290	.10½	.11	.09	.10½
.20	.08	Harr. Min.	93400	.19	.20	.13½	.17
.21	.12½	Hasaga	6000	.13	.15	.14	.14
.11	.05	H'd of Lakes	2800	.07	.07½	.07	.07
.79	.33	Headway	50950	.52	.56	.50	.54
.10	.06	Heath	16000	.08	.08½	.07	.08½
.06½	.04½	Heva	10500	.05	.05	.05	.05
1.60	1.10	High.-Bell *.05	3650	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.40
		Hollinger					
27.00	20.50	24+*.18	19950	25.62½	27.00	25.75	26.50
5.00	3.05	Hoyle	6550	4.30	4.95	4.35	4.85
59.75	39.25	Hud. Bay 3.00	11663	54.75	59.75	55.50	59.25½
.28	.15	Hugh-Pam	7000	.19	.19½	.17	.17½
1.50	.60	Indian Chem.	100	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
.10	.05	Indian L.	74150	.06	.07	.05½	.06½
.68	.40	Inspiration	3000	.45½	.47	.45½	.47
.69	.16	Int. Ceramic	2000	.18	.18	.17	.17
		Int. Nickel					
89.75	69.37½	2.60+11.15	28746	84.25	89.75	85.00	89.50
.72	.18½	Int. Ranwick	77200	.33	.33½	.29	.30
2.95	.52	Irish Cop.	77200	3.70	2.95	2.70	2.80
2.10	1.40	Iron Bay	7200	1.75	2.10	1.68	2.05
.58	.25	Iso Uran.	727600	.55	.58	.39	.45
.26	.12	J. Waite 1.02	5000	.22	.22	.17	.20
.94	.37	Jaye	65600	.54	.58	.52	.54
.23	.10	Jellicoe	30900	.13	.13	.10	.12
.22	.10½	Joburke	29600	.17	.18	.16½	.16½
.41	.20	Joliet Que.	96725	.30	.41	.31	.38
.24	.08	Jonsmith	47017	.16	.18	.16	.18
.68	.38	R. J. Jowsey	15819	.47	.55	.48	.51

K, L

.08	.05	Kenville	2500	.05	.06	.05½	.06
19.25	14.75	K.-Addison .80	6016	17.00	18.25	17.25	18.12½
2.10	.93	Kilembe	24700	2.00	2.10	1.85	2.10
.70	.27	Do. warr.	19400	.50	.65	.54	.65
.09½	.05	Kirk. H. Bay	29650	.07½	.09½	.07½	.09½
.73	.32	Kirk. Min.	13065	.38	.45	.38½	.42½
.14	.08	Kirk. Town	nil		B.10	A.12	.10
.09	.05	Kontiki Lead	9200	.07½	.08½	.06½	.06½
.02	.01	Koot. Base	nil				.01
21.87½	14.75	Labrador * 25	8890	21.00	21.87½	21.00	21.50
1.18	.90	Lake Cinch	6711	1.06	1.08	1.03	1.05
.68	.40	L. Dufault	19546	.65	.80	.61	.77
.12	.07	L. Lingman	46500	.10	.12	.09	.09
.29	.18	L. Osu	10500	.17	.20	.17	.17
5.25	3.90	L. Shore	445	4.30	4.60	4.25	4.35
.26	.15	L. Wasa	6050	.22	.21½	.21	.21
2.40	2.75	La Luz	500	3.25	3.40	3.30	3.40
2.95	2.20	Lamaque *.20	675	2.60	2.70	2.65	2.65
.57	.26	N. Delhi	21000	.33	.33	.29	.29
1.68	.95	Leitch G. *.06	19090	1.38	1.40	1.34	1.34
.18	.06	Lencourt	37500	.12	.13	.11	.13
.07	.04	Lexindin	5500	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½
.08	.04	Lingside	7100	.04½	.05	.04	.05
.18	.11	Lithium	500	.11	.16	.16	.16
2.30	1.50	Little L.L.	3800	1.82	1.90	1.79	1.80
.06½	.03½	Lomega	35732	.05	.05	.04	.04
.68	.49	Lorado Ur.	20450	.52	.52	.50	.50
.50	.24	Do. warr.	3450	.30	.28	.27	.27
.18	.08½	Louvicourt	7000	.09	.10	.09	.10
.37	.10	Lyndhurst	119800	.21	.24½	.18	.24½
.11	.05	Lynx Yk.	3500	.07½	.09	.08	.09

M

		Macassa					
3.20	2.40	.12+1.03	5150	3.00	3.10	3.00	3.00
.35	.20	MacDonald	40100	.25	.30	.25	.28
.19	.05	Macfie	791160	.15	.19	.15	.19
1.24	.90	Macleod 1.10	10300	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.05
		Madsen R.L.					
2.80	1.70	*.05+.05	13900	2.37	2.45	2.33	2.45
.08	.04	Magnet	6000	.05	.05½	.05	.05
.06	.03	Majortrans	11500	.04	.03½	.03½	.03½
1.30	.92	Malartic 1.05	8200	.98	1.00	.95	1.00
.12	.06½	Maneast Ur.	4975	.08	.08	.07½	.08
.93	.25	Maralgo	187700	.30	.32½	.26	.27
.12	.05	Marcon	2500	.08	.08	.08	.08
1.30	.40	Maritimes	336375	1.12	1.30	1.10	1.29
.45	.10	Marpic	33000	.16	.40	.15	.19
.35	.08½	Martin McN.	30900	.25	.25	.23	.23
		Massberyle	nil			A.23	.25
.50	.16	Matachewan	36900	.21	.22	.17	.17
.30	.12	Maybrun	47800	.17	.21	.16	.19
		McIntyre					
86.00	67.25	2.60+*1.60	880	83.50	85.50	83.50	85.50
.56	.10½	McK. R.L.	10179	.29	.35	.30	.32
.22	.06½	McMarmac	25000	.11	.11	.08	.08½
.40	.14	McWatters	184050	.31	.40	.31	.36
.20	.11	Mentor Exp.	5500	.12½	.14	.13	.13½
1.34	.61	Merrill Is.	239550	.93	1.34	.93	1.34
.17	.08	Meta Ur.	17600	.09½	.12	.10	.11
.65	.31	Mid-Chib.	51825	.44	.66	.46	.56
1.18	.65	Midrim	43767	.93	1.05	.90	.95
.20	.08	Midwest	2500	13	.13	.14	.15
3.15	1.77	Milliken L.	64169	2.25	2.23	2.00	2.19
.11	.07	Mindamar	1500	.07	.08½	.07½	.08
14.50	9.10	Mng. Corp. *.25	8696	13.50	14.50	13.75	14.50
.24	.08	Min. Ore	27257	.22	.22	.17	.19
.12	.07½	Mogador	105500	.08	.11	.08½	.10
1.25	.82	Molyb'nite	500	.87	.90	.90	.90
.77	.62	Monets	nil		B.68	A.71	.71
.65	.28	Monpre	150	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.15
.89	.40	Montgary	33500	.60	.70	.62	.68
.82	.48	Mt. Wt. Iron	21663	.58	.55	.50	.55
.80	.41	Multi-Min.	20998	.65	.67	.62	.62

N

.16	.15	Nama Cr.	21600	.18	.18	.15	.17
.26	.10	Nat. Ex.	62300	.11½	.13	.10	.10
.10½	.04½	Nealon	225300	.07	.08	.06	.06½
.19	.11	Nello Min.	nil		B.14	A.16	.14½
.44	.22	Nesbitt L.	9700	.32	.32½	.31	.31
.16	.03½	N. Ainsworth	11500	.04	.03	.04½	.05
.14	.06	N. Alger	2500	.07½	.08	.07½	.07½
.69	.17½	N. Athona	15630	.42	.42	.30	.30
.08½	.04	N. Bidl'e	3500	.05	.06	.05	.06
.62	.18	N. Calumet	17300	.31	.31	.28	.29½
.14	.10	N. Cronin	nil		B.10		.10½
.57	.26	N. Delhi	21000	.33	.33	.29	.29
		N. Dick'n					
2.59	1.85	.10+*.02½	6350	2.09	2.10	2.00	2.10
.14	.06	N. Formaque	40500	.06½	.08½	.06½	.08
.15	.04½	N. G'dvue	263975	.10½	.15	.10½	.12
.65	.05½	N. Hamil	32900	.32	.29	.23	.29
.20	.11	N. Har'na	14100	.14	.14	.13	.13½
7.25	.13	N. Hosco	356425	1.65	1.84	1.56	1.65
.24	.03	N. Imperial	25500	.12	.24	.11	.24
.06	.02½	N. Indian	nil		B.03	A.04	.03
.09	.04	N. Jack Lake	2000	1.04	.08	.07½	.08
.15	.06	N. Jason	27050	.08½	.12	.09½	.10½
.11	.06	N. Kelore	19000	.07	.07	.06½	.06½
.47	.12	Newlund	281680	.42	.47	.33	.37
.39	.18	N. Man.	162500	.25	.35	.25	.35
.74	.13	N. M'l'que	583450	.62	.68	.58	.68
.13	.04½	Newnorth	11500	.08½	.09½	.07½	.08½
1.46	.85	N. Pac. Coal	2400	1.19	1.18	1.10	1.15
.09	.04½	N. Rouyn	4500	.06½	.07	.06	.06
.14	.04	N. Santiago	14500	.06½	.06½	.06	.06
.07	.04	N. Senator	5894

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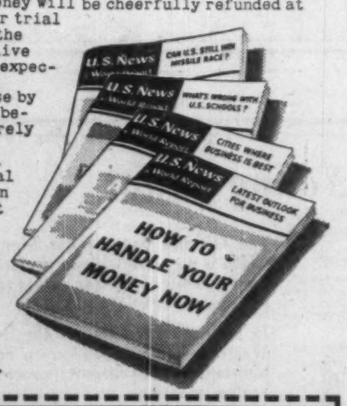

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Taking Stock

What's going on in the mining and oil markets — the facts and rumors.

By RAY MAGLADRY

Senior base metals, particularly coppers, have been pacing the buoyant mining market.

The sharp advance shows in the Toronto Stock Exchange base metals index which climbed over 10% in the past month, up 25% from the year's low before easing at mid-week.

But while the lower-priced metal stocks are also active, their gains are generally more modest. So far, there is no new copper camp on which to focus the kind of speculative copper fever of 1955-56.

In fact, several of the active penny issues in the new move are associated with Chibougamau—the camp that bathed in the speculative spotlight three years ago. The only new contender: Mattagami, where zinc is generally as important as the copper.

	Latest Price	Week Ago	1958 High	1958 Low
	$	$	$	$
Bouzan	.85	.52	.93	.35
Chib. Jaculet	.65	.50	.80	.31
Chib. Mining	1.55	1.25	1.90	.50
Coldstream	.67	.38	.80	.20½
Cons. Halliwell	.70	.67	.95	.25
Cons. Sudbury	.95	.72	1.12	.55
Copper Rand	2.30	1.90	2.40	1.05
Irish Copper	2.79	2.70	2.95	.52
Merrill	1.35	.93	1.50	.61
Que. Chib.	.67	.40	.71	.34
Temagami	1.70	1.26	2.16	.80

A strong spot on mining board, **United Asbestos** climbs from $6.45 to $7.70, settles at $7.50. Company's Black Lake, Que., property is being brought into production this fall by **American Smelting & Refining.**

Dominion Magnesium bumps up from $9½ to $12½ in strong metals market. The company is leasing its Beauharnois ferro-silicon plant to **Chromium Mining & Smelting Corp.**, will continue to receive requirements from the plant and possibly at lower price as facilities are expanded by Chromium.

Chromium Mining, shooting for expanded markets, rises mildly from $2.90 to $3.26, settles at $2.99.

* * *

Dullness in the uranium list with periodic sharp selling pressure on individual issues.

The **John M. Easson & Co.** uranium share index records the recent declines, touching an index figure of 186 last week, down from 195 the week before and around 203 early in September. High this year was 231.3, the low 176.5. In the early 1957 enthusiasm for these stocks, the index touched up to 385.

Northspan sags under pressure as the company defers bank loan repayments for a year and borrows from **Rio Tinto Mining Co.** to provide working capital and cover certain preproduction expenses and capital cost items. The issue drops to a new low at $1.81 from a recent $2.53, settling around $2.22 at mid-week.

* * *

ON THE OIL AND GAS FRONT—Drilling completions in Western Canada for the first nine months are below levels of the previous three years, with Saskatchewan harder hit than Alberta by the slump.

Still a strong spot, **Calgary & Edmonton** edges from $30 to a new 1958 high at $31, settling at $30½. Company, a substantial producer and active in exploration, has chalked up successes in the Innisfail area over past year.

Britalta Petroleums higher, climbing from a recent $2.65 to $3.10, settles at $2.98. Britalta has tied in Medicine Hat gas wells to gathering line, continues active gas and oil search in widely scattered areas, including Lake Erie offshore fields.

Taurcanis Opens 685-Ft., Drills Cut Vein at Depth

Underground work at **Taurcanis Mines** continues to extend ore length on the 325-ft. level while drilling probes ground at deeper levels, officials disclose.

- Drifting to south has developed total ore length of 685 ft.
- Drilling from the level has intersected the Matthews vein at 475-ft. and 625-ft. horizons.

Assay results from drifting for 55 ft. average 2.31 oz. gold per ton over width of five ft. Drifting continues in ore on the 325-ft. level.

Deepest hole in surface drilling was to 400 ft.

In the new drilling from underground, the first hole cut 4.4 ft. averaging .76 oz. per ton at 475-ft. depth.

The next two holes intersected the vein at the 625-ft. level about 100 ft. apart returning 1.64 oz. over five ft. and .98 oz. over 4.8 ft.

DOME MINES milled 57,300 tons of ore in September with gross output amounting to $510,801. This is up from $501,351 the previous month and $450,002 in September last year.

Question:

How fast can I Make money in Mining stocks?

Answer: If you're hoping we'll send you the names of half a dozen stocks which will double and treble in a few weeks, then you may as well forget us. For we feel that people who are always on the lookout for a fast "killing" invariably wind up losing their shirts in some high-flying promotion which turns out to be a complete dud. But if you're looking for a sound and sensible approach with a proven record of profitability, then it's quite possible we can help you embark on a program of capital growth.

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Question: But I've heard the market's rather high now. Do you still consider it a safe time to buy?

Answer: Yes. While you have to carefully skirt the promotional vehicles currently in distribution, there are still numerous buying opportunities in all sectors of the market. The coppers, for example, are just on the threshold of a gigantic bull-run, somewhat similar to their classic market of 1956 — when prospects like Campbell Chibougamau and Copper Cliff doubled and quadrupled in months. And running the gamut of the balance of the market, from the Asbestos to the Zinc group, stocks look poised for slow and steady gains throughout the winter months.

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Faraday Net Profit Rises Shaft Deepened to 900 Ft.

Net profit of **Faraday Uranium Mines** amounted to $457,129 in the first nine months this year, President A. W. Johnston reports.

Earnings show a steady rise from net of $22,759 in the first quarter, through $103,079 in the second to $331,291 in the most recent three-month period.

Profit before write-offs was $2,156,527 in the nine-month period and gross revenue was $6,408,000.

Shaft deepening has been carried to a point below the 900-ft. horizon, and a station cut at 900-ft. level.

Additional ore sources have been developed on the existing upper levels. For that reason, the shaft program was slowed down, Mr. Johnston says.

Drilling last summer from surface indicated ore occurrences along a line some 1,400 ft. northwest from the workings. Drifts on the adit and 150-ft. levels are now being driven to explore these new finds.

On the adit level, the drift is moving ahead in ore. On the 150-ft. level, drifting is being done toward an ore intersection made by previous drilling.

ANNOUNCEMENT

R. A. ELLIOTT, B.Sc., P.Eng.

Ensio, Whiton and Associates Ltd., Mine, Mill and Smelter Engineers, 209 Davenport Rd., Toronto, announce that R. A. Elliott has joined the firm to deal with problems connected with consulting work in the field of Mineral Beneficiation. He will also direct activities at the ore testing and chemical laboratory which the firm has recently acquired in Montreal, Que. Mr. Elliott is a graduate of Queen's University and has had extensive experience in the Milling, Concentration, and testing of ores.

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Compare your trades with some of the
100 Percent Moves We've Made This Year
BY CONCENTRATING ON THE COPPERS

IRISH COPPER—75c to $2.95: And despite this gain of almost 300 percent, developments after production officially commences this week may point to prices many dollars higher over the next year. With copper nearing 30 cents in London, possible earnings of $1 a share can be factually anticipated.

GRANDUC, COPPER RAND—$1.10 to $2.30: Despite these preliminary gains, have you ever stopped to calculate the kind of money a company like Granduc will make once copper prices have hit levels justifying commencement of production? Newmount and Granby, the control factors behind Granduc, originally planned to start this mine at 10,000 tons daily. If we see the fulfillment of our long-standing prediction of 35-cent copper in 1959, this production could be worth $30 million gross per-year with a big percentage of that going to net.

CAMPBELL CHIBOUGAMAU—$5 to $10: We've urged accumulation of this stock practically every week for five months—often specifically advising plans to switch into it from dormant oils, golds and non-cyclical mines in the same price range. Last week it finally started its break-out—hitting $10 in New York Monday and pointing on our charts to around $24 for the long haul.

HALLIWELL, BOUZAN, MARITIMES: Bought the first of these as low as 28 cents, and the others at around 46. When Halliwell was still 30 cents late in May—after we had taken profits in a number of gold issues — we said: "The pick of the pennies is Consolidated Halliwell, with Irish Copper near $1.15 being the best in the medium range and Campbell Chibougamau and Opemiska being excellent buys on weakness in New York at around $5 and $8 respectively.

NEW HOSCO—from 13 cents: We pushed this stock for two weeks in a row at the turn of the year—with our first selling instructions reaching clients the day it hit $7.25. With many traders moving out of it again at its recent lows, we say another big advance is coming.

WILL OTHER METALS FOLLOW THIS TREND?

MORE NICKEL SHORTAGES AHEAD: We don't expect to see Inco's strike resolve for some months. Meanwhile, Sherritt Gordon —which we have repeatedly stressed in the $3.95-$4.10 range— broke out to $4.85 last week, leaving behind it a formation precisely like the chart pattern which led to its move through $10 in 1954-5. We've already taken worthwhile short-term gains in one nickel—North Rankin from 70 cents to $1.25—and for the last 20 points of its rise we've been calling International Nickel for $150 long-term.

BASE METAL PRICES RISE: We predicted in one of these columns recently that Brunswick—then below $3—would hit $6. Last week it broke through $4 with the street calling it for $7. This group has permitted us to buy such anomalies as a 20-cent issue which earned three cents in this year's first half and may earn seven or eight cents this year as lead and zinc advance.

THE JACOBUS OPTION MYSTERY: This company has under option the potential control of a molybdenum property which sounds to us like one of Canada's richest surface discoveries in many years. In view of molybdenum's high price and the property's high assays at 80 cents we called this stock to buy. Above $1.55 we said it formed a new base for a move to $2.25-35. It hit $2.30, was suspended from trading, and opened next day at 95 cents where we called it a buy again. Six weeks later, it is $1.85 on the Toronto unlisted market—and probably stronger than ever from a technical standpoint. We think it will continue to surprise a lot of people.

Compare These Percentages With Your Own Growth Rate

If you haven't made 100 percent on your Canadian capital this year, you're far behind numbers of Cronenberg clients who report having doubled and trebled sizable sums of money. To check on the somewhat radical analytical methods we use, send $5 for an eight-week trial subscription to our Canadian Reports.

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NOW! **You can tell at a glance why some of your stocks should be sold to avoid loss, why others should be purchased to expand profits.**

PROVEN VALUE: The basis for this new assist in Canadian stocks led to our suggesting the following activity to our world-wide clientele since last Fall — and to their receiving profit taking instructions in those stocks currently selling below interim highs:

Stock	Advised Buy Near	Interim High	Stock	Advised Buy Near	Interim High
ABITIBI	$26.00	$35.25	INPROV. PIPE	$42.00	$54.25
ALGOMA ...	23.00	35.00	MARITIMES .	.55	1.30
CASSIAR ...	5.40	8.25	NORANDA ..	35.00	54.75
C. MIC MAC	2.55	4.45	O'BRIEN	.50	1.35
IND. ACCEPT.	26.00	39.25	SEC. FREE...	4.50	7.45
INTL. PETE.	36.50	58.25	STELCO	52.00	70.00

NEW AND PULLS NO PUNCHES ON 596 CANADIAN STOCKS: We cannot promise you 100% success in the market. But we can send you a new booklet (published in October) which contains the same type of information that led to the above decisions. It pulls no punches on 596 Canadian stocks. From start to finish it tells you why some stocks should create losses for you if you buy or don't sell now, shows you why other stocks should expand your profits if you purchase or hold just a little longer.

EASY TO READ — EASY TO UNDERSTAND: This is not some complicated coding or chart system difficult to digest or interpret. Each of the 596 stocks covered is given an appraisal which is clear and unhedging. A typical comment says "The recent market play of this stock combined with a weak capitalization and lack of significant development makes it a poor risk." Of course you wouldn't buy this stock if you had these facts at your fingertips. Another comment tells you "This situation has excellent backing, good properties, and an active exploration arm, but absence of actual production makes it unsuited for all but speculative trader." Still another comment tells you "This company is one of best for growth, safety, and income because of stability, top management, and ability to make profits during adverse times." Each stock has been subjected to the same rigorous appraisal given to every stock recommended to our clients in our weekly bulletins. Each stock is in alphabetical order for easy reference. You can tell at a glance whether a stock should be purchased, held, or sold — according to your own individual desires.

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EXPLAINS WHY — NO GUESSWORK: You will receive our 8-page bulletin every week. It names stocks to buy; suggests how much to pay; suggests when to sell; explains why these moves should be made. It keeps you abreast of new explorations, developments, important corporate decisions. You do not act on rumors. You simply follow recommendations of your own choice — placing orders with your own broker. There is no guesswork.

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Our Funds, Knowhow Combine with Irish To Bring in New Mine

By FRANK KAPLAN

AVOCA, Ireland (Staff) — A combination of Canadian mining and financial know-how together with the Republic of Ireland this week culminated in completion of a $10-million copper mine here.

Irish Copper Mines, after more than two years of effort through a period of sharply depressed copper markets, is marking official opening of its 4,000-ton daily operation in Wicklow County, about 40 miles south of Dublin.

Production now is running at close to 3,000 tons daily as equipment is gradually worked up to 4,000 tons.

But it is planned to treat 5,000 tons daily next year without any additional expenditure as a result of built-in expansion facilities.

It was in the spring of 1956 that H. W. Knight Jr. carried out the major financing for the Irish Copper project.

Bud Knight's **Consolidated Mogul Mines** took over a property that had been mined intermittently since the 17th century.

At the time, the Irish government was carrying out extensive investigation.

Through its subsidiary — **St. Patrick's Copper Mines** — Irish Copper pushed ahead with a construction program.

Initially, production was planned for the end of 1957, but the sharp drop in copper price and a glut of metal on the world markets prompted a slowdown.

In addition, a lack of experienced mine crews hampered development work.

St. Patrick's Copper, the operating subsidiary, **initiated a training program that has resulted in a trained labor force of about 500.**

Only key supervisory personnel are not from the immediate area.

With the Ireland project safely under way, Consolidated Mogul is turning to the Haiti operation of **Consolidated Halliwell.**

It is expected that details of a construction schedule and financing towards production will be completed shortly.

Mogul previously financed **Coldstream Copper Mines** and **North Rankin Nickel.**

Initially, production at Irish Copper is being concentrated in one major area where almost 21 million tons of ore have been calculated.

This would be enough for 15 years of operation. There are other areas where mineralization has been found.

Present workings are opened up by an incline tunnel that winds downwards like the ramps in a parking garage.

The road of this tunnel is paved with a shuttle service of 35-ton diesel-driven ore trucks and loaders moving in a steady stream from inside the mine to ore bins.

A harbor at Arklow, seven miles from the mine, has been rehabilitated to permit ocean steamers to pick up concentrates for shipment to European smelters.

Proximity to the European market is an advantage for Irish Copper with European prices for copper running above U.S. prices.

Irish Copper has also built a modern townsite and hospital.

No Go-Ahead For Ungava Until Spring

MONTREAL (Staff) — Final decision by **Ungava Iron Ore Co.** on development of a vast, low-grade iron ore deposit in the Ungava Bay won't likely be made before next spring.

Contrary to widespread reports, FP understands the Cyrus S. Eaton interests of the U.S. and Krupp interests of Germany — principal forces behind the project (FP, Sept. 28, 1957) —haven't yet given the go-ahead.

Exploration is complete and process for upgrading low-grade iron ore into pellets has been proven, it is reported.

Still under consideration are economic factors. A final report on these, it is understood, is expected to be completed late this year.

Under terms of a bill passed by the Quebec legislature early last year, **Atlantic Iron Ores Ltd.** —one of two Eaton concession companies in which Ungava Iron Ores holds an interest—has until June of next year to apply for an operating license and 30-year lease on all or part of a 136-sq.-mile concession.

Marbenor, Malartic Plan Winter Probe On Manitoba Block

A program of diamond drilling and exploration is planned for a block of ground in the Mystery Lake, Man., area by **Consolidated Marbenor Mines** and **National Malartic,** officials announce.

The program will get under way after freeze-up and will be directed by **International Mine Services,** the technical organization of the J. H. Hirshhorn interests.

Marbenor and National Malartic, holding some of the ground jointly, some of it separately, obtained the block through staking, option and purchase.

An aerial geophysical survey has been carried out, followed by ground work. Several anomalies have been indicated.

CREDIT SCHOOL

A short course in retail credit fundamentals is to be held Oct. 20 to 22 in Toronto, sponsored by the Credit Bureau of Greater Toronto, Credit Granters' Association and Credit Women's Breakfast Club.

Worth Noting

Financing agreements and changes in financing deals, major changes in capital, filing statements are listed as reported by the Toronto and Montreal exchanges, Ontario Securities Commission.

JUPITER OILS, TSE filing statement, agreements to acquire assets and liabilities Petroleum Producers Co. - for 154,313 shares, one-eighth interest leases in Texas for 3,335 shares and $3,330. Allotment of 9,000 shares compensation to officers, directors; exercise of option on 40,000 Jupiter shares by one of three persons each holding 40,000-share options to June, 1962.

ASAMERA OIL CORP., TSE filing statement, acquisition by U.S. subsidiary of properties and equipment in U.S. for $6.1 million.

MACFIE EXPLORATIONS, TSE filing statement, underwriting on 200,000 shares at 15c each, options on 400,000 at 15c and 20c. Agreement to acquire, by assignment from holder, option to buy prospect in Rouyn-Noranda area.

DEER HORN MINES, TSE filing statement, underwriting on 400,000 shares at 15c each. Auth. capital 3 million shares, issued 2,000,005.

REXSPAR URANIUM & METALS MINING CO., TSE filing statement, underwriting on 100,000 shares at 40c each, proposal to extend option to purchase 100,000 shares at 60c (due by Sept. 30) to Nov. 30, 1958.

WILTSEY-COGHLAN MINES, TSE filing statement, underwriting on 400,000 shares at 15c and 200,000 at 20c, option on 200,000 shares at 25c each.

Northspan Borrows, Stock Sags

Northspan Uranium Mines is deferring bank loan repayments to end of next year and is borrowing $2.5 million from **Rio Tinto Mining Co. of Canada,** repayable within one year.

Shares of Northspan, which sold up to $4.60 earlier this year, sag sharply to a low of $1.81. Mid-week market price was $2.22.

Reasons for the deferred repayments and Rio Tinto advance, according to President E. B. Gillanders:

To enable company to meet certain preproduction expenses and capital costs.

To provide interim working capital.

Mills of Northspan have reached rated capacities. Average output for the past three months fully covered commitments under company's premium price contract with **Eldorado Mining & Refining.**

Required deliveries are 445,000 lb. of uranium oxide monthly.

Mines are nearing point where they will be able to supply all ore requirements of the company's mills, probably by year-end.

Northspan is buying a limited amount of ore from **Algom Uranium Mines** under a temporary arrangement with Eldorado.

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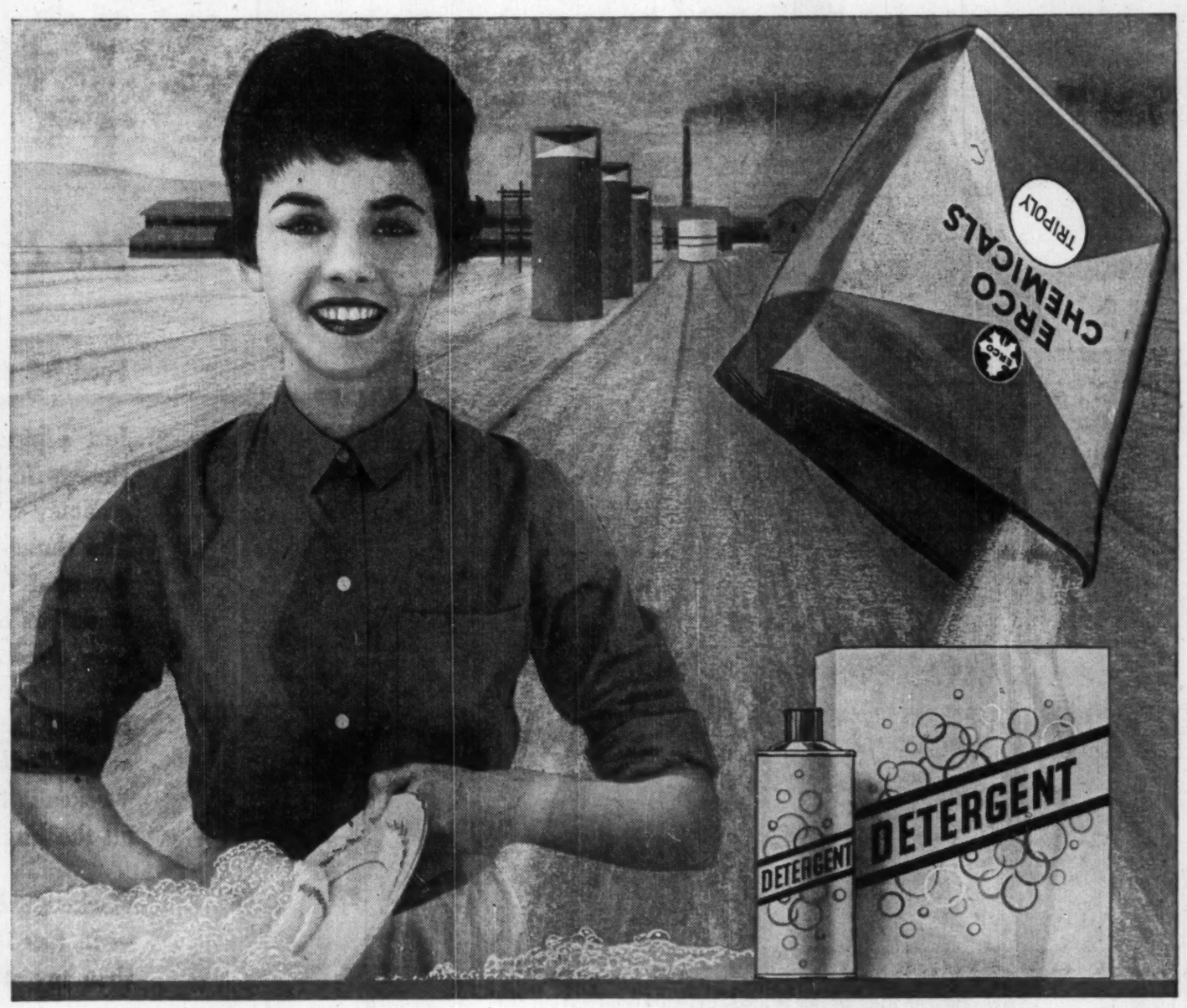

dynamic detergent . . . **ERCO "TRIPOLY"**

Amazing how modern detergents help a busy housewife to polish off a sinkful of dirty dishes, or a man-size family wash : : ."just so" and so much easier.

One reason is ERCO "Tripoly" (Sodium Tripolyphosphate). A key ingredient in many powdered detergents, "Tripoly" acts in three important ways: boosts the detergent power of the combined formulation; sequesters water hardness which reduces cleaning power, leaving the detergent free to do a thorough cleaning job; and finally, acts to keep soil particles suspended harmlessly in solution, once they have been removed from the soiled surfaces.

Other ERCO chemicals helping to make lighter work of tough cleaning jobs Canadians do daily include: Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate, Sodium Hexametaphosphate (Ercophos), Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate, and Trisodium Phosphate which performs countless commercial and domestic cleaning functions.

In fact, making water work better is a task ERCO chemicals perform well in *many* ways. Cement manufacturers increase output and cut costs by utilizing the dispersal characteristics of ERCO "Tripoly." The same ERCO phosphate added to boiler water reduces costly formation of scale, and prevents corrosion.

We wouldn't be at all surprised if, somewhere in the long list of versatile ERCO chemicals, there is one or more that could be employed to your advantage, whatever the product or process may be.

ERCO'S Technical Service Department invites you to discuss the possibilities with them.

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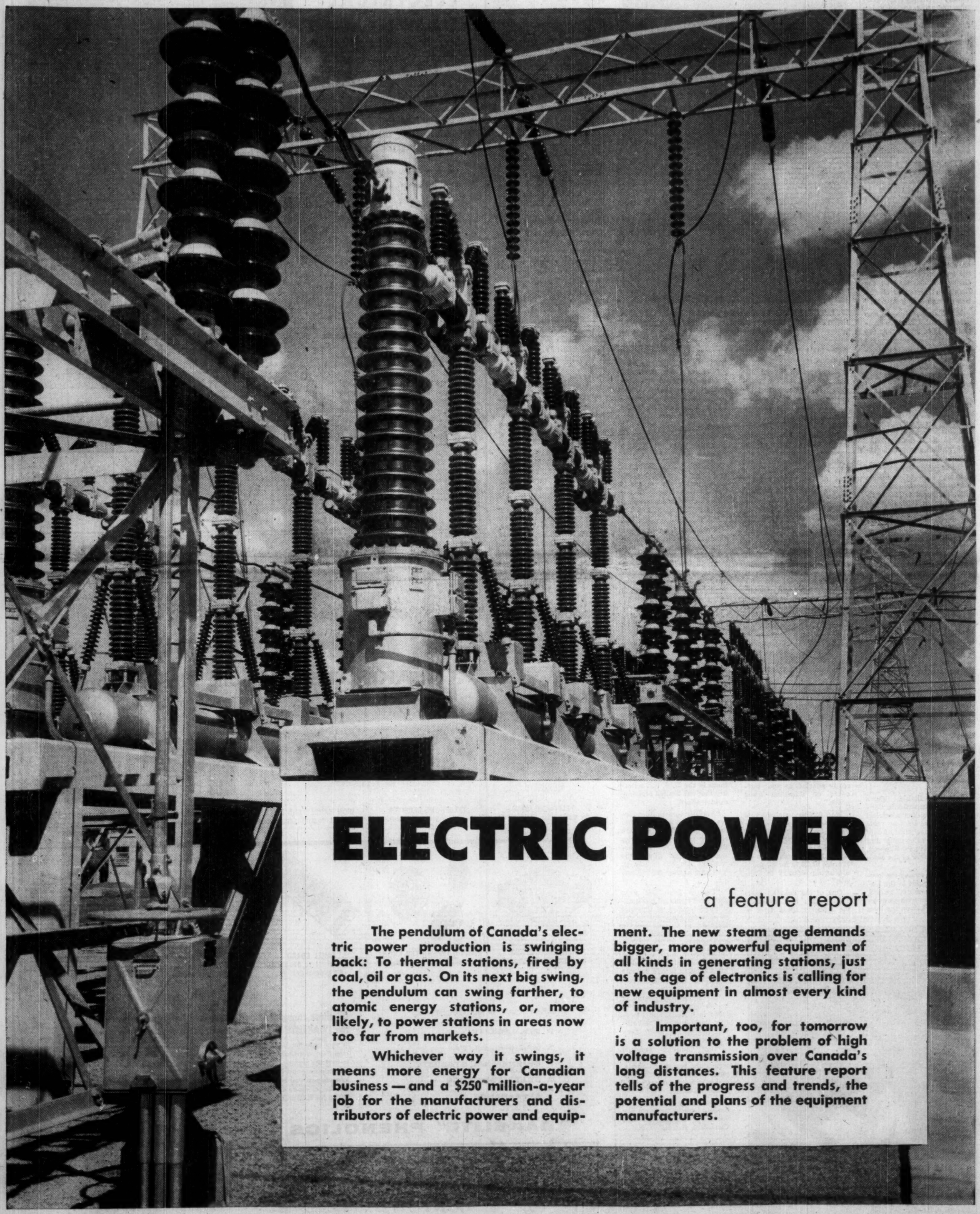


ELECTRIC POWER

a feature report

The pendulum of Canada's electric power production is swinging back: To thermal stations, fired by coal, oil or gas. On its next big swing, the pendulum can swing farther, to atomic energy stations, or, more likely, to power stations in areas now too far from markets.

Whichever way it swings, it means more energy for Canadian business — and a $250 million-a-year job for the manufacturers and distributors of electric power and equipment. The new steam age demands bigger, more powerful equipment of all kinds in generating stations, just as the age of electronics is calling for new equipment in almost every kind of industry.

Important, too, for tomorrow is a solution to the problem of high voltage transmission over Canada's long distances. This feature report tells of the progress and trends, the potential and plans of the equipment manufacturers.

Electrical Manufacturers

$1 Billion Output for Third Year

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont. (Staff) — Canada's electrical manufacturing industry has passed the $1-billion mark for the third year in a row with total domestic production of $1.2 billion in 1957.

Newly elected president W. I. Turner told the 14th annual meeting of the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers' Association last week: "Barring some unforeseen problem the industry **should maintain its strong economic position in the years to come,** with another good production year expected to result when figures are complete for 1958.

"The electrical manufacturing industry produced $129,994,475 worth of goods in 1956, $1,094,100,000 in 1955, $986,790,000 in 1954 and $973,600,000 in 1953.

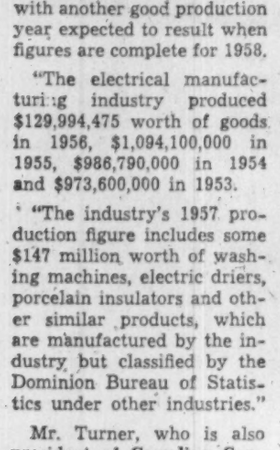
"The industry's 1957 production figure includes some $147 million worth of washing machines, electric driers, porcelain insulators and other similar products, which are manufactured by the industry but classified by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under other industries."

Mr. Turner, who is also president of **Canadian Controllers Ltd.,** added that the electrical manufacturing industry is maintaining its position as one of Canada's largest industries in terms of numbers of employees and wages paid.

"In 1957," he said, "the industry employed 81,200 persons as against 83,300 in 1956, but the industry's wage and salary bill for last year rose to $321 million from $310 million the year previous.

"In addition," he said, "the industry used $496 million worth of raw materials in 1957, compared to $558 million worth in 1956, **thus remaining one of the major consumers of Canadian raw materials.**"

The industry spent an additional $9.5 million for fuel and electricity last year, as against $9,025,000 in 1956.



B. NAPIER SIMPSON
General Manager

Latest available figures show that companies in Canada's $1.25-billion electrical manufacturing industry realized an average profit of only 3.1c of their sales dollar last year, said B. Napier Simpson, general manager of the association.

"This rates among the lowest profit margins in the history of the industry," he said, "and compares with an average profit of 5.2c on the sales dollar in 1957 for all manufacturing industry."

W. I. TURNER has been elected president of the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association. He is also president of Canadian Controllers Ltd.

Mr. Simpson traced the rise and fall of the profit margin of the electrical industry in recent years—4.1% in 1952; 4% in 1953; 2.6% in 1954; 2.9% in 1955; 3.3 in 1956; and 3.1 in 1957.

The general manager further quoted CEMA's annual survey of electrical manufacturing companies to show that only nine tenths of a cent of the average profit margin was paid out in dividends.

The remaining 2.2c was reinvested to cover plant and equipment expansion, modernization and replacement costs. An average 1.9c was set aside for depreciation.

"Obviously," Simpson said, **"the growth needs of one of Canada's major industries for modernization and expansion can scarcely be met** from the present small amount left over.

"This critical situation results from the necessity of meeting the yardstick of price established by imports from nations whose wage rates are sometimes only a third of our own."

Simpson stressed that the greatest source of widespread benefits for the many families dependent upon Canada's electrical industry was a consumer campaign to "Buy Canadian."

"It only makes sense," he said, "to 'Buy Canadian' when the welfare of many thousands of Canadians is directly affected by your purchase of Canadian-made goods."

He further stated that "wages, salaries and employee benefits accounted for 27.9c of the electrical manufacturing industry's sales dollar in 1956, compared to an average of 22.4c for all manufacturing industry in Canada."

One of the heaviest users of Canadian raw materials, the industry spent 49.8c of its sales dollar on materials for manufacturing.

"Federal and provincial taxes on electrical manufacturing income, and excise and sales taxes, together absorbed a further 7.5c of the sales dollar," he added.

Other expenses, such as power, water, repairs and municipal taxes took up the remaining 9.8%

Canadian manufacturers are doing a remarkable job of competing against a nation 10 times larger in the face of great odds, outgoing president T. J. Bell told the meeting.

"Pressure from foreign-dominated labor unions to bring Canadian wages into line with those paid in the U. S."; and competition from goods imported from foreign countries for sale in Canada.

"Nobody should expect a nation of 17 million people like Canada to compete in price with a nation of 174 million like the U. S.," he said.

"But Canada's secondary manufacturers are **doing it with comparatively great success.**"

The result, he said, was a low average profit margin. "In the electrical manufacturing industry, for example, the profit margin of the past five years has averaged only 3.2% — an extremely unattractive figure.

"This is partly caused by the pressure of the foreign-dominated unions to make **Canadian wages equal with those in the U. S. . . . a luxury that our limited economy cannot afford.**

"Another contributing factor is the competition from foreign goods produced more cheaply in larger countries like the U. S., or in overseas countries where the workers are not nearly so well paid as they are in Canada.

"Figures from last year show that imported goods accounted for 27% of the total market for electrical manufacturers in Canada and, in some fields, the figure rose as high as 40%.

"A major portion of the solution will be provided if the Canadian people support the 'Buy Canadian' movement.

"Secondary manufacturing is the largest employer of labor in Canada, and therefore Canadians will be helping themselves when they buy Canadian.

"Our industry employs Canadians, buys its raw materials and power in Canada, pays taxes to Canada, and makes extensive donations to Canadian causes.

"That only makes sense. Canada benefits in direct response to the support that Canadians give it."

• • •

J. W. KERR
Vice-President:

Too many fires are started in Canadian homes because the home-owner goes out of his way to get a fuse that is "big enough for the job" instead of "small enough for the purpose," vice-president J. W. Kerr told the meeting.

"Too many Canadians had the erroneous impression that they won't have to replace fuses so often if they buy an extra size larger.

"That," he said, "may mean that they have to replace burned-out homes instead of burned-out fuses!"

He said the smallest standard size of fuse—15 amp.—is large enough for most Canadian household tasks, unless an electrical contractor specifies the need for a larger size.

"People are well-meaning when they buy fuses that are too large, but they simply don't realize the danger they bring upon themselves.

"Overloaded fuse boxes are a major source of household fires."

The next greatest fault is defective extension cords.

• • •

A. D. BARRACLOUGH
Chairman Rural Electrification Committee:

The trend among Canadian farm youth to move to cities is being checked by the development of modern conveniences on today's farm, A. D. Barraclough said.

As chairman of CEMA's Rural Electrification Committee, he said that increasing uses of electricity had brought vast improvement to both home life and working conditions on today's farms.

"No longer," Mr. Barraclough said, "does the farm youth need to feel a burning envy of the life city youngsters live.

"Instead, he can live in a home that's every bit as well equipped as the city home, and **his chores have become interesting rather than backbreaking.**

"Now, the young farmer can use electricity instead of elbow grease to milk the cows, clean the barn, load the hay, feed the stock, and do a thousand and one other things.

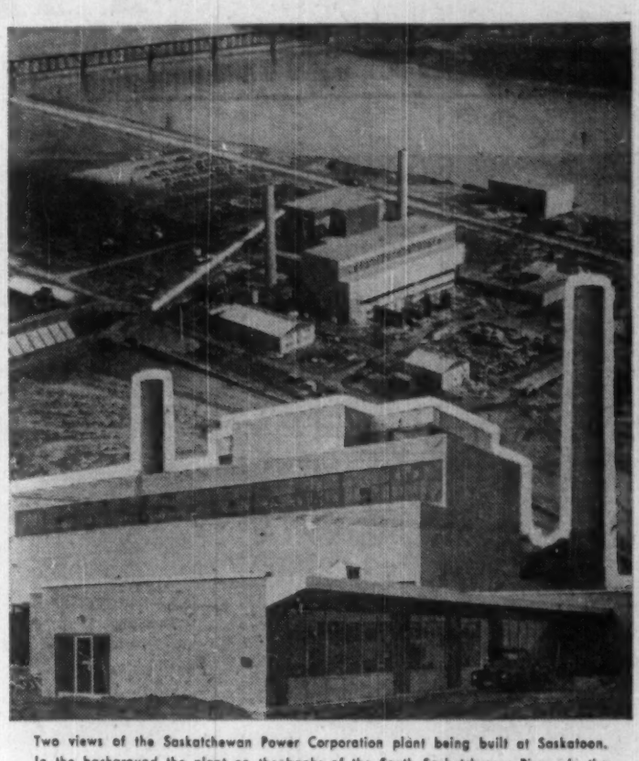
"He's not so much a farm worker nowadays as he is a farm operator, doing all sorts of work just by pushing the starting-button on an electric motor.

"Perhaps we will see the day when the trend reverses itself, and more city youngsters want to move out to the farm."

A CLOSE CHECK is made on the stator of the 12,500-kw double extraction steam-turbo generator manufactured by Canadian Westinghouse for the Fraser Cos., Edmundston, New Brunswick.

NEW PLANTS INCREASE ELECTRICAL OUTPUT...

The Saskatchewan Power Corporation is expanding electrical output through the construction of two new $40,000,000 power stations at Estevan and Saskatoon. Thus adequate supplies of power for industrial and domestic requirements now, and in the future, are being guaranteed. These plants will play an important role in aiding the development of future industries in Saskatchewan.



Two views of the Saskatchewan Power Corporation plant being built at Saskatoon. In the background the plant on the banks of the South Saskatchewan River. In the foreground a close-up of the plant

NATURAL GAS

The Saskatchewan Power Corporation supplies the following cities with Natural Gas—Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, North Battleford and Swift Current. Weyburn and Estevan are now being added to the Saskatchewan Power Corporation Natural Gas distributing system. In addition a large number of towns and smaller centres between the cities are linked to the system.

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All these component parts have one thing in common—the "BAKELITE" phenolics plastic from which they are made.

In each case the plastic has been chosen for a particular purpose—to provide electrical insulation, close tolerances, resist heat, water or chemicals, machineability, and adaptable to intricate shapes. Besides these properties, the component part must retain its serviceable good looks indefinitely.
We suggest you investigate—could your product look better, perform better, and last longer made of quality "Bakelite" phenolic materials?
Write for further information and a list of phenolic plastic molders in Canada.

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UNION CARBIDE

Manufacturers View the Trends

Equipment makers behind our great power potential see expansion unlimited . . .

By FORBES GILBERTSON

The swing is to steam.

And Canada's heavy electrical equipment manufacturers want this power trend to be 100% made-in-Canada.

With big hydro equipment orders on hand, company planning programs put the emphasis on steam equipment.

At the same time: Intensive research by both utilities and equipment companies into transmission of hydro from more and more remote areas at economical rates by means of extra high voltage transmission lines.

This will extend considerably the economic horizon for using hydro power cheaply.

During 1958, 2,258,000 kw of generating power—1,525,000 kw hydro and 733,000 kw thermal — were installed across Canada.

By the end of 1959, 2,486,000 kw will be added to bring the grand total of installed capacity in Canada to 21,226,000 kw.

A blue note: Wire and cable manufacturing is feeling the effects of European competition, especially in heavy transmission cables.

Trends in equipment:

- Ontario Hydro will build an experimental extra high voltage line near Coldwater, Ont., which will use transformers designed to operate at voltages up to 500,000 v.
- **As power systems develop** and expand, available short circuit capacity increases, calling for power circuit breakers with higher and higher interrupting capacities.

Breakers with 25 million kva interrupting capacity at 230 kilovolts can now be made, highest in the world.

- **Cost of developing power** in more remote areas has led to larger and larger generators up to units rated at 165,000 kva.

A hydro development under consideration would call for units rated at over 200,000 kva.

- **Generators of special design** may be required for the Passamaquoddy tidal power scheme.
- **Steam turbine generator stations** may call for units rated at 450,000 kw and larger.
- **Transformer capacities** are increasing, keeping pace with the increase in size of generating units.

Two years ago, a 200,000 kva transformer was the largest ever built in Canada.

Today 300,000 kva units are on order and one rated at 350,000 kva will be ordered soon.

Here's the 1958 picture in the heavy equipment field:

Canadian Westinghouse in particular is interested in steam turbine equipment.

The company made its first inroads into this field recently with the manufacture of a 15,000 625 kva condenser for a turbo-alternator for **Fraser Co.'s** pulp and paper mill at Edmundston, N.B.

The condenser unit was designed on an exclusive Westinghouse radial flow principle, capable of cooling some 65,000 lb. of steam per hr.

This was the first condenser built at the company's plant. The turbo-alternator stator was also built in Hamilton and the rotor imported from **Westinghouse Electric Corp.**

The company is getting ready to build steam units in Canada and to go hard after steam plant business.

This was the most significant piece of equipment built this year by Westinghouse, although the firm has had a considerable number of hydraulic generating equipment orders.

Some of them:

- **Eight generators** for the St. Lawrence Seaway power project, each 60,000 kva, last of which are now being built.
- **Ten units** rated at 65,000 kva for Beauharnois, Que., installation to be finished in early 1959.
- **Installing Metropolitan-Vickers** steam turbines in Brandon, Man., for Manitoba Hydro.
- **Installed three units** with total capacity of 75,000 to 80,000 hp for Ontario Hydro's Whitedog Station and two units of 200,000 hp total capacity at **B. C. Electric's** Cheakamus project.

Big selling feature for Westinghouse — thermalastic insulation.

It doesn't break down and can stand higher rating for a longer period of time.

The firm has supplied many of the high voltage transformers in Canada in past years.

New design, known as the inner-cooled transformer, permits Westinghouse to build larger ratings of transformer with a small compact design.

This design won the company the contract for the 1.8 million kw Lakeview transformers from Ontario Hydro.

Largest ever built in Canada, the two transformers are rated at 340,000 kva and will step up current from 15,200 v to 230,000 v for transmission.

They will be delivered in 1960 and 1961.

Each transformer will weigh nearly 300 tons, stand over 30 ft. high and contain 15,000 gal. of insulating oil.

A special cooling system has been developed for them which makes it possible to ship the huge assemblies with minimum dismantling after final high voltage testing.

Westinghouse is also supplying 13 transformers rated at 86,000 kva for the St. Lawrence power project.

Aluminum Co. of Canada's Chute des Passes installation in Quebec represents the highest rating aluminum wound transformers ever built in this country — 16 of them with step-up power from 13,800 kva to 130,000 kva.

They go into operation in 1959.

Transformers at Beauharnois are Westinghouse design. Westinghouse transformers rated at 100 mva were also put into service this year at Saraguay and Laprairie, Que., making 13 such units interconnecting Quebec Hydro's over-all system to service the Montreal area.

Westinghouse has also been very active in 1958 in the field of metering devices and relay controls, and supervisory controls.

Seven large jet air circuit breakers will be installed in 1959 at Manitoba's Kelsey hydro station, nine at the St. Vital hydro plant in Manitoba, and six oil circuit breakers in the Burrard steam station of B. C. Electric.

Canada Wire & Cable Co. is feeling the pressure of European competition, particularly in heavy transmission cables.

Company experts estimate that U. K. and European sources are now getting 30%-40% of the Canadian market.

Profit margin on all wire and cable, but especially on heavy cable, has been cut to the bone.

With wire and cable firms in Canada unable to compete with European labor costs, the trend will get worse.

Stuck with a labor cost approximately the same as in the U. S., Canadian firms have to face foreign competition while foreign firms account for only 1% of the wire and cable market in the U. S.

They also lose all the wire content business in steam generating equipment purchased abroad.

Bright hope: As Canadian manufacturers swing into manufacture of steam units, Canadian wire and cable firms would presumably get this business.

As a company, Canada Wire & Cable has been plugging a "buy Canadian" program for three years.

It also has hopes that a similar program by the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will help.

Another problem:

With the expected increase in the number of steam plants in the immediate future located close to load centres, long transmission circuits from remote areas won't be needed.

The wire and cable industry has been particularly sensitive to the recession.

The replacement market for them is light and the reduced investment in utilities, mining, etc., affected them.

On the bright side:

Canada Wire & Cable feels that hydro-electric power will be cheaper for a long time to come.

In future, management feels, a combination of thermal and hydro plants will often turn out to be the most economical set-up for many areas.

Present research on direct current for long distance transmission by utilities is bound to expand the prospects for hydro plants.

Considerable progress has been made in Europe and submarine cables across the English Channel linking French and English power systems will carry direct current.

Problem of using direct current at extra high voltages is to change alternating current at the generating end into direct current and then reconvert into alternating current at the consumption end.

Equipment for this is expensive but progress is being made in development work.

Canada Wire & Cable keeps close tabs on the research work of the utilities while carrying on its own research work on new designs and materials.

The firm has introduced many firsts in Canada and the world in the high voltage cable field.

Biggest advance in recent years: Seamless aluminum sheet cable.

Light weight and great strength enables it to withstand the higher internal pressures involved in high voltage cables.

Largest recent project for the firm — longest cable-laying project ever undertaken in Ontario involving laying of 41.5 miles of oil-filled type cables over the 3½-mile route of the new Fred Gardiner Expressway in Toronto. Completed for Ontario Hydro last fall.

Canadian General Electric will have installed generators totalling 1,514 mva capacity by the end of 1958 and for installation in 1959 and beyond the company has orders for generators with a total capacity in excess of 2½ million kva.

Major installations this year:

- **Four 60,00 kva generators** for the St. Lawrence power project, with four more still to go.
- **Last three units** of 120,000 kva each for Bersimis No. 1 in Quebec.
- **Delivered the first two** of five units for Bersimis No. 2, each rated at 120,000 kva.

Next year will see installation of the 165,000 kva generators for Aluminum Co. of Canada's Chute des Passes development.

At present CGE is manufacturing the largest 3,600 rpm generator to be made in Canada, rated at 29,100 kva, for a gas turbine generator unit for Regina.

By the end of 1958, the firm will have installed the first made-in-Canada complete modern steam turbine and generator, rated at 3,125 kva.

The first two gas turbine generator units of 19,750 kw each at the Georgia generating station of the B. C. Power Commission are in service and final two units are being installed now.

John Inglis Co.'s subsidiary, **English Electric Co. of Canada,** expects an expanded hydraulic generator business across Canada in the next few years. This firm will also make a 100,000 kw turbo-generator for Ontario Hydro's Fort William steam plant.

Manufacture of this equipment has just started, with delivery scheduled for mid-1961, at a cost of slightly over $2 million.

Although Inglis has been making steam turbines for marine propulsion since the last war, it is the first Canadian firm here to undertake manufacture of steam turbine power generators.

Installed or on order: 16 hydraulic generators for St. Lawrence power project; 10 turbines for Beauharnois; six special turbines at Niagara Falls; five 200,000 kw turbines, largest in the world, for Aluminum Co. of Canada's Chute des Passes project; five large valves for the Bersimis development in Quebec.

Brown Boveri (Canada) Ltd., leader in the field of steam and gas turbines, expects to have to meet increasing demands in the next 10 years.

A spokesman says there will be no substantial steam installations in Quebec, which has vast amounts of undeveloped hydro power, in the immediate future.

But company should benefit by thermal power plant installations elsewhere in Canada.

Dominion Engineering is confident about future of hydraulic turbines.

Last year it produced turbines and large valves for plants in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

It has large export market, too. Among recent export customers: Bolivia, Pakistan and New Zealand.

Canadian Vickers does not make large turbines, but is active in the heavy outside equipment field which is certain to expand as hydro resources are tapped.

It provided four scroll cases, weighing 160 tons a piece and designed for 150,000 hp turbines, to Quebec Hydro's Bersimis development.

It manufactured hydraulic control gates for the St. Lawrence Seaway project.

Concurrent with these deliveries, additional gates were shipped as far as India and Latin America.

Much talked-about nuclear power will not be competitive commercially for a long time yet, these firms feel, with predictions of at least ten years during which hydro and standard steam plants will be the key sources of generating power.

The swing is to steam, and our electrical equipment manufacturers want this trend to be 100% made-in-Canada.

Peace River Power

Huge Boost to Equipment Firms

OTTAWA (Staff)—Immediate or early development of Peace River water power, proposed by the **Wenner-Gren** interests to serve British Columbia, provokes only a lukewarm reaction here.

In view of the Government's interest in northern development, this may be surprising; but it stems from a forward-looking view about the priorities of development.

In the long run, power from the Peace River canyon is considered an asset of great value.

But in the next few years, top priority is the Columbia. There are several reasons which appear compelling from the national point of view:

- **The only market in need of the large blocks of power** available from either Peace or Columbia is the Vancouver area.
- **Major cost developing the Peace River Canyon is in dam-building, which usually runs four times** as high as the electrical generating equipment.

Its economy therefore depends on selling a lot of power. Alternative markets, in Alberta or Northern B. C., may develop eventually; but for some time to come it has to be Vancouver.

- **Transmission from Peace River to Vancouver would be more expensive than from Mica Creek** or other generating sites on the big bend of the Columbia.

Also the capital cost to be covered in the sale price of electricity would be substantially higher, because the Peace River plan will have none of the offsets from sale of downstream benefits which the Columbia may offer.

- **A start on development of the Canadian Columbia cannot be long delayed.** The U. S. northwest states are in urgent need of the power. Until agreement is reached on a development plan serving both Canadian and U. S. interests, Canada can be represented as a dog-in-the-manger.
- **The present position is that the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission is stopping the U. S. from building the dam** it has long wanted at Libby, Mont.

The reason is that it would interfere with alternative Canadian projects which in Canada's view can give the U. S. even more power as well as helping Canada. (And, of course, U. S. has never offered any adequate return to Canada for the use of the Kootenay waters at Libby nor for the flooding into Canadian territory.)

- **The U. S. Government, and the people of the northwestern states, may yet bless the day when Gen. McNaughton blocked the Libby project,** because they will find, it is believed, that they can get more and (more economic) power by making fullest use of the highest storage basins in the system.

These happen to be in Canada. But they can make available a regulated flow larger than Libby and all the other dams which U. S. can build within its own borders.

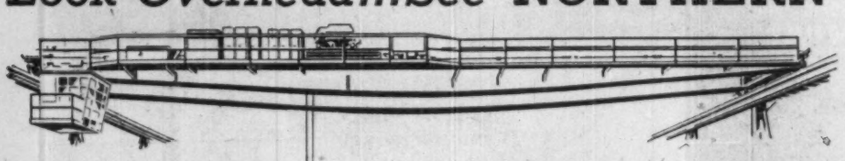
Such regulation will bring a large increment of output from all existing plants with no additional cost — except perhaps for the addition of extra generators.

As things are now developing, Canada and U. S. should be in a position to strike a sensible bargain on the Columbia any time after the turn of the year.

The U. S. northwest states could get up to 20 billion kwh of extra power from existing plants if the flow from Canada were all regulated. This could tide them over the next

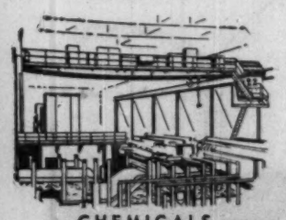
(Continued on page 57)

Look Overhead...See "NORTHERN"



in CANADIAN INDUSTRY

MINING



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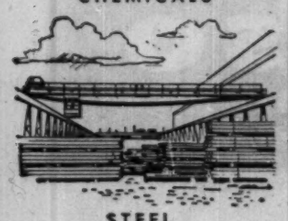

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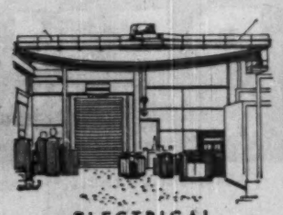
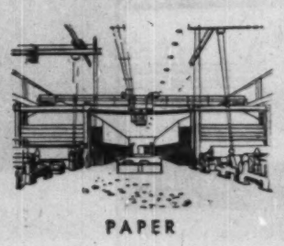


ELECTRICAL



PAPER

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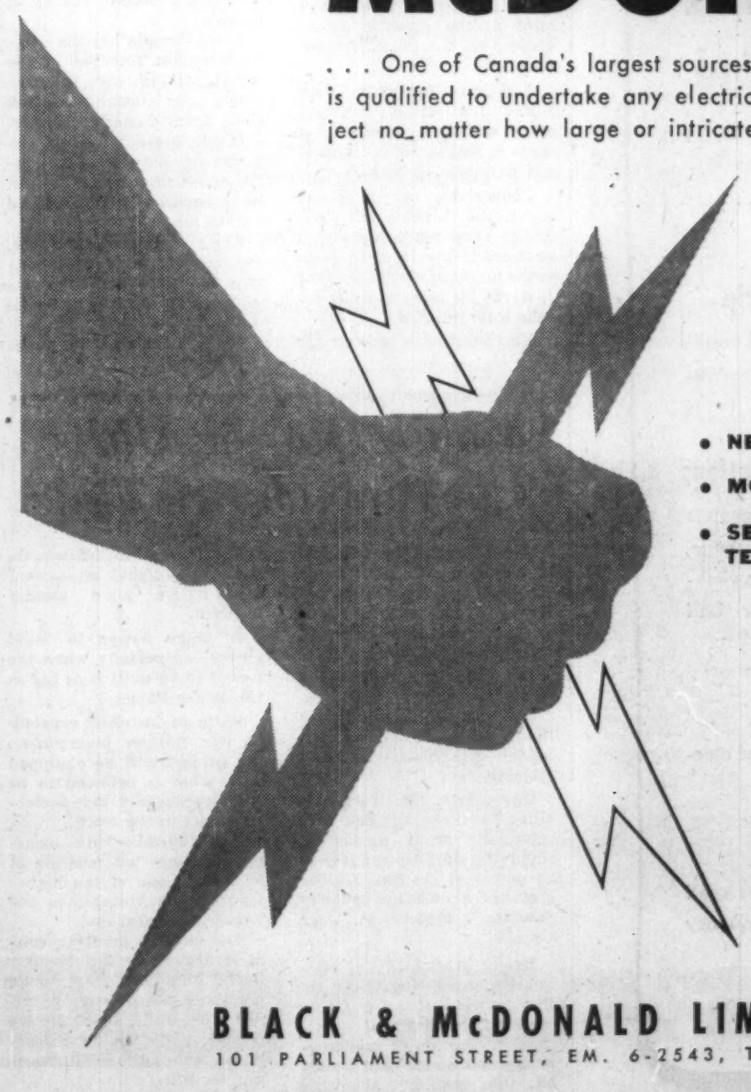

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ONE OF THE impeller-runners for the six 52, 500-hp-45,000-hp Deriaz pump turbines being lifted into position at Ontario Hydro's Sir Adam Beck Niagara pumping-generating station. These are the largest variable pitch pump impellers ever built.

Great Inventions

Pioneered in Canada

Canada has deep roots in the history of electricity. Great names such as Edison, Bell and Marconi have helped bring the high living standard we now enjoy.

But, the outgoing president of the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association, T. J. Bell, thinks we take too much for granted.

Here is a digest of a recent speech in which he looked at our electrical past and future.

T. J. BELL
Retiring President

By T. J. BELL

When we look at the coast-to-coast scope of Canada's electrical industry, let us also take time to notice how deep our roots are in the history of electricity.

Think back to the famous names of Thomas Edison, Alexander Graham Bell and Marconi. True, they were an American, a Scot and an Italian — but all of them pioneered here in Canada.

It was here that the Toronto Power Company pioneered the longest power transmission line in the world, early in the century.

And in Ontario Sir Adam Beck established the principle of publicly-owned power utilities — "power at cost," he called it.

Furthermore, many major electric devices such as the **cooking-range were first developed in this country and items such as the electric floor-polisher and tea kettle were made popular in Canada.**

It is apparent then that Canada need not take a back seat to anyone in the electrical field. For instance, look back to the beginning of this summer when Canada was proudly celebrating her 91st birthday.

What were the two major celebrations of that day? Well, down in Cornwall, international ceremonies marked the inundation operations which made possible the generation of power a few days later at the gigantic power project on the St. Lawrence River.

And on the same day, across the nation, viewers were watching a television show to herald the opening of our national network.

Throughout our lives we enjoy the benefits of electricity even when we aren't necessarily aware of it. Such is the magic of electricity that it **works for us even while we take it for granted.**

You and I have to keep our mind on what we're doing when we're driving a car, dictating to a secretary or unraveling the bills.

But as I sit in my office, the subway roars underground nearby . . . traffic lights blink on and off . . . there's light wherever it's needed . . . our teletype and computer machines whir away . . . the telephone jangles . . . and we don't have occasion to give a moment's thought to electricity. Just take it for granted.

It is the **very presence of electrical energy in so many aspects of our national life** which has helped to **raise our standard of living** so rapidly to its present heights.

Electricity has been the dominant factor in the evolution of the Canadian economy.

For one thing, the electrical industry is involved in an intimate way with the operation of every other industry as prime motive power.

Secondly, Canada — with her abundant water power resources — has succeeded in making inexpensive power available to all industries and thus sparked their development.

Look at what an abundant supply of cheap power has meant to the development of Canada's electro-metallurgical and electro-chemical processes, pulp and paper, agricultural, and — in fact — all other industries.

The cost of the power they use has dropped steadily since 1930 and Canada is one of the lowest cost power producers in the world.

Today we have three million TV sets in Canada and, in 1948, the year's total production was only four sets.

Today we are producing four times as many toasters as we did then but these facts fade into insignificance when we consider that, **in this brief space,** our utility allies — the producers and transmitters of power — **have doubled the connected hp in Canada . . . power that took 60 years to develop.**

Canadians are "Living Better Electrically" to a much greater extent than we could have predicted nine years ago.

Who could have foreseen these great changes in our standard of living in such a short period of time and yet our outlook is just as bright in terms of progress for the future.

In the rotating equipment, transformer, control and transmission field great strides are being made.

The trends are for larger capacities, heavier loadings and higher voltages.

Even the possibilities of DC transmission are being studied and, if this could extend **economical transmission distances up to 600 miles, you can imagine what it would mean to Canada.**

While nuclear power is not presently competitive, there is no doubt about its importance as a potentially economic source of energy in Canada.

Since Canada has the largest uranium reserves in the world, all of our requirements for uranium could come from domestic sources.

If the present rate of engineering development continues, nuclear power should be economically competitive within the next decade.

The years ahead, therefore, will see a greater rate of innovation than has been experienced by the industry to date.

We look ahead to push-button ease for homemakers of the future — everything in the kitchen from electric can-openers to automatic systems to **set the table, take the dirty dishes to the dishwasher and wash the kitchen floor.**

And, in between, electronic menus to select and cook the meal. Homes of the future may include electrostatic cleaning wands for dusting furniture — and laundry-closets for cleaning and pressing garments while we sleep.

Our industry is greatly beset by competition in foreign imports.

In 1937, as well as in 1948, about 15% of the electrical goods purchased in Canada were imported.

In 1957, the percentage had risen to 27% and was closer to 40% in some lines such as refrigerators and freezers.

Imports of electrical appliances are primarily from the U. S., and of apparatus and heavy equipment from U. K. and Europe.

These items don't actually have to be imported into our market to have an effect on price levels.

An import level of 27% of the total market, plus foreign pricing methods, have combined to keep profit margins in this industry, over the past five years, at an average of 3.2% — an extremely unattractive figure.

If you think anyone can fight fire with fire in this situation, just try exporting manufactured goods to the U. S. Two blocks stand in the way:

- **The American people have been long adjusted to the fact that they are supported, to a great extent, by their own manufacturing** and so they are much more aware of the need to purchase goods produced in their own country.
- **In the U. S. and many other countries, the attitude of governments seems to be to create as high a protective barrier as possible,** in the administration of their customs, against foreign goods.

I wish I could say as much for the regulations and attitude of our own government in Canada. However, just last week a bill was before the House of Commons, modifying the Customs Act to greatly strengthen the anti-dumping provisions.

It has been suggested, **that instead of selling our slogan, "Buy Canadian" we get out and sell our products more efficiently.** This our industry is doing.

The **Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission** have a very ambitious program under way at the present time.

Individually, our member companies have modernized their plant capacity to the tune of $500 million in the last 10 years to increase output and **productivity.**

Their sales efforts and means of distribution have kept pace with this investment.

Currently there are practically no electrical products, large or small, that cannot be manufactured in Canada.

Our engineering is on a par with that of any country in the world.

The electrical manufacturing industry has grown to the point where it now employs some 85,000 Canadians directly, which means that it probably supports 250,000 if you take all their families into consideration and this **does not** include any of the feeder industries or related electrical groups such as we have represented here today.

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for magnetic cores of apparatus used for electronic and high frequency equipment.

Mobile Power Units Cut Down Work Time

According to the schedule of **Aluminum Co. of Canada** the $150 million Chute des Passes hydro-electric power project should be "on power" around August, 1959.

But the record-breaking rate at which tunneling crews are working indicates the new installation may well be delivering power ahead of schedule.

One reason for this possibility has been the use of a relatively novel means of supplying start-up and stand-by power at the construction site—three 1,000 kw capacity "Electro - Mobile" Power Cars.

Ready availability of adequate power facilities got the project off to a flying start with rapid and maximum utilization of manpower and machines—and avoided the familiar agonizing build-up of men and equipment, complaints and discomforts due to inadequate heat and light, equipment stoppage and similar troubles.

It takes power to build power — especially when the power to be built is as big as Chute des Passes.

With an installed capacity of one million horsepower, the project will be equipped with what is believed to be the five biggest hydro-electric units in the world.

The 100-mile-long transmission lines will operate at 345,000 v, one of the higher transmission voltages in the world in general use.

The project involves construction of a 6-mile-long, 34-ft. high and 34-ft. wide horseshoe-shaped supply tunnel; a 1½-mile, 48-ft tailrace tunnel; underground powerhouse and permanent housing facilities.

Power facilities were re-

(Continued on page 57)

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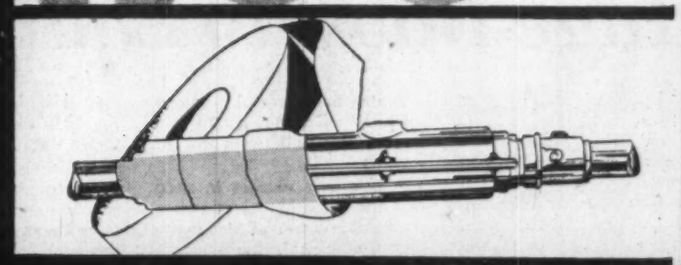
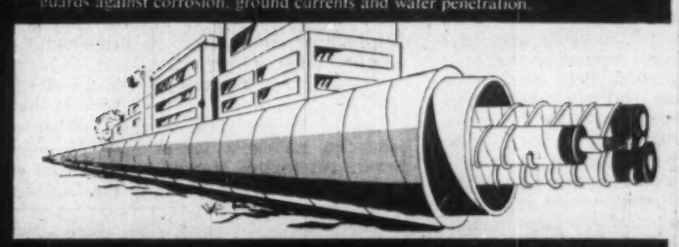
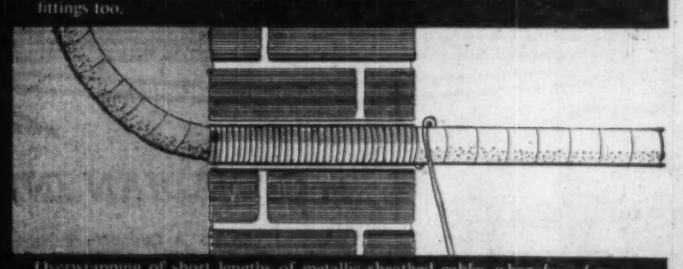


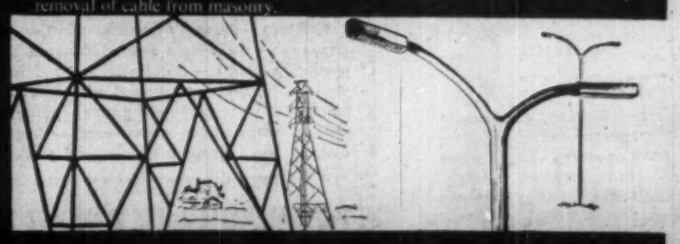
Overwrapping joint protection boxes or lead sleeve joints with DENSO TAPE guards against corrosion, ground currents and water penetration.



Over wrapping of pipe-type gas or oil filled cables. DENSO protects welds and fittings too.



Overwrapping of short lengths of metallic sheathed cables when *buried* or in contact with masonry. DENSO cords make a watertight seal and allow easy removal of cable from masonry.



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Quebec Power

Two Million More Kws Needed

MONTREAL (Staff)—The hum of hydro-electric turbines grows ever louder in Quebec.

Within a decade generating capacity is expected to exceed 10 million kw—one half of the total estimated water-power potential in the province and a 40% increase over the 7.1 million kw capacity that existed at the end of 1957.

In the next four or five years alone, over two million kw in additional capacity is scheduled to be brought in.

Recently, **Shawinigan Water and Power Co.**, one of the major producers in the province, officially opened its $50 million-plus Beaumont power development on the St. Maurice River, 10 miles north of La Tuque.

When all six generators are in operation at Beaumont next year, the station will add 246,000 kw of generating capacity to the Shawinigan system, raising total capacity on the St. Maurice to 1.5 million kw.

The Beaumont plant is the company's seventh power installation on the river.

Three other locations — Rapide des Coeurs, Rapide du Lievre and Rapide Allard — all upstream from Beaumont, could be developed to produce an additional 286,500 kw.

Construction of the Beaumont development was a big project. In order to build the 1,600-ft. dam which extends across the St. Maurice, flow of the river had to be diverted through a 1,000-ft.-long, 30-ft.-wide by-pass channel excavated through solid rock.

Construction involved removal of 11.5 million tons of rock and earth — 50% more than the total excavation required for construction of the company's power stations at Shawinigan, La Tuque, Trenche and Rapide Blanc.

Head of water available for production of power is 125 ft., achieved in part by excavating the river bed for two miles below the powerhouse. This is being done by a huge, 600-ton walking dragline equipped with 14-cu.-yard bucket.

Some 500 road - miles northeast of Montreal another vast power project is being carved out of the wilderness.

At Chute des Passes on the Peribonka River, **Aluminum Co. of Canada** is building a 750,000-kw generating plant to feed the power-hungry aluminum smelters a Arvida and Isle Maligne.

The $140 million project will feature five generating units, first of which is scheduled for completion next summer.

The **Quebec Hydro Electric Commission** is also in the midst of a major expansion program.

On the Bersimis River, 200 miles below Quebec City, Quebec Hydro is developing 1.5 million kw in two generating plants.

Bersimis No. 1 with an installed capacity of 900,000 kw has just been completed, the eighth generating unit having been put on line this month.

Some 23 miles north, the Commission is working on Bersimis No. 2 which will have an installed capacity of 605,000 kw in five units.

First two units of 121,000 kw each are scheduled for completion in October next year with two similar units slated to come on line one year later. The fifth 121,000 kw generator is to be completed in January, 1961.

Another major Quebec Hydro project is under way at Beauharnois, a few miles southwest of Montreal.

The plant being built there will have an ultimate installed capacity of 1.6 million kw in 37 generators and, when completed, **will be one of the world's largest hydro installations.**

At present, Powerhouse No. 3 with an initial capacity of 330,000 kw is under construction. It is scheduled to be in operation next year and completion, with an ultimate capacity of 600,000 kw is for 1961.

According to the current trend in the demand for power, indications are Quebec Hydro will need new power sources by 1961-62.

Three areas are being investigated.

Studies indicate that the Manicouagan River, 30 miles east of the Bersimis, has a potential power capacity of almost 4.5 million kw.

On the Ottawa River in the vicinity of Carillon, surveys show the feasibility of developing 447,600 kw in a peak load plant.

Third possibility is in the Lachine section of the St. Lawrence River which is estimated to have a potential of from 800,000 to one million kw.

Studies indicate that a plant with an initial capacity of 675,000 kw would cost about $220 million.

First Motor In 1883

Canada's first electric motor was constructed in Toronto in 1883.

It was a one-quarter horsepower unit and it operated on a direct current at 65 v.

It was built by a man who had great ambitions.

He wanted to demonstrate that a small electric motor might lessen household chores that were then all carried out by manual labor.

John J. Wright, a young millwright from England arrived in Toronto in 1875.

He could not find work suited to his talents.

He heard of the preparations that were under way for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia that was to be opened in 1876. He soon found employment.

Three evenings per week he attended night classes, dealing with electrical matters, in the Philadelphia Technical Institute.

The teachers of the classes were a Prof. Thompson and a Prof. Houston. These gentlemen had both been dreaming of constructing a dynamo for arc light circuits which would automatically adjust itself to arc lights being turned off and on: without the other lamps jumping and flickering.

These two teachers were soon aware of the mechanical skill of young Wright. The three commenced work on the problem.

In 1881 the then famous Thompson - Houston dynamo went on the market. It was the first really satisfactory source of current for electric arc lamps.

In 1882 Wright returned to Toronto and brought two of these dynamos with him. **He secured permission from the city council of that year to erect arc lamps** on Yonge Street between the waterfront and Wilton Avenue (now Dundas Street); and on King and Queen Streets, between Church and York Streets.

At the present time a laneway may be seen directly north of the tall building at the northeast corner of King and Yonge Streets.

The front of the lane is now covered with a small, one-story shop.

On the north side of this lane stands an ancient structure that was the plant of the Toronto World, a morning newspaper of 1882.

They operated their presses by steam engine. Wright made a deal with the World owners for a supply of steam.

He secured a steam engine and set up his two dynamos at the far end of the lane. That was Toronto's first electric powerhouse.

The arc lights were needed only at night. Wright worked out an idea adding an extra wire to the arc circuit.

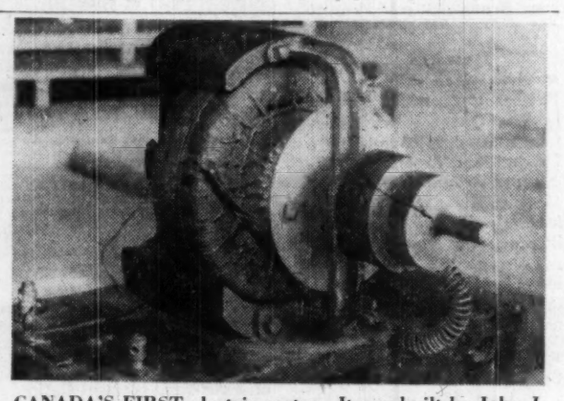
He expected to use the one side of the circuit for day power. That is why he built his motor. His dream met powerful resistance.

In 1883 there was very little employment for young ladies other than housework. A few lady school teachers had been appointed at the salary of $50 per month.

There was no office work and no factory work for young ladies at that time, in Toronto.

A really good domestic, if she were willing to work 18

(Continued on page 57)



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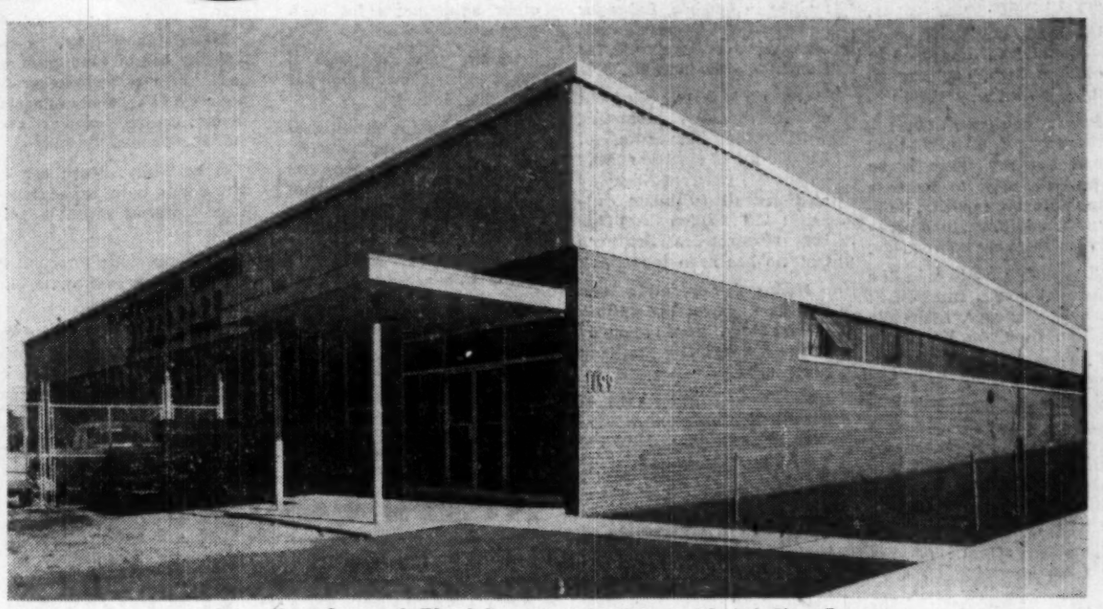

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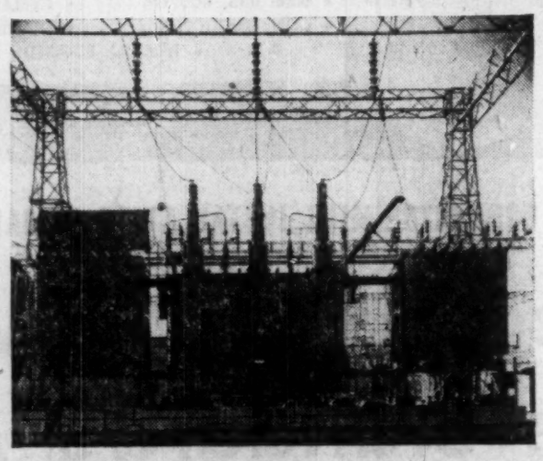
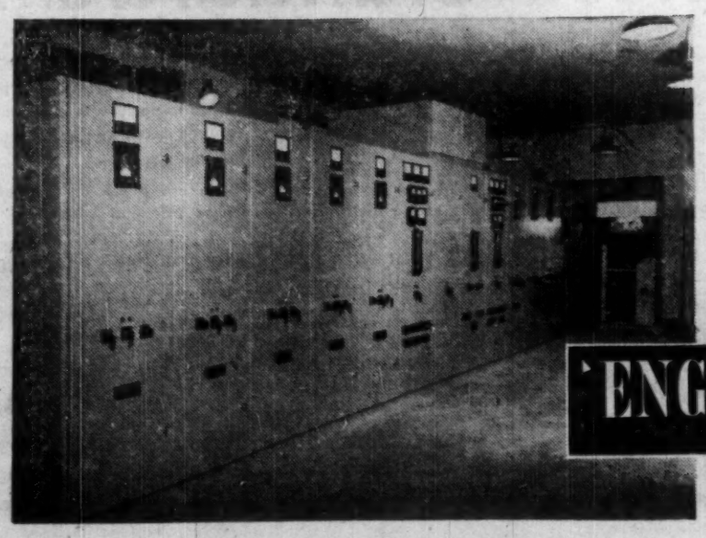


ABOVE: One of six impellers for the Niagara pumping-generating station. When all six of these units are in operation they will lift 12,000,000 gallons of water per minute through 75 feet to storage, and in reverse, will generate 170,000 KW of electric power.

LEFT: One of the largest auto transformers in Canada. It was built in St. Catharines for the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario and is rated at 215,000 KVA.

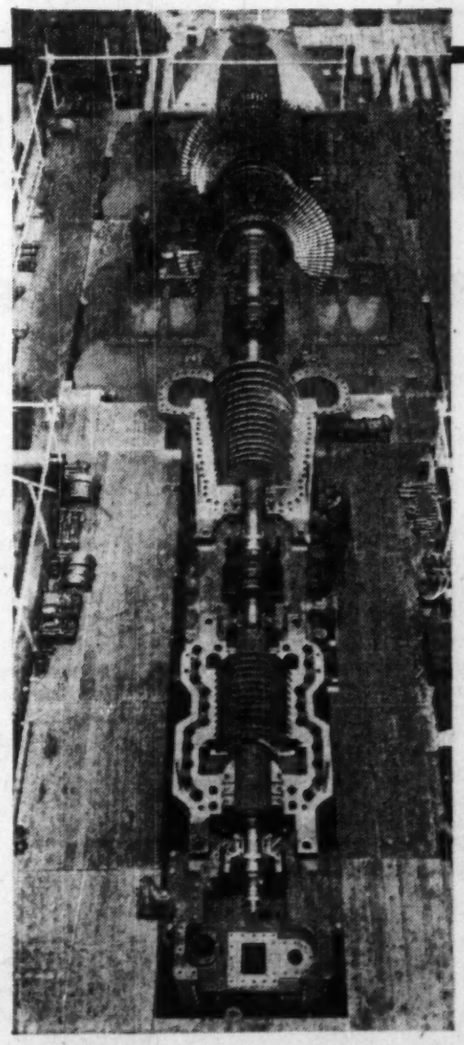


LEFT: A 14 cell 5 KV metalclad switchboard in a substation of a large Canadian public utility. This installation is typical of many throughout the country.

By the end of last year 1,000,000 H.P. in Canadian-made English Electric water turbine equipment was in commercial operation with Canadian power companies and public utilities. Another 37 units, including the five most powerful turbines in the world* are under construction in the Company's Toronto plants to bring this total to over 4,000,000 H.P.

English Electric produces a complete range of electrical equipment for power and public utilities. This includes power and distribution transformers, switchgear, HRC non-deteriorating fuses and fusegear, protective devices, instruments, steam turbo-generator sets, hydraulic turbines and generators.

* Five units each with rated outputs of 200,000 H.P. for the Aluminum Company of Canada's Chute Des Passes development.



RIGHT: A 100 MW English Electric Steam Turbine under construction. This machine is similar to the one to be built in Toronto by English Electric for the new Thunder Bay Generating Station in the Fort William-Port Arthur area.

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90

Power and More Power Ahead

Canadian firms can expect bigger share of orders

Power demand doubles every 10 years.

Canada's electricity production in 1957 amounted to 90 billion kwh, could reach 400 billion kwh by 1980.

Power equipment manufacturers see a busy time ahead **but say there is no immediate need to increase manufacturing capacity.** Substantial additions to laboratory facilities are being made.

A typically optimistic statement comes from R. S. Sproule, manager, hydraulic division, **Dominion Engineering Co.**

"I am not worried about the future of Canadian hydraulic turbine manufacturers," he told the Electrical Club of Montreal. "Hydraulic turbines probably will continue to be built in Canada for longer than 25 years.

"Neither steam nor gas turbines, operating on coal, oil, gas or nuclear fuels, are liable to supplant us until Canada's untapped 54 million hp of hydro is developed.

"A not unreasonable assumption is that we will add to our hydro at the rate of two million hp per year in the next 27 years, which is above the maximum rate of Canadian hydro turbine production to date."

Sproule's figures are derived chiefly from statistics based on records of dependable river flow and changes of river elevation in economically short distances.

Taking a closer look, he predicts an even higher total, citing three factors often neglected.

They are:

- **Diversion of water** into new water-sheds.
- **Operation of hydro** plants at low load factor.
- **Pumped storage.**

Main source of electric power in Canada is hydro electricity which in 1957 accounted for 92% of the total.

Undeveloped sites are mainly in Quebec, Labrador and British Columbia but many are in remote areas, far from accessible markets.

Ontario is fast running out of hydropower resources. With the harnessing of 820,000 kw of electric energy on the St. Lawrence Seaway at Cornwall (ultimate capacity: 2.2 million kw) the last resource in Southern Ontario has been tapped.

Hydro is operating two coal-fired generating stations now. Three additional stations are being built or proposed.

Ahead: A faster rate of growth for thermal power, perhaps reaching 20% of electric power generated by 1980.

Plants will rise in all provinces with the exception of Quebec which depends on waterpower for its entire supply.

Public utility companies have designed large central stations operating at near critical temperatures on coal, oil or gas.

They represent many millions of dollars in orders.

In the last eight years U. K. and Swiss manufacturers handled more than $90 million worth of steam power turbo-generators for Canada, a near capacity market.

Canada broke into the domestic field this year when **English Electric Co. of Canada** successfully bid for an Ontario Hydro order.

Worth $2 million, the order was for the initial 100,000 kw turbo-generator for the new steam power plant of the Thunder Bay generating station.

Canadian manufacturers have been among the leaders in hydro turbo-generators for some years but only now has the Canadian market for steam turbo-generators become large enough to justify the plant, engineering and other adjustments for such production.

In the next 10 years it could mean $200 million for Canadian industry.

Besides the established equipment manufacturers, others are coming more and more into the field, some of them with new products or adaptations.

One example: **Aluminum Co. of Canda.**

Use of aluminum in the power field increases at the rate of 7% a year. With the expansion of aluminizing and development of high speed casting this figure is due to soar.

Manufacturers are considering use of aluminum in such items of switchgear as high voltage disconnects, motor control centres and starting panels.

A certainty: More use of aluminum both as a structural material and as a conductor.

One optimistic forecast: A thirtyfold increase by the end of this century.

Canadian Westinghouse Co. has been working for some years on utilization of aluminum in apparatus design.

"Where size increases weight and cost, copper has the basic advantage," said H. N. Muller, vice-president and chief engineer.

"We know, however, that in world supply none of us will ever see aluminum become scarce.

"Copper could become increasingly scarce so we should prepare to substitute aluminum."

Applications of plastics are a recent development. Corrugated plastic is used in cement dams to seal seams and prevent seepage. Other plastic is being used as a coating for wires and cables.

In a paper submitted to the UN international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, J. Davis, director, research and planning, **British Columbia Electric Co.**, and S. W. Clarkson, economist, **Atomic Energy of Canada**, foresaw many improvements in power plant construction over the next decade.

- **Construction methods, aided by the latest types of earth-moving** and rock cutting equipment, will be speeded up.
- **Less concrete and less steel will be used** in building dams and reservoirs.
- **Transmission lines will cost less per mile.** Even now more use is being made of higher tensile steel.
- **Harnessing of individual river systems will be optimized** as plants are built downstream to take advantage of flows already regulated.
- **Novel ways of overcoming distance** such as direct-current transmission may be introduced.

Nuclear power plants, which can be built almost anywhere, should be a major factor by the end of this century.

Dr. W. M. Campbell, director of chemistry and metallurgy, Atomic Energy of Canada, has predicted that nuclear power plants could be operating economically in southern Ontario within 10 years.

Potentially the greatest advantage nuclear energy may enjoy is low fuel costs, making it ideal for remote stations where transportation of fuel could be a major expense.

In 1957 capital expenditures of central electric stations amounted to $780 million, 33% higher than in 1956. Some examples of further spending:

- **Expansion and interconnection of four steam power plants in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick** could run to $80 million in the next 10 years.
- **Shawinigan Water & Power Co., which serves much of Quebec's vast industrial market,** is completing a $56 million expansion program at Beaumont on the St. Maurice River to add 246,000 kw by early 1959. Exclusive of provision for new generating capacity, Shawinigan is expected to spend $95 million on capital outlays in the next five years.
- **British Columbia Electric Co.'s capital expenditures will total $88 million this year.** Generating capacity has more than tripled in the last 10 years.

Company has started work on a gas-fired thermal station —larger than any yet built in Canada—with ultimate capacity of 1.2 million hp in six units. Total cost: $100 million.

Sharing in this continual expansion to meet demands for power are the equipment manufacturers.

For them the outlook is bright.

Nears Completion

Power for Bowater

A $2-million hydro-electric plant for **Bowater Power Co.** is nearing completion.

The project will add 12,000 horsepower to the 156,000 horsepower capacity of company's Deer Lake installation.

It is intended to supply the increase in demand expected in the region over the next four years.

Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd. is the power company's principal consumer.

But it also supplies **Newfoundland Light & Power Co.**, distributor for domestic consumers in West Central Newfoundland.

Buchan's Mining Co. and **North Star Cement Co.** are other major uses of Bowater power.

The project involves damming Corner Brook and taking the water 9,500 ft. to a power house in which two 6,500 kva generators are to be installed.

A transmission line will carry the power 8,000 ft. to an existing substation at the paper mills.

The whole project was started by M. G. Green, general manager of Bowater Power Company Ltd., and carried out under his direction.

Shawinigan Engineering Co. were consultant engineers and they also did the construction.

Frank Taylor was Bowater resident engineer and Walter Scott resident engineer for Shawinigan. Allan Montgomery was Shawinigan construction superintendent.

Work was started on the project in the spring of 1956.

The penstock is one and three-quarter miles long. The wooden section consists of 6,275 ft. of woodstaves, set on saddles 8 ft. apart.

The staves are of dressed, clear grade Douglas fir, of six-inch inside diameter. **Butt joints are of malleable** cast iron. Creosote-treated, the staves have a life of from 30 to 35 years.

On the six-foot-diameter woodstave pipeline are two 10-inch air inlet (vacuum-breaking) valves at the point where the slope of the line increases. No surge tank is necessary.

This section was supplied by **Pacific Coast Pipe Co.**, Vancouver.

The remainder of the line is of steel pipe 4½ ft. in diam. The piping is 11/16 of an inch thick.

The steel section is set on concrete piers 45 ft. apart, with anchor blocks and expansion joints at every seventh span.

Steel pipe was provided by **Dominion Bridge Co.**, Lachine, and **Robb Engineering Co.**, Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Concrete was provided by the local firm of **W. J. Lundrigan Concrete Ltd.**

The turbines, generators and switchgear were designed and erected by the **English Electric Co. of U. K.** The horizontal shaft single steel plate casing units utilize a Francis-type runner, having a relatively high-speed design of 1,000 rpm.

The generators are paralled in a 4,160 v bus and the power transformed at the powerhouse site to 69 kv through a 4,160 v delta 69 kv star grounded - neutral transformer.

The automatic control of the Corner Brook plant was completely designed by the English Electric to the specifications of **Shawinigan Engineering Co.**

It provides the usual automatic controls, necessary for any plant set up for remote operation, in addition to several features incorporated to suit specific requirements.

A nine-pair cable of special design by **Northern Electric Co.** will be used to carry the signal from the powerhouse to the paper mill. This cable is carried on the single circuit transmission towers. It will provide pairs for the alarms.

General Electric supervisory control and telemetering, and **Westinghouse** pilot-wire relay protection.

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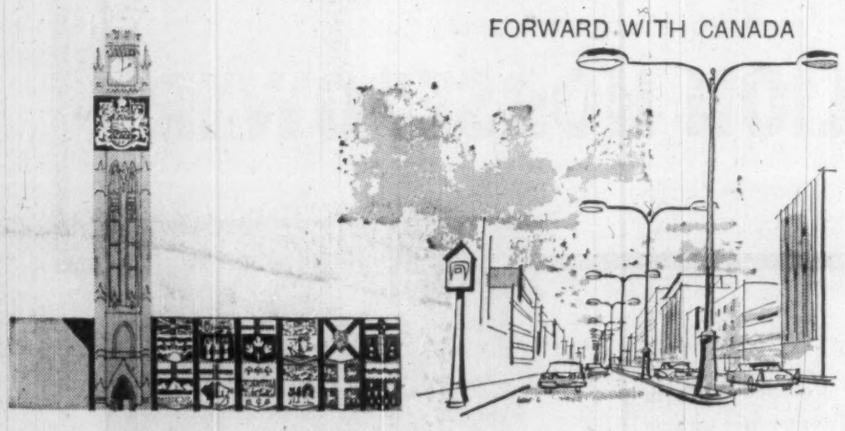

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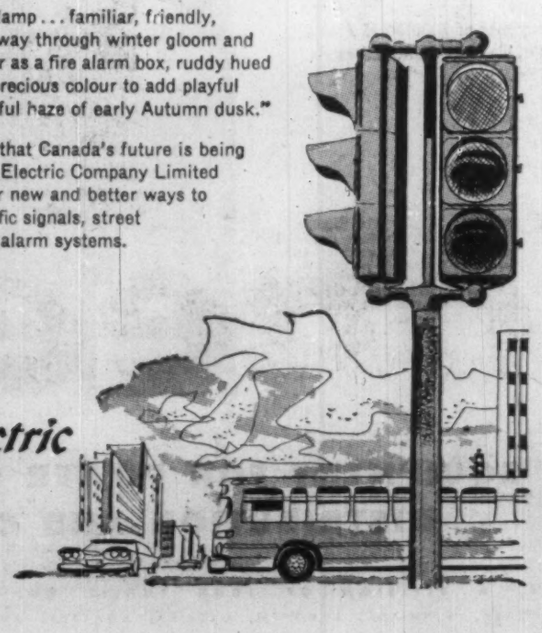
Their shapes may vary, too—these automated sentries which secure our daily safety.

You'll see them as a street lamp . . . familiar, friendly, comforting . . . guiding your way through winter gloom and fragrant summer night . . . or as a fire alarm box, ruddy hued and cheerful . . . a patch of precious colour to add playful contrast to the graying, wistful haze of early Autumn dusk."

In keeping with their belief that Canada's future is being shaped today, the Northern Electric Company Limited is continuously searching for new and better ways to bring you more efficient traffic signals, street lighting equipment, and fire alarm systems.



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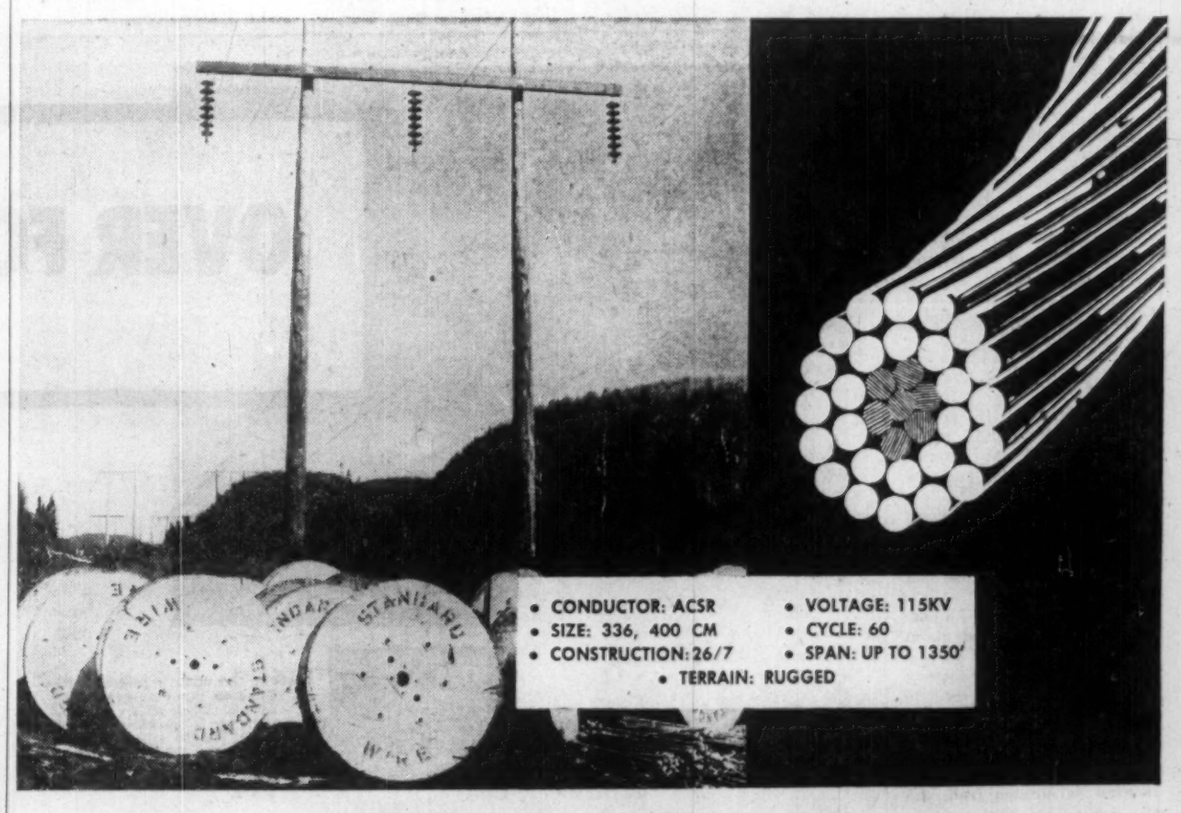

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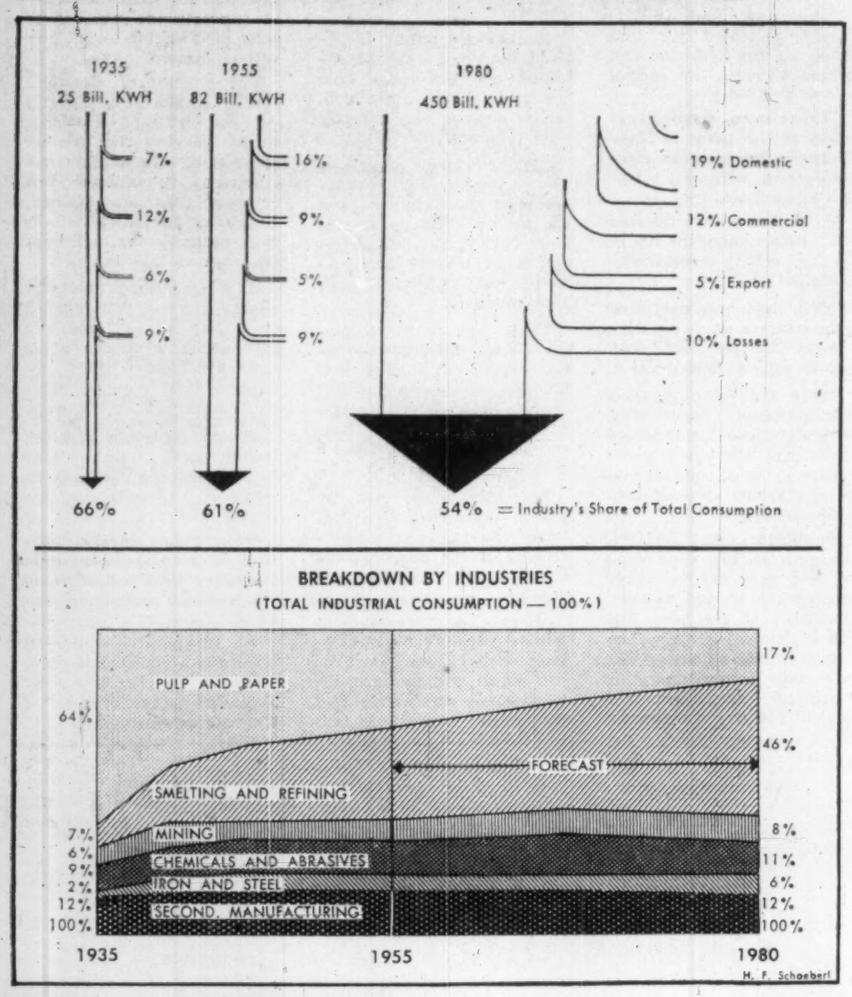

Electricity

What It Means to You

By H. F. SCHOEBERL
Apparatus Department of Canadian General Electric Co.

Consumption of electric energy in Canada has doubled during the last 10 years.

It now approaches 100 billion kwh a year—this surpasses the consumption of West-Germany with three times the population of Canada.

Of this energy about 60% is consumed by our manufacturing industry.

Electric energy is extremely cheap. Its cost to industry averages one third of the cost in the U. S. It is second lowest in the world.

Cheap electric energy has played an important part in promoting industrialization generally, and has led to the development of a potent industry manufacturing electrical apparatus, appliances, and electronic equipment.

But electricity has a long way to go since Edison's first steam-electric power plant went into operation in 1883.

His genius laid the foundation stone of what was to become a world wide system of electric utilities.

A few years later, at the Frankfurt exhibition in 1890, Charles Brown demonstrated the practical feasibility of long-distance power transmission.

Through it, the area of competition of electricity has been growing from the local to the regional, from the regional to the national, and from the national to the international.

Since then, the world's generating capacity has risen to 411 million kw, that is 225 times the full capacity of the international St. Lawrence generating station.

This capacity produced 1.8 trillion kwh in 1957, or roughly 660 kwh for every man, woman and child of the world's recorded population.

The discovery of the phenomenon electricity and the subsequent ousting of primitive prime movers by electrical machines has changed man's mode of living drastically.

Ample electric power has become an indispensible condition for economic progress and per capita consumption has become a significant indicator of the material well-being of any industrialized community.

From the following diagram it is immediately apparent how well ahead in the income scale those countries are that are high per capita consumers of electric energy.

Canada's position is unique—she is second in per capita income after the U. S. and second in per capita consumption after Norway.

Wherever we set out to study the development of power use, whether it is in Canada, in Europe, the South American hemisphere, the U. S. or the U. S. S. R., three underlying trends become immediately apparent, all of them equally startling in their applications.

- **The world's consumption of electric energy increases at a compounded rate of 7% a year and indications are that it will continue** to do so for some decades ahead. In other words, power consumption will double every 10 years.
- **The rate at which electric energy consumption is growing is essentially the same in all countries,** no matter what their economic state or stage of development may be, a fact, surprising to experts and laymen alike.
- **Industrial consumption of electric energy as part of the total consumption rises sharply** during the early industrialization period. As a higher standard of living follows on the heels of higher industrialization the use of electricity in the home increases accordingly.

Hence in the more advanced stage of industrialization domestic consumption takes a growing proportion of the total consumption.

Industrial consumption necessarily levels off or even shows a declining tendency as far as percentage of the total energy consumed is concerned.

The manufacture of electrical apparatus is understandably very much concerned about the industrial demand for electric energy in the years ahead. In attempting to look ahead 10 or 20 years, various methods are applied.

While they all yield different results they indicate the range within which the eventual figures will likely lie.

A good deal of judgment must be employed in averaging out the differing results particularly where new conditions have to be taken into consideration.

Most methods of forecasting are essentially statistical. One is to examine the overall electric energy consumption in Canada, and to a lesser extent in other countries, over the last two or three decades to discover the long-term trends which can be projected into the future.

Another approach is to project the past correlation between energy purchases and industrial output based on the prospective rate of industrial growth.

The simple projection of past trends however may result in consistencies and a more down to earth technique is applied to check the findings of the statistical methods.

This is done by looking at each of the major industrial categories separately.

By combining and averaging out the various findings we arrive at close estimates of future industrial demand for electric energy which are summarized in the following flow-chart.

It should be recalled that all figures shown are merely employed to illustrate the trends.

Should the forecasts be realized total electric energy consumption in Canada will rise five fold between 1957 and 1980.

Since the exceptional growth of domestic consumption is likely to persist over the next 20 to 30 years industry will loose some ground in relative importance as an energy consumer.

In absolute terms however, industrial demand will multiply about 4.5 times during the said period.

Within industry, major changes, as far as percentage of the total consumed is concerned, will affect the smelting and refining and the pulp and paper sectors only.

The former will show a substantial gain at the latter's expense while all other sectors will take the same or slightly higher percentages of the increasing total.

At the present time industry is demanding about one quarter of its energy in the form of electricity, but several factors tend to raise this proportion over the long run:

- **Electricity is available in a highly processed,** and hence, more versatile and easily applicable form.
- **Electricity is irreplaceable in a great number** of applications.
- **Its efficiency in end use is far superior** to that of any other fuel.
- **Its price has been falling relative** to that of other fuels.

For these reasons the demand for electricity will likely rise as will do that for oil and gas, while the **direct** contribution of solid fuels in industry will necessarily decline in relative importance.

The ratio between energy input and output, the efficiency in use, is different for various fuels.

In the following table, the four primary fuels have been ranked according to their effective output in the industry in 1980.

	Raw Input	Average Efficiency In Use	Effective Output
Electricity	30%	.98	29%
Fuel Oil	30%	.65	20%
Gas	25%	.70	18%
Coal	15%	.60	9%
	100%		76%

It is interesting to note that electricity, due to its higher efficiency in use, will become more important in terms of effective output although oil will contribute the same amount of thermal equivalent.

Gas will lead coal in both raw input and effective output terms.

Principally three apparent trends substantiate the forecasts of demand:

- **New uses of electric power in industry,** as yet in the development stage.
- **Increasing mechanization** of industry in general.
- **More continuous automatic processes** at higher operating speeds.

Indications are that the steel and the iron ore export industry will introduce new electrothermal processes.

Iron ore can be reduced to pig iron in blast furnaces as well as in electric furnaces. Electric pig iron furnaces are a desirable form of load, principally because they operate around the clock and can be run as low as 50% capacity during load peaks, or even be shut down temporarily with little preparation.

Entirely new uses of electric power, yet unheard of, may be developed.

The separation of Uranium —235 from its isotope U-238 could well become an industry requiring enormous quantities of electric energy.

All throughout the industry the step-by-step replacement of man power by electric power is continuing.

As no human eye or hand can cope with the task of supervising and controlling such high speed industrial processes automatic control becomes mandatory.

Feed back devices and servo mechanisms are called to perform regulating functions.

Electronic and magnetic devices are applied to program operations, to store instructions and to present information pertinent to the operation and the product.

Sooner or later computers might be used to evaluate product quality data.

They may for instance compute the cost of the product while it is being produced or determine the incentive which the operator of the line should receive.

Thus the electrical equipment which originally provided the muscle of industrial processes only is more and more called to provide the nerves, the memory and the brain as well.

Hence it is quite natural, that the electrical contents of processing machinery have risen sharply and will rise still more.

By the same token, this trend will impose a greater responsibility for the over-all success of the process on the electrical engineer.

He will have to recognize, to formulate, and to solve problems of increasing intricacy—problems which are not always directly related to electric machine design.

He will have to tackle the job of co-ordinating a multitude of components into a working and reliable electric system.

Fewer and fewer industrial users will be in a position to design such advanced systems economically.

They will consequently tend to purchase packages with the view of obtaining the most up to date equipment, and at the same time, ensuring an undivided responsibility as to its proper functioning.

Industrial customers will put more emphasis on acquiring the skills required to operate and to maintain the equipment.

- **In industry, new electrothermal processes,** progressive mechanization and more automation will require more electric energy.
- **Automation holds the promise of great strides** in raising industrial productivity —more goods at less cost. Higher productivity spells higher standard of living.
- **Electrical systems will grow much more complex.** Packages will move into the foreground as fewer industrial customers will be in a position to design intricate systems economically.
- **Electric contents of products will consequently continue to** increase. In this process no saturation is likely in the foreseeable future.
- **Despite all this, electric energy will be available in** abundance.
- **Price of electric energy will show a declining tendency relative** to that of other fuels.

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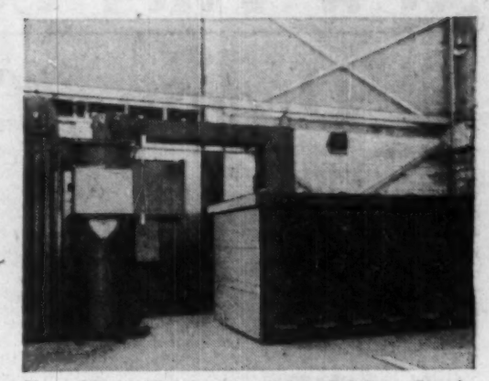
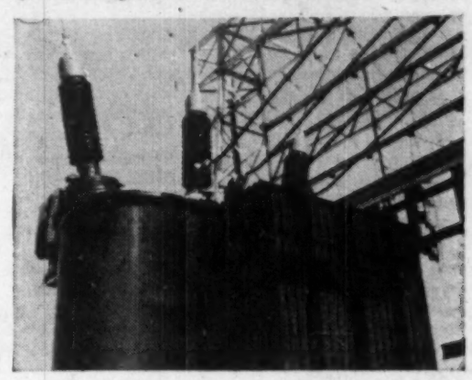
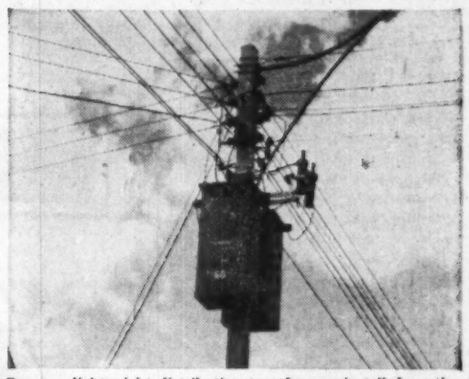
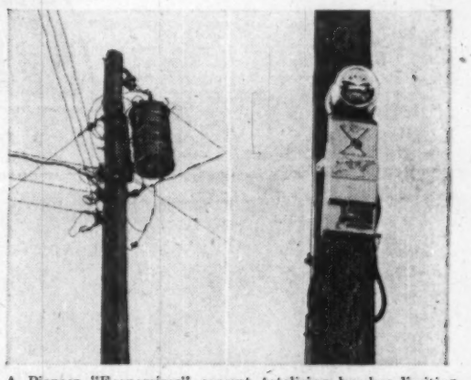
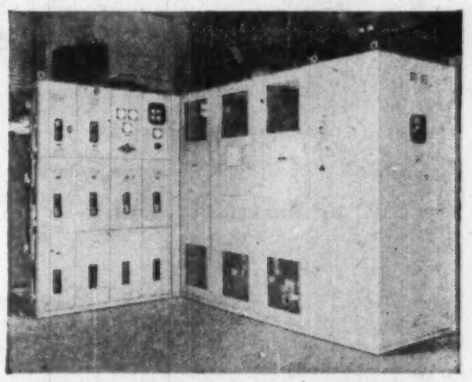
Pioneer products are built at five locations across Canada: Pioneer Electric Alberta Ltd., Red Deer, Alberta; Pioneer Electric (Saskatchewan) Ltd., Regina, Sask.; Pioneer Electric Brandon Limited, Brandon, Manitoba; Pioneer Electric Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Supreme Power Supplies Limited, Toronto, Ontario.
For full information on our complete range of equipment write to:

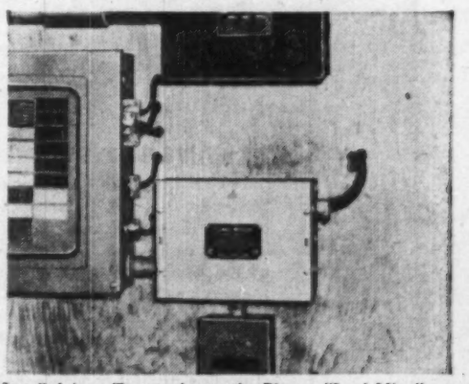

Pioneer Metalclad Switchgear installed at a B.C. Power Commission station. This is typical of some 36 such installations in operation throughout Canada.


Power Transformer installed at Ontario Hydro's Merivale Substation built by a Pioneer company, Supreme Power Supplies Limited. This unit weighing almost 29 tons, steps 115 kv down to 8.32 kv. Ontario Hydro photo.


Supreme lightweight distribution transformers installed on the Toronto Hydro-Electric System. Supreme distribution transformers are carefully designed to give the best in low-cost, efficient service.


A Pioneer "Economizer" current totalizing breaker limiting demand on rural distribution transformers, yet allowing sufficient kwhr consumption for best interests of the power company. Photos taken in Manitoba.


A specially designed indoor unit substation designed for de Havilland Aircraft, Toronto. Attention was focussed on compactness since the substation was fitted into a corner location.


Installed in a Toronto home, the Pioneer "Load Miser", an electrical controlling device that prevents householders from overloading circuits and allows modern heavy load appliances to be installed safely in less adequately wired homes.

Pioneer

Electric Limited

TRANSFORMER AND SWITCHGEAR MANUFACTURERS HEAD OFFICE: 1 ROCKWOOD PLACE, WINNIPEG MANITOBA, CANADA

United States enquiries should be directed to
PIONEER CONTROLS INC., 148 Walker St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

5802

New Fuel Cell

Dream of Scientists

The direct conversion of the chemical energy of gases into electricity—long a dream of scientists and for years a laboratory curiosity—has been accomplished with the development of the first fuel cell capable of economically producing thousands of watts of power.

Using hydrogen and oxygen as fuel, the new silent source of power has been developed by scientists at the research laboratories of **National Carbon Co.**, division of **Union Carbide Corp.**

First significant application of the new fuel cells is in providing silent electrical power for the U. S. Army Signal Corp's new "Silent Sentry," the world's smallest known radar set.

This lightweight, portable unit provides mobile army forces with local combat surveillance of enemy movements despite smoke, darkness, or fog.

A battery of National Carbon fuel cells provides power to operate the radar set at the U. S. Army electronic proving ground at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Leading communications and electronics authorities from both military and industrial organizations attended a three-day technical meeting held in conjunction with th tests.

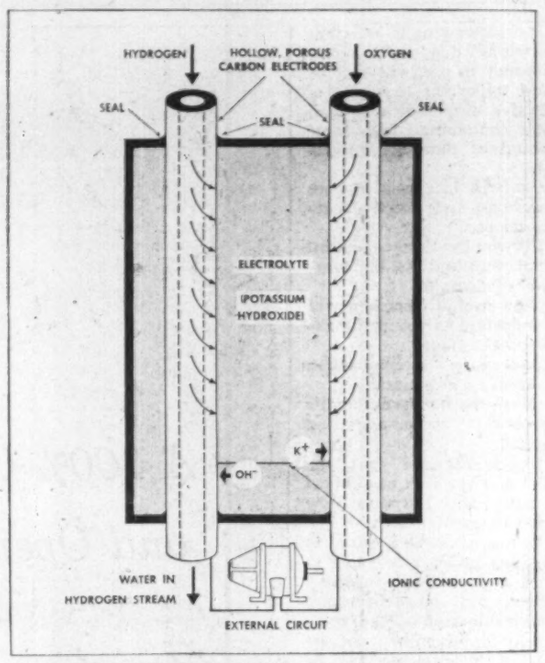
"Secret of the new fuel cell's success," Dr. C. E. Larson, National Carbon's research vice-president, said **"is the chemically treated, hollow, porous carbon electrodes through which the gases enter the cell, and which also conduct the electricity** produced by the electrochemical reaction."

Designed to work at ambient temperatures, and at approximately atmospheric pressure, the new fuel cell is the first that does not depend on high temperatures or pressures for efficient operation.

The production of electricity directly from hydrogen and oxygen in a fuel cell is inherently more efficient than its production in a conventional steam system in which the heat is supplied by burning these same gases.

Practical limitations in utilizing all of the heat produced reduce the over-all efficiency of a steam system to approximately 30% or 35%, while a fuel cell, which eliminates the intermediate heat step and converts directly from chemical to electrical energy, has a top efficiency of about twice that figure.

"Unlike conventional batteries, fuel cells remain essentially unchanged during their operating life, and produce electrical energy from chemical fuels supplied as needed," said Dr. Karl Kordesch, who has been responsible for the research work.



THIS SIMPLIFIED DRAWING illustrates the basic operation of the fuel cell.

"A primary battery, such as used in a flashlight, produces electrical energy by the consumption of its chemical elements. When the chemicals are used up, the battery is 'dead.'

"A secondary battery, such as used in an automobile, can be recharged during its life by passing electricity back into it, where it is stored for future use.

"This new fuel cell is merely a sealed jar into which are fed hydrogen and oxygen through the special hollow electrodes.

"The electro-chemical reaction of the gases at these electrodes produces an electric current, with only water as a by-product.

"With the water disposed of by evaporation, the life of the fuel cell is theoretically unlimited.

"Cells have been operating eight hours a day, five days a week for the past year, with no signs of deterioration.

"This type of operation was purposely chosen for testing because the repeated starts and stops are much harder on the cell than would be continuous, around-the-clock operation."

No power plant is 100% efficient, Dr. Kordesch went on, and some of the energy produced is wasted as heat. Operation of the new fuel cell at ambient temperatures results in high efficiency. The new cell's normal operating temperature ranged from 120 deg. to 140 deg. Fahrenheit.

Ability of the new fuel cell to operate at approximately atmospheric pressure has the obvious advantage of eliminating heavy, costly pressure vessels.

If increased output is desired, however, it can be obtained by increasing the pressure. For a given cell, higher outputs vary directly with pressure.

"The efficiency of operation of the new fuel cell depends on how it is used, but the general efficiency range is from 65% to 80% when operated at normal temperatures and pressures," Dr. Kordesch said.

"Just as an automobile gives better mileage at modera'e speeds than when it is 'gunned,' so does a fuel cell operate most efficiently when no attempt is made to draw the maximum power from a minimum volume."

Efficiency is affected by power density—that is, at lower currents, a greater percentage of the chemical energy is converted to electrical energy.

Research and development to date indicate that the optimum fuel cell design will be one which will produce approximately one kilowatt of power from a packaged unit one cubic foot in volume.

The voltage across the electrodes of the new fuel cell is approximately one volt, and it is simply a matter of connecting a number of cells in a circuit to get any voltage desired.

The amount of electrical current produced by the cell depends on its physical size, so by varying the number and size of cells, many combinations of voltages and currents can be obtained. **Basically, the fuel cell is most desirable for high current, low voltage use.**

As a producer of electrical energy, the fuel cell depends on a practical and economical source of hydrogen, a gas that at present is quite expensive and requires relatively bulky pressure vessels.

Possible hydrogen sources include coal, which yields hydrogen when exposed to steam in the water-gas reaction.

Ammonia is another possible source, and the catalytic cracking of petroleum products can also produce hydrogen.

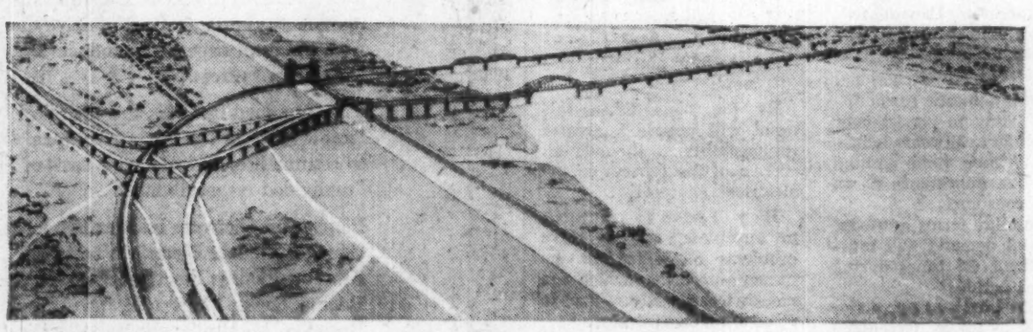
An inexpensive source of hydrogen is a must if the fuel cell is to compete with conventional power systems as they are known today.

7 Major St Lawrence River Projects

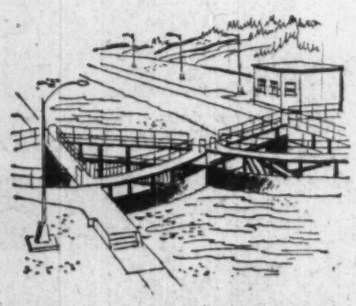
One engineering company . . . Dominion Bridge . . . is currently at work on several of the largest steel structures for the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Developments. The diversity of this work—which includes design, manufacture and erection—is matched by the diversity of Dominion Bridge facilities. Seven of these major projects are described below. These, and others, will make an important contribution to the St. Lawrence River developments and to the economic advancement of Canada.

"NEW LOOK" FOR HONORÉ MERCIER BRIDGE near Montreal, involves a new high-level 300 ft. span over the ship canal and 6,500 ft. of steelwork for the approach sections to the South Shore. Artist's sketch (right) shows how the bridge with its three approach spans will appear on completion.

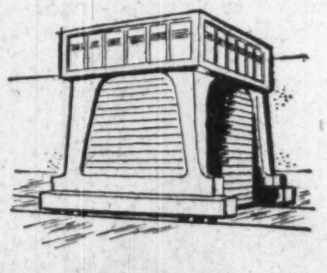
C.P.R. Railway bridge, with new twin lift spans, appears in the background.



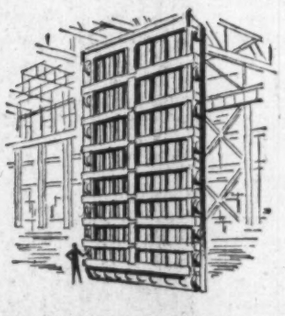
TWO LIFT SPANS AT VICTORIA BRIDGE, MONTREAL. For this complex project, two lift spans—one at each end of the St. Lambert Lock—will be constructed so that railway and highway traffic will not be appreciably affected. Thus, when either of the spans is raised to permit passage of ships, traffic will be able to flow without interruption over the seaway channel.



SIX PAIRS OF SECTOR GATES
have been built for the shipping canals. Each pair is 45 ft. high and weighs about 500 tons. Four pairs have been installed at Iroquois, Ont. and will act as the operating gates of the lock. There is also one pair of guard gates for each of the Beauharnois and Cote Ste. Catherine canal reaches in Quebec. All six pairs are capable of operating against a differential head of running water during an emergency.

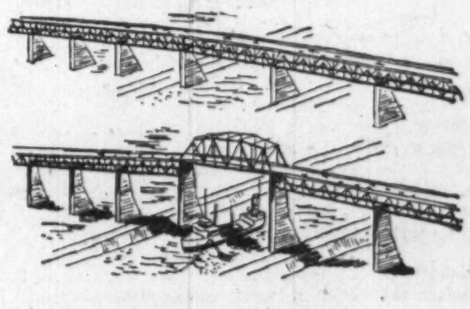


HUGE CRANE ACTS AS "TRAVELLING POWER HOUSE"
A 300-ton gantry crane, the largest ever built in Canada, was designed and fabricated for the Canadian half of the Barnhart Island Power House. Completely enclosed, the crane illustrates a modern trend in design and serves, in effect, as a "travelling power house."

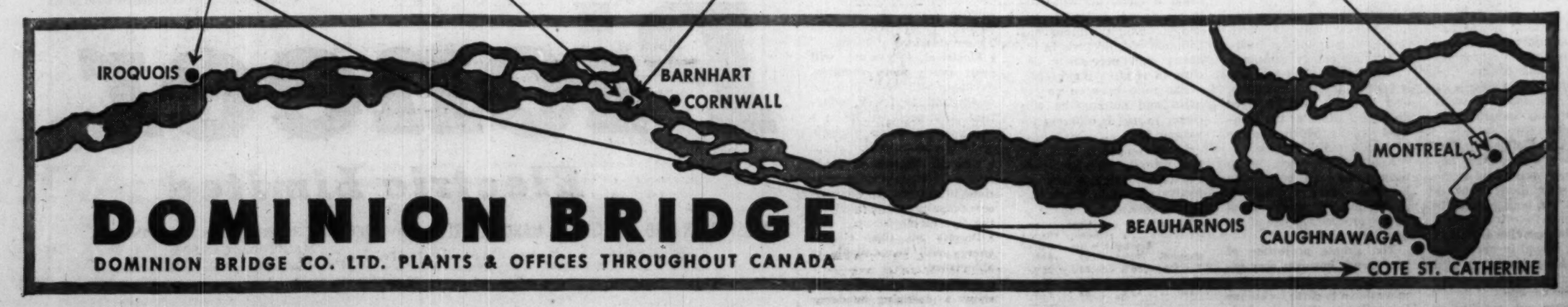


48 GATES FOR BARNHART ISLAND POWER PROJECT
These hydraulic head gates comprise the largest order of its kind ever placed in Canada and were fabricated for Ontario Hydro. With bedded parts and hoisting machinery, they are designed for openings 17 ft. wide by 37 ft. high. Each will withstand a pressure of 3,000,000 pounds under a 93 ft. head of water.

TWIN LIFT BRIDGES AT CAUGHNAWAGA
This structure, consisting of twin lift bridges, side by side, each carrying a single railroad track of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is being designed and built for the Seaway Authority. Each movable span weighs about 1,000 tons and can be raised or lowered in 75 seconds.



UNIQUE BRIDGE-RAISING PROJECT
Believed to be the largest project of its kind ever undertaken is the permanent raising of the southern end of Jacques Cartier bridge, Montreal, and the replacement of one span. The purpose of this work is to provide a minimum vertical clearance of 120 ft. for shipping in the seaway canal. An interesting feature is that uninterrupted traffic will be maintained over the bridge during most of the construction period. Dominion Bridge fabricated and erected the existing bridge in 1929.



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Key To New Riches?

One of the world's great undeveloped hydro sites looks like a big factor in the future of industry on Canada's eastern shore.

The site:

At Hamilton Falls on the Hamilton River in interior Labrador; about four million hp; 100 miles to 200 miles from the great iron deposits at Schefferville, Wabash Lake, Mount Wright; within 600 miles by air of Gaspé, New Brunswick and most of Nova Scotia.

There are two aspects to possible use of this great reservoir of low-cost power:

- **Development of new industry in Labrador and in the North Shore region of Quebec** — pulp and paper, iron mining and processing, aluminum.

The probable outlook for these: Promising.

- **Long-distance transmission of power to the four Atlantic** Provinces (**FP**, Sept. 13, Oct. 4).

Probable outlook: Undecided but extremely interesting.

British Newfoundland Corp. — five-year-old combination of Canadian and British capital under leadership of Britain's famed Rothschilds — has rights to the Hamilton Falls potential.

It is searching vigorously for the customers needed to justify a development start.

Earlier it seemed the very size of the project would be its biggest handicap. It appeared that huge consumption commitments would have to be made before a beginning to construction was possible.

Now this objection seems to have disappeared.

Brinco is increasingly flexible in the amounts and manner in which it can supply Labrador power.

At the recent annual meeting, Board Chairman B. C. Gardiner said:

"Last year I mentioned an intermediate scheme involving the diversion of part of the flow of the Hamilton River by canal and pipes to a generating station on the nearby Valley River.

"Surveys subsequently completed showed that a development of from 140,000 to 420,000 hp is, for certain purposes, practicable and attractive.

"At present we are investigating a still smaller scheme on the Atikonak River about 50 miles east of Mile 286 on the Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway.

"Such a development would be on our access road and would utilize the earth dykes we have constructed across the Atikonak.

"Preliminary conclusions from field studies are that an attractive development of from 10,000 up to 50,000 hp could be completed within two years."

Thus Brinco is in position to supply demand of almost any size.

Gardiner said also that negotiations with possible consumers **were "proceeding satisfactorily" but no details could be revealed yet.**

The possibility of power transmission to the Maritimes has only recently been discussed publicly.

The argument in favor of bringing Labrador power to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is that European practice has proved the feasibility of power transmission of up to 1,000 miles; and that within the next decade the Maritimes will need additional supplies of economic power.

Many things must still be decided. Among them:

- **The place of Maritime Provinces' coal** in the future power picture.
- **Actual cost of getting Labrador power to the Maritimes.** Brinco feels it will be moderate.
- **The place of nuclear** power.
- **The place of tidal power. The imaginative Passamaquoddy tidal power project between New Brunswick and Maine** is still under study. Its development would radically change the future of Atlantic coast power.
- **The feasibility of additional water power development in the Maritimes and in the Quebec area between Labrador and the Maritimes** — for instance, in the power-rich Manicouagan River watershed.

Whatever form demand eventually takes, observers say it's likely that the still-continuing sharp uptrend in Canadian power demand will make the Brinco development a necessity.

Here's where Hamilton Falls stands right now:

An access road links Mile 286 and the site. There is a permanent crossing carrying the 106-mile road across the Atikonak. A cableway crosses the Hamilton above the falls; can carry equipment and materials for a permanent bridge.

In all, access facilities cost $2.1 million to March 31 this year.

This leaves Brinco in position where, within three or four years, it could build a million-hp installation — assuming the necessary firm demand.

It has been estimated that the cost — excluding production costs — of transmitting 130 megawatts from Hamilton River to Moncton at 90% load factor would be 4½ mills.

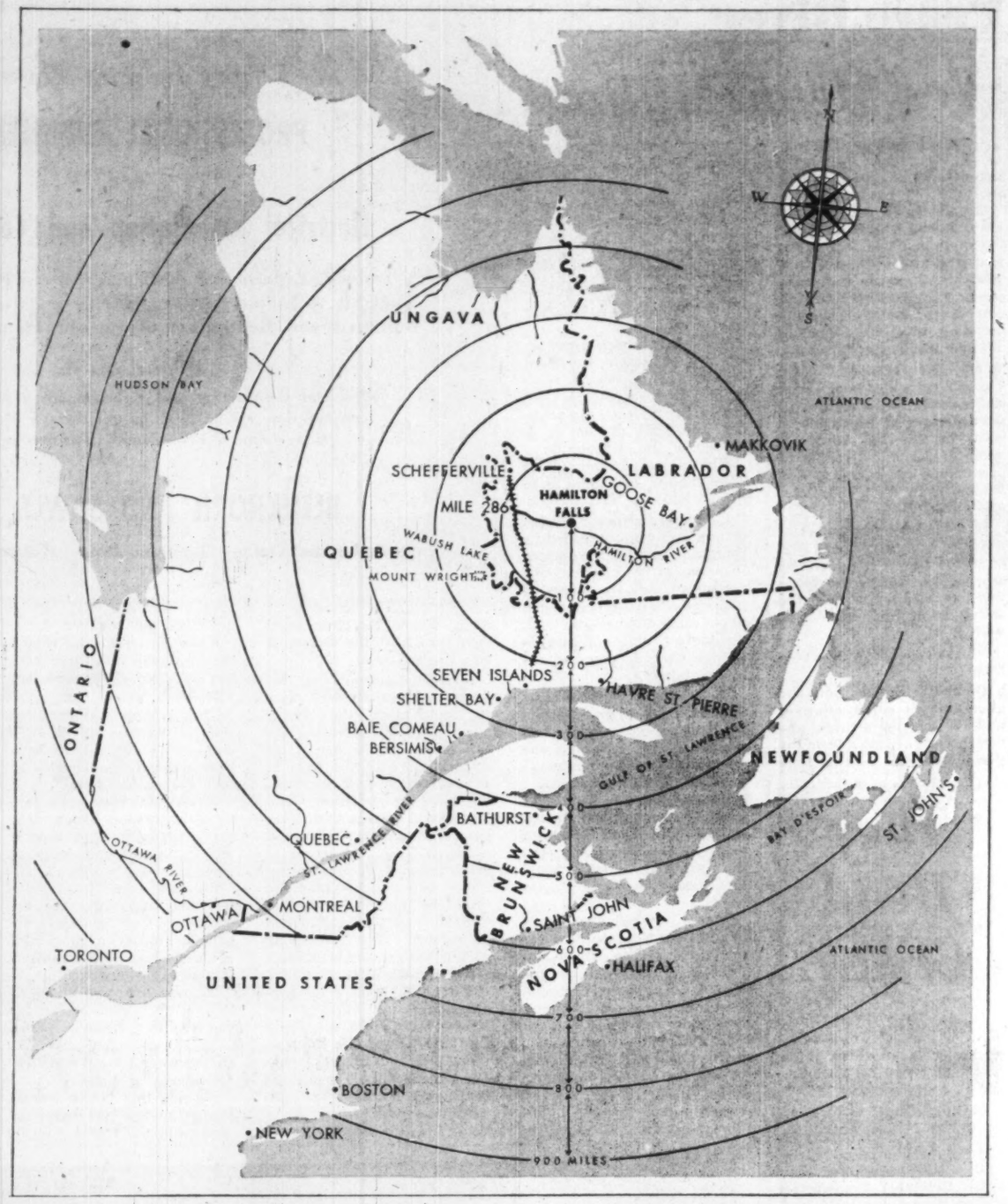
If 260 megawatts were delivered, transmission cost should be less than three mills.

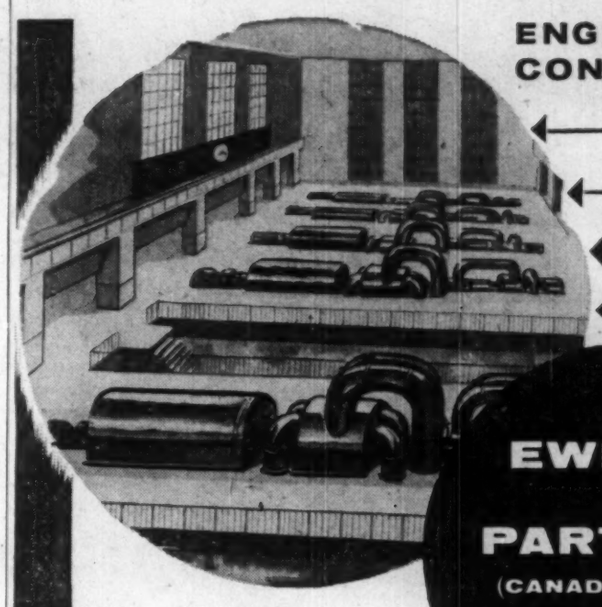
Brinco estimates that present production costs would call for a consumer price at the busbars of three mills per kwh for a million-hp development; possibly two mills for four million hp.

Elsewhere on the Hamilton River is another two million hp in potential, bringing the river's total to six million or about 30% of total installed hydro capacity in Canada.

Brinco has formed **Hamilton Falls Power Corp.** as an operating subsidiary.

It recently announced that authorized capital of the subsidiary has been increased from a nominal figure to $6,250,000 (1,125,000 npv shs.). This allows exchange of subsidiary's shares for parent firm's power assets.





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First Motor in 1883

(CONTINUED FROM P. 53)

hours a day, could command the top salary of $7 per month.

But it was a long hard day. Wright was convinced that his motor could reduce this long working day to one of at least 14 hours.

He wanted some brave Toronto housewife to permit him to demonstrate that his motor could operate a wringer on the wash tub and a small pump that would do away with the hauling of water to and from the tub.

His idea of reducing the household working day was attacked by a section of the clergy.

One Congregational minister set up a great Sunday evening sermon, titled: "This invention of Satan." His great concern was for the young ladies. If their working day were reduced to a mere 14 hours: what would they do with all their spare time?

As his sermon progressed he drew a vivid word picture of the young ladies going for an afternoon walk in the downtown area of Toronto.

He was vivid on the dangers of male mashers who would try and induce them into ice cream parlors.

Some of these mashers were so villainous that they might even try to hold hands with the young ladies.

This being done underneath the table top after the ice cream had been consumed.

But progress won out. Wright induced a grocer on Yonge St. to let him demonstrate the powers of his pioneer motor.

A coffee grinder was set up in the window and the little motor turned the great driving wheels that had been formerly turned by hand power and aching back.

Crowds came to see the wonder. Some were brave enough to suggest that perhaps this electricity was not altogether an evil thing.

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Mobile Power Units Cut Down Work Time

(CONTINUED FROM P. 52)

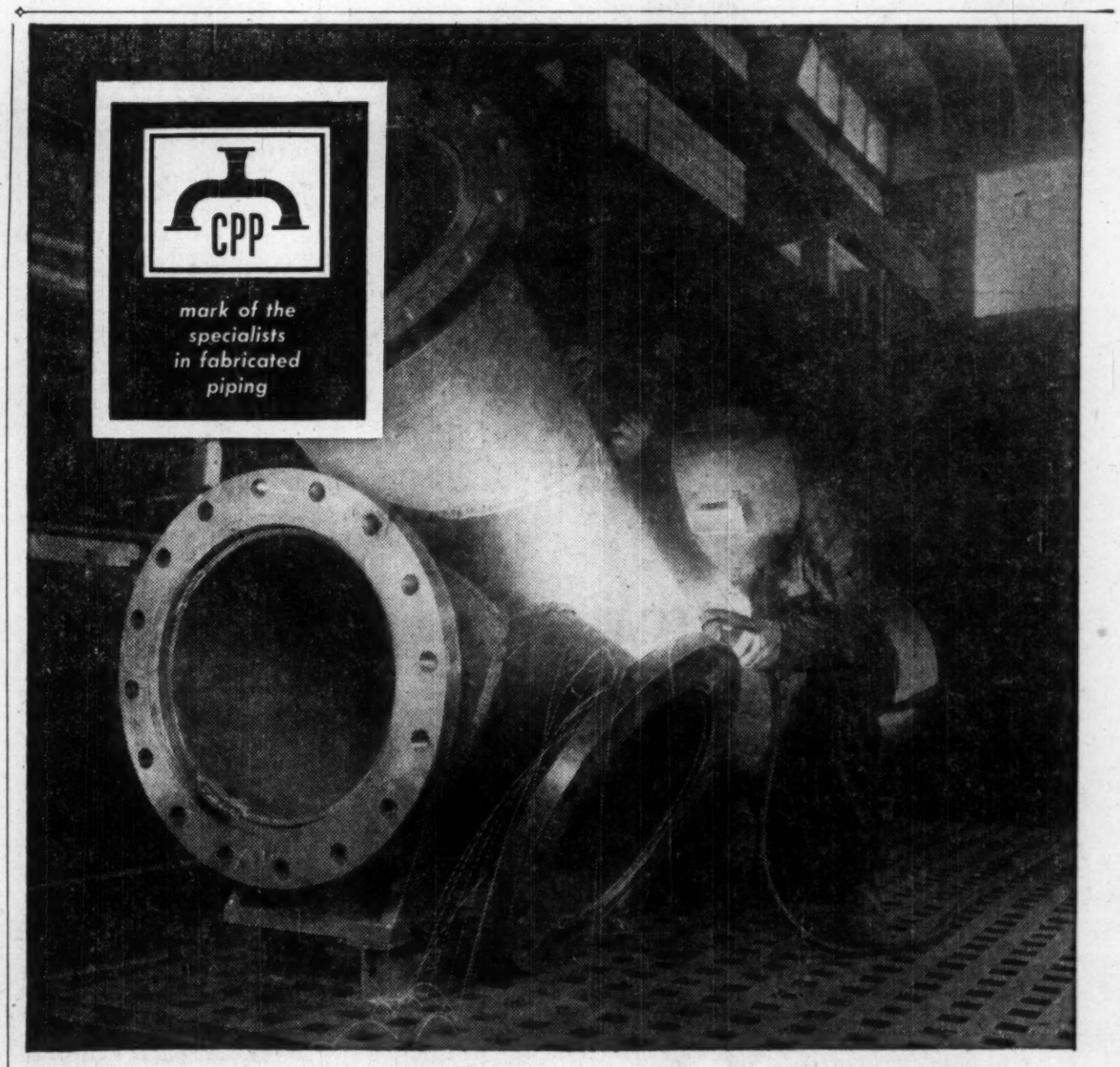
quired immediately for illumination and heating of camp sites situated at three tunnel adits and for the operation of electrically driven heavy equipment such as compressors and shovels.

But where was the power to come from?

Chute des Passes is located on the upper Peribonka River in Quebec on a site 150 miles from the nearest railhead and transmission lines.

Construction was scheduled to begin in the fall of 1956, and the contractor's work force would rapidly build up to 1,500 men, and ultimately to 3,000 men — not counting wives and children of the men bringing their families to the job site.

In effect, on major "change the face of nature" type projects, the contractor must literally create a functioning civilization amidst the wilderness.



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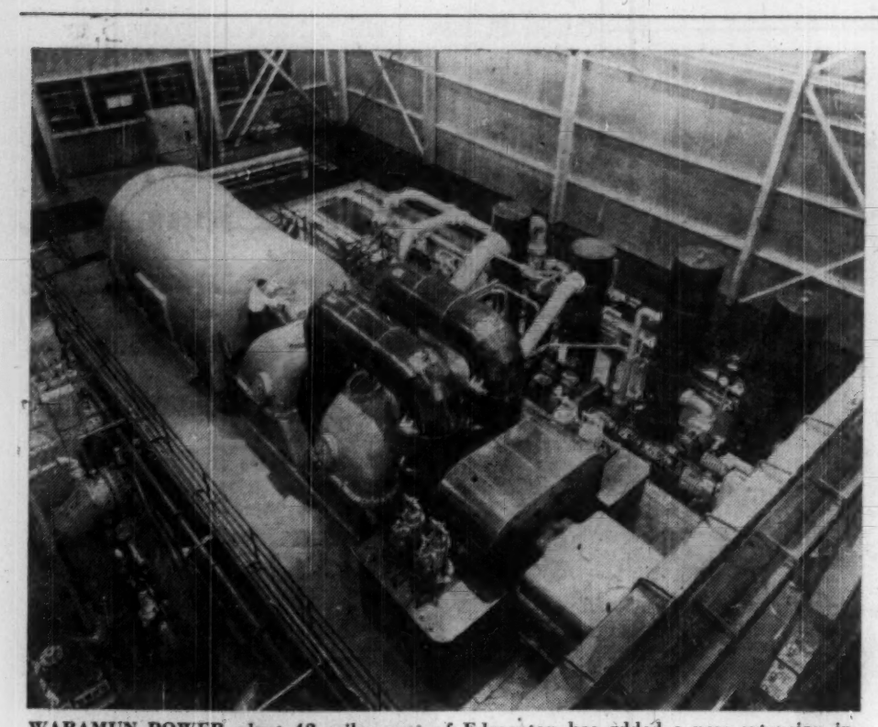

WABAMUN POWER plant 42 miles west of Edmonton has added a new extension including a second stack (closest the camera).

B.C. Power

Exciting Possibilities

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Biggest news in the electric power field in British Columbia is the proposed damming of the mighty but remote Peace River.

Huge power projects have been completed, or are reaching completion but this one, before a yard of earth has been turned, seems to have captured the imagination of the people.

The plan was devised by Swedish multi - millionaire and promoter Axel Wenner-Gren and if a major dam and a series of smaller dams were completed, an estimated 4,000,000 hp could be developed.

Premier W. A. C. Bennett said the development northeast of Prince George in the Rocky Mountain Trench would begin in 1960.

However, **Wenner - Gren Development (B.C.) Ltd.,** B. C. subsidiary of the Swedish firm, has made no announcement.

They say they are still awaiting a final report by British Thomson - Houston Co., consultants.

Premier Bennett said the firm has spent between $8 million-$10 million on the 40,000 square mile tract on the Rocky Mountain Trench handed over to them last year.

First plans were to develop a massive earth dam where the Parsnip and Finley Rivers join to form the Peace River.

This dam would hold back a man-made lake 70 miles long which would take several years to fill.

A series of dams would generate the electricity which would be transmitted to industry and the Lower Mainland. Detractors of the plan say that the cost would be too great to transmit over the 600 miles.

But its backers say the Russians have developed a method and this they would copy.

B. C. Electric, the province's biggest generator and seller of power, would be the chief customer and top B.C.E. officials have had lengthy conferences with Wenner-Gren officers here and in London.

Total cost has been estimated at more than $400 million.

While the surveys continue, the job of supplying the power-hungry province goes on. **The biggest hydro-electrical project undertaken by B.C.E.** is a $56-million addition to the Bridge River station northeast of Vancouver.

When four more generators are installed, total capacity in 1960 will be 681 thousand hp.

Most important project began this spring when the company began construction of a $100-million thermal generating plant near Vancouver.

It will generate 1.2 million hp.

First two of six 200,000-hp ...ermal units will go into service in 1961. Third and fourth will go into service in 1963 and the last two when required. When in full operation the plant will burn 144 million cu. ft. of natural gas daily.

The decision to build this plant is taken by experts that B.C.E. has slowed down, but not abandoned, its fight to win approval for dams on the Fraser River, the province's greatest and untapped source of power.

Until a method is found to get spawning salmon and fingerlings around or over dams, the river will remain unharnessed.

The Columbia is another vast source of power. Surveys by government agencies and private companies continue to be made **but until the controversy on downstream power rights is resolved between Canada and the U. S. there is little hope of any action.**

A power dam at Mica on the Upper Columbia would more than double B. C.'s developed power reserves at one stroke.

The province has an estimated potential of 35 million hp from waterpower but only five million has been developed or is being developed to date.

Electricity supplies around 12% of the province's raw energy needs and in terms of active work done, because of efficiency, provides about 25% of all energy presently utilized.

There is a great store of potential hydro power in the northwest of the province. **The Stikine and Naas Rivers could be tapped if cheap transmission is perfected.**

Another source of possibly 1.5 million hp is the Homathco River system north of Vancouver.

For two years, survey teams of the B. C. Power Commission, the government's utility, have been in the wild terrain.

Power developed here would be carried across to power - short Vancouver Island.

The Commission is the province's second largest supplier, serving 75,000 customers through 56% of the developed areas.

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The Western Assurance Company	1851	107
The Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada	1905	53
The British Canadian Insurance Company	1917	41
The British Empire Assurance Company	1928	30

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'Yes' Means Millions

(CONTINUED FROM P. 51)

two decades of critical power shortage.

Canada could get immediate financial help in building the storage dams like Mica, plus a future assurance that when B. C. needs the extra power, U. S. will return a certain proportion of the increment which Canadian storage provides at its plants.

• On the economic side, Canada must also look ahead and consider whether it will be necessary or profitable to insist on the right to divert some of the extra regulated flow from the Canadian Columbia into the Thompson and Fraser Rivers.

If the economists report in favor of this project—as it is expected they will—this will be another future development to be brought into the schedule of the agreement with U. S.

What chances for an agreement?

▸ On the U. S. side, both the government's representatives and the general attitude appear greatly changed from the period 1953-55. At that time Washington felt bitterly indignant at Canadian opposition to its Libby Dam plans.

But it still refused to recognize any Canadian right to a return for downstream benefits. Recriminations reached a high point, and all the blame was put on the "intransigeance" of Gen. McNaughton.

When the chance came for a new appointment, President Eisenhower appointed Governor Len Jordan to be Gen. McNaughton's opposite number, chairman of the U. S. section of the commission.

His role was to be another "Tough Guy" and stand up to the formidable McNaughton.

Last year Governor Jordan retired and was succeeded by Douglas MacKay, the former secretary of the interior, who responded to the changed political situation and began to put more emphasis on U. S. readiness to make a bargain (which Gov. Jordan had already stated).

The changed political situation in the U. S. was that the Democratic opposition **had started to tear strips off the Administration for not making a bargain with Canada.**

▸ On the Canadian side, the political situation has changed too. The result has been to strengthen Gen. McNaughton's hand, and greatly fortify Canada's bargaining position.

The ill-starred attempt of Mr. St. Laurent to transfer discussion of the whole Columbia problem from the International Joint Commission into diplomatic channels is dead as a dodo.

The diplomatic talks had, in fact, bogged down even before the Liberal defeat in June, 1957. There was no realistic basis for them, unless the Canadian Government denied its clear legal right to divert the Columbia into the Fraser.

Mr. St. Laurent was, indeed, at one time very close to repudiating the power which the 1909 Treaty gives to Canada. But a few of his colleagues, with the help of a few senior civil servants, rescued the position; and when Jean Lesage, then Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, went to Washington to follow up the PM's request for diplomatic talks, he soon showed that Canada had not abandoned its rights — and effectively spiked the plan for a cosy, secret get-together.

After the change of government, the curious St. Laurent initiative was fully written off; and the International Joint Commission has been responsible for all the continuing studies and consultations ever since. Officially the diplomatic talks are described as "inactive."

Canada's right to divert the Columbia into the Fraser has not been abandoned, nor weakened.

The economic values of such diversion for B. C.'s long-term development **have been seriously assessed — by the "economists panel."**

If Canada should bargain them away — which now seems unlikely — at least it will be in full knowledge of what they are worth.

Canada's (and B. C.'s) determined assertion that repayment for downstream benefits must be in power, not cash, has been qualified, though not abandoned.

The qualification could be to the short-term advantage of both the U. S. and Canada.

It was stated by Mr. Diefenbaker in a Vancouver speech this spring.

He said that "for a strictly limited period" we might accept cash, and credit it to the cost of building dams in Canada.

Canada seems to be ready to reverse traditional policy (as the Gordon Commission recommended) and to let the needy U. S. states have Canadian electric power for a period of years, but it will be only on strict condition that we can reclaim it on a certain date, as our power needs grow.

This condition will apply to the 17 billion kwh (as estimated by Neuberger) which the U. S. will get as soon as Canada builds dams to regulate the flow of the river.

There is a clear case for a bargain — or, as Governor Jordan used to call it, a "horse trade."

General McNaughton's resolution, with the firm support of the Conservative government, has kept it open until now. And it need not be much longer before the bargaining starts.

They Head CEMA

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.— W. I. Turner of Toronto has been elected president of the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association.

Eight directors were elected to the 24-man board.

They were:

R. L. Cliff, president, **British Columbia Transformer Co.,** Vancouver, B.C.

T. Edmondson, president and chief executive officer, **Ferranti - Packard Electric Ltd.,** Toronto and St. Catharines, Ont.

J. W. Kerr, president and general manager, **Triangle Conduit & Cable (Canada) Ltd.,** Scarborough, Ont.

T. A. Lindsay, president, **Phillips Electrical Co.,** Brockville, Ont.

J. G. Little, general manager, wire and cable division, **Northern Electric Co.,** Montreal.

L. W. Prestin, president, **Sunbeam Corp. (Canada) Limited,** Toronto, Ont.

A. L. Ross, president and general manager, **Square D Company Canada Ltd.,** Toronto, Ont.

D. S. Young, president and managing director, **Powerlite Devices Ltd.,** Toronto, Ont.

Continuing as directors are:

R. J. M. Allan, president, **Addison Industries Ltd.,** Toronto, Ont.

R. E. Bailey, vice-president, & managing director, **Thomas & Betts of Canada Ltd.,** Montreal, Que.

W. C. Cannon, president & general manager, **Frigidaire Products of Canada Ltd.,** Scarborough, Ont.

H. C. Darroch, president, **Moffats Limited,** Weston, Ont.

W. H. Evans, president, Honeywell Controls Ltd., Leaside, Ont.

C. R. Hughes president, **Automatic Electric (Canada) Ltd.,** Brockville, Ont.

V. N. Longtin, president, **Iberville Fittings Ltd.,** St. Johns, Que.

L. G. Lumbers, vice-president & general manager, **Canada Wire & Cable Co. Ltd.,** Leaside, Ont.

Richard Noonan, general manager, **Pioneer Electric Ltd.,** Winnipeg, Man.

W. G. Robson, president, **Otis Elevator Co. Ltd.,** Hamilton, Ont.

J. H. Smith, president, **Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.,** Toronto, Ont.

H. B. Style, president, **John Inglis Co. Ltd.,** Toronto, Ont., and **English Electric Canada,** St. Catharines, Ont.

W. I. Turner, president & general manager, **Canadian Controllers Ltd.,** Scarborough, Ont.

M. N. Vuchnich, president, **Lincoln Electric Co. of Canada Ltd.,** Leaside, Ont.

S. C. Watson, vice-president & general sales manager, **N. Slater Co. Ltd.,** Hamilton, Ont.

G. L. Wilcox, president, **Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd.,** Hamilton, Ont.

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This giant fixed blade propeller runner is one of 16 such units buried deep below water-level at the Barnhart Island Power Station — truly the Heart of Seaway Power. Each of these English Electric designed installations is capable of developing approximately 75,000 H.P. Another 11 fixed blade propeller runners will soon be in operation at the Beauharnois Power Station, on the South Shore of the metropolitan area of Montreal.

Canadian Steel Foundries cast the steel blades, hubs and nose pieces for these units, and supplied them to the John Inglis Company for assembly.

Canadian Steel Foundries — largest and most modern in Canada — is proud of its contribution to one of the engineering marvels of the 20th century, the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project. In participating in this international Project, C.S.F. engineers and foundrymen have been able to draw on their 30 years of experience supplying a wide variety of steel castings to the hydro-electric industry.

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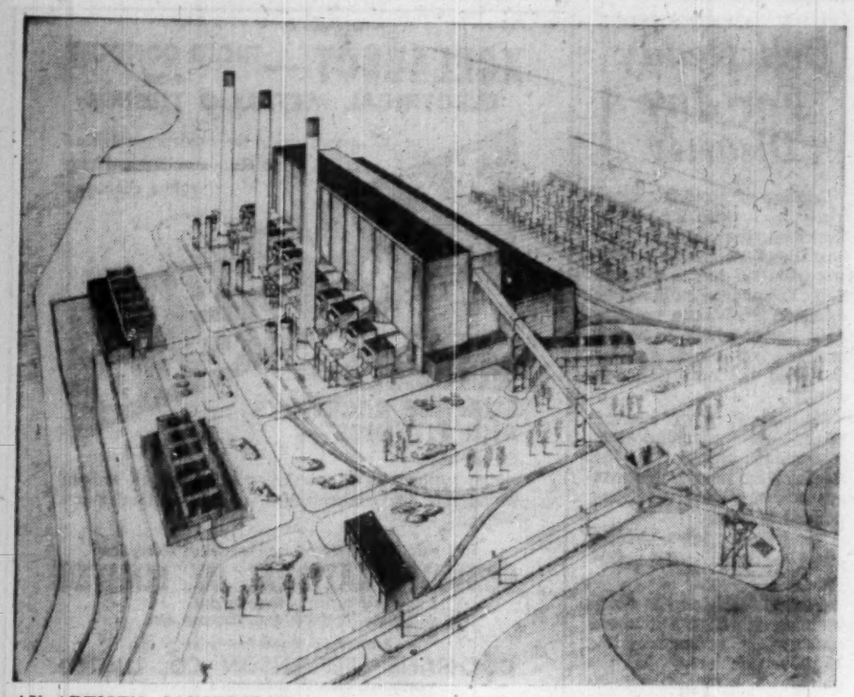


AN ARTIST'S CONCEPTION of the completed Lakeview generating station to be one of the world's largest thermal-electric plants.

Ontario Power

Thermal Top Priority

There's no slowdown in sight for Ontario's super-fast drive for more power.

Vast new developments in the hydroelectric, conventional thermal and nuclear power fields are highlighting this expansion.

In the works:

- **New capacity of 1.5 million kw from coal-fired** conventional thermal stations by 1962.
- **Another three million kw from new stations and additions by the late 1960s,** plus an extra 200,000 kw from Canada's first commercial nuclear-powered plant.
- **Addition of nearly one million kw from hydroelectric sites** in the northeast, hinging on successful use of new extra-high-voltage transmission lines.

This new capacity could actually be larger, depending on local demand in the northwest.

The spiralling growth is on top of a 282% jump in **Ontario Hydro's** dependable peak capacity from 1943 to end of last year.

The St. Lawrence River project, now substantially finished, will provide Ontario with 940,000 kw at peak capacity late next year.

It harnesses the last major single source of hydroelectric power in the province.

Now, with hydro potential dwindling and nuclear power still not a hard-and-fast economic reality, Ontario Hydro has given conventional thermal power top priority to meet the demand of the next decade.

Here's how Hydro's big thermal station program shapes up:

- **In Toronto Township, two units of the Lakeview generating station have been approved,** each with capacity of 300,000 kw. First will come in by 1961, the second in 1962.

Another four units of similar size are planned, giving ultimate capacity of the station of 1.8 million kw. Full capacity of this $250-million project should be reached in the mid-1960s.

- **A station similar in size is scheduled for the Hamilton area,** with possible completion in the late 1960s.
- **Land is being surveyed in the Oshawa-Pickering area east of Toronto** for potential plant sites for the future, possibly in the early 1970s. This is part of Hydro's long-term plan to line up suitable sites for future development.
- **In the northwest, the Thunder Bay generating station at Fort William is under construction,** scheduled to provide 100,000 kw by 1961. Cost: $26 million. This station would be capable of substantial expansion (up to one million kw) should demand warrant.
- **In Toronto, the Richard L. Hearn steam plant is being expanded by four units of 200,000 kw each.** This 800,000 kw increase follows the 400,000-kw development in 1953, brings the Hearn ultimate capacity to 1.2 million kw.

First unit will operate late this year, the next late in 1959 and the third and fourth units in 1960.

Around the world, the prospects of nuclear power have captured the imaginations of many people. In U. K., it's fast becoming a major power factor.

Uranium-rich Ontario also has its eye on a nuclear power future. But here, the competitive price factor is all-important.

So far, there is no firm forecast that nuclear power would be anything more than "within competitive range of conventional power station costs." Nuclear plant design problems must also be ironed out.

That's one reason all stops have not been pulled out in a drive for vast nuclear development even though it is assumed that nuclear power will eventually be economic and practical.

Then there are still hydroelectric sources available, even though they are shrinking fast. **The St. Lawrence River power project has been called the "last major source."**

But there are a number of smaller sources in the north which, taken together, add up to a substantial amount of power.

For example:

Extra-high-voltage transmission lines, now under study and testing, would make available nearly a million kw from eight potential sites north of Sudbury.

That's more than the St. Lawrence project can supply (maximum from the St. Lawrence is 940,000 kw as Ontario's share).

This is the rough schedule for nuclear-electrical power development for the province:

Construction of the Nuclear Power Demonstration plant (NPD), halted in April, 1957, to incorporate design improvements, has been resumed.

This demonstrator should be in operation next year. It is a joint effort among **Atomic Energy of Canada,** Ontario Hydro and **Canadian General Electric.**

This is to be followed quickly by Canada's first commercial nuclear power plant.

It will have capacity in the 200,000-kw range, is scheduled for initial operation in 1965-66.

Atomic Energy is establishing a nuclear power plant division in Toronto to direct and co-ordinate the nuclear projects. Ontario Hydro is assigning engineers and engineering-management to the division.

Big problem facing the nuclear power experts:

The short gap of time between operation of the NPD and the design and construction start on the 200,000-kw plant.

But Ontario still has some hydroelectric sites that could be developed in the north.

Availability of substantial hydro power potential in the northeast hinges on experiments in transmission of power over long distances.

This is extra-high-voltage transmission, ranging up to 600,000 v, 50% greater than the highest transmission voltages normally used anywhere in the world.

The method, if successful, would tap the major northeastern Ontario hydro source.

Already, Hydro has tentative plans to develop some eight hydroelectric sites by 1969 in the northeast for total power of 974,000 kw. But development hinges on the new transmission method.

Ontario Hydro has begun a test program, will use a one-mile experimental line near Coldwater for testing over a two-year period. It will be the first full-scale prototype in North America to operate at these high voltages.

What the new lines would do:

Boost by some 300 miles the maximum distance over which power could be economically transmitted under normal conditions.

Ontario Hydro will test the line in range of 260,000 to 600,000 volts.

Top voltage of Ontario Hydro lines now is 230,000.

The test line is expected to furnish extensive data for the design of extra-high-voltage lines on a commercial basis.

While experiments in high-voltage transmission are going on in other countries, these facilities cannot be easily adapted to Ontario's needs, Hydro sources say.

Extra-high-voltage transmission is expected to tap eight sources of power 250 miles north of Sudbury. **Survey and location of two lines to bring the power to Sudbury** will start this year, with completion slated for late 1962.

Electric power has played a major part in Ontario's spectacular growth, and it is the only type of energy in which the province approaches self-sufficiency.

Vast development projects in the postwar years by Ontario Hydro account for the prime importance of hydro today.

Ontario Hydro has been producing and distributing electric power almost from its start, in 1906.

Some of the postwar developments:

New projects undertaken at Niagara, on the Ottawa, St. Lawrence, on many other rivers including the northern English River.

From 1943 to last year, dependable peak capacity of power stations of Ontario Hydro rose from 1.1 million kw to 4.2 million kw.

The commission now supplies, by both generation and purchases, **some 86% of all electrical energy available for the province's use.**

A feature of this progress:

The steady march of electrical power into rural areas.

About 90% of rural residents now enjoy low-cost electrical power. Rural customers of the commission have tripled in numbers since 1946.

This power availability has opened the way to greater efficiency, productivity by farmers. And it has brought once-urban amenities to country living.

In northwestern Ontario, demand for power is booming ahead, spurred by developments in pulp and paper, mines, farms and industry.

Dependable capacity will be boosted by 86% in a four-year period ending in 1961, bringing total to 674,900 kw.

Power Keeps Pace

(Figures in Thousands)

	Population	Homes	New Cap. Investment $	Power Demand kw
1939	3,708	910	...	1,338
1945	4,000	1,183	682	1,852
1956	5,404	1,392	2,842	4,514
1957	5,622	1,410	3,219	4,783

Source: Ont. brief to Gordon Commission.

Ontario Power Estimate

Thousands Kilowatts

	Ontario Output: Hydro	Ontario Output: Fuel-Electric	Purchased Power	Minimum Est. Primary Demand
1958	4,175	844	623	4,954
1960	4,488	844	608	5,425
1965	5,046	2,444	601	7,454
1970	5,242	5,370	269	10,241
1975	5,362	9,609	187	14,071
1980	5,484	15,248	nil	19,332

Source: HEPC brief to Gordon Commission.

$1 Million Change In Easy Stages

More than $1 million worth of **Canadian Westinghouse Co.'s** electrical equipment, including the world's largest installation of magnetic-amplifier controls, has been installed at **Dominion Foundries and Steel Ltd.,** Hamilton.

The apparatus was installed piece-meal over a period of six months without major interruption to steel mill operations.

The final changeover was made during a 15-day "downtime" period required for mechanical changeover of the mill.

Westinghouse, with the mill operating on the existing motor, set up control equipment on a new flywheel M.G. set and transferred the mill to new generators.

The old M.G. set was then removed and a 5,000 hp. 35/90 r.p.m. mill drive installed.

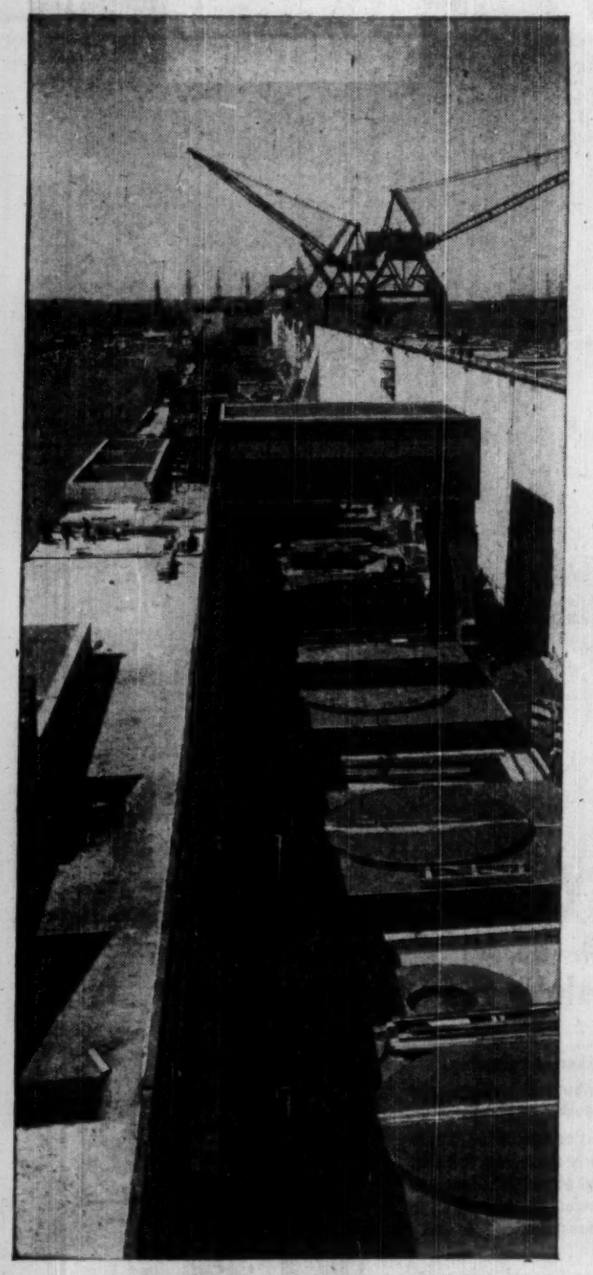
The new drive equipment was tested and put through its paces before removing the old motor and installing a temporary spindle drive to the new motor.

The old mill was shut down and removed in 12 hours. In 2½ hours, the prefabricated cage — a framework of structural steel and other fittings — was installed and the main foundations including the mill "slide-in" rails were completed.

Two days later, with foundation cement sufficiently hardened, the new mill weighing some 550 tons was started on a jack-powered move across the floor.

Twenty-three hours later, at the rate of one inch every minute and 40 seconds it was moved into place.

In exactly 96 hours it was hooked up to the new main drive motor, auxiliary drives and controls and ready for the first ingot.



General view of the adjoining powerhouses taken from the Canadian side. In the foreground are shown the sliding hatch covers, under which the generators are housed. When installation is complete in 1959 this project will have a maximum installed capacity of 1,880,000 kilowatts, from 32 massive hydro-electric generators (16 on the Canadian side and 16 on the U.S. side), 24 of which will bear the familiar G-E monogram.

Initial

Hydro-Electric Power at St. Lawrence Project delivered by C-G-E Generator

Hydro-electric power from the mighty St. Lawrence Power Project is at last a reality—culminating a dream of the century. On July 5th a Canadian General Electric generator was first on load at the adjoining powerhouses near Cornwall, Ontario, less than two days after the water in the headpond had reached an operating level.

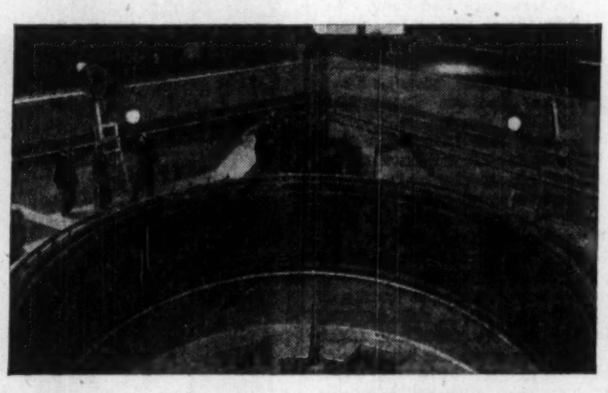
Smooth operation of the generators is the result, not only of Canadian engineering skill in design and manufacturing, but also of the exacting care demanded in the installation of these massive machines. The installation takes months from start to finish, and involves painstaking attention to every detail.

For the installation at Robert H. Saunders-St. Lawrence Generating Station, C.G.E. carefully selected a crew of 16 highly-skilled and fully-trained technicians. The crew supervisor alone has more than 38 years experience spread over 50 Canadian power projects. Some of his men have travelled with him from project to project for as long as 20 years. Each knows his job thoroughly—each has a high sense of responsibility and each can be trusted to play his part well on the "team." Many similar crews are also busy in other parts of Canada and the world, installing C-G-E generators—indicative of the wealth of skilled personnel that only a Company such as Canadian General Electric can provide.

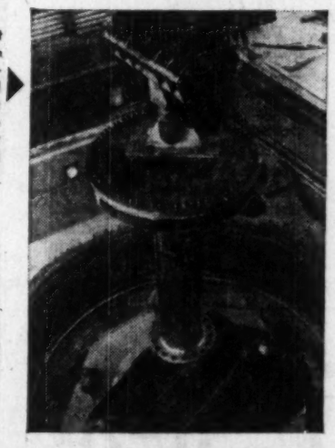
The eight 60,000 KVA C-G-E machines ordered for the Ontario Hydro powerhouse serve to indicate the continuing confidence our customers have in the design, manufacture and performance of generators built by Canadian General Electric.

You too can also share this confidence in every G-E product you buy. Whether your particular requirements are large or small, C.G.E. have the facilities and personnel to serve all your electrical needs—call the C-G-E office nearest you, or write to Apparatus Department, 107 Park Street North, Peterborough, Ontario.

BUILD CANADA BUY CANADIAN

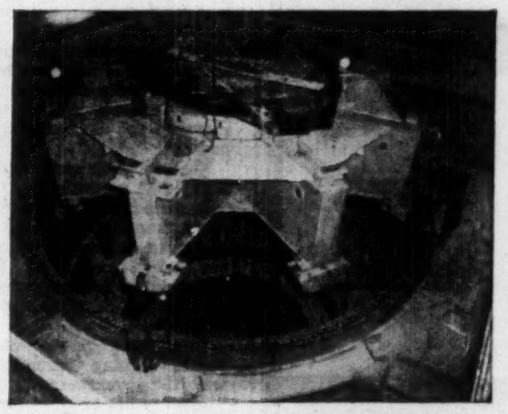


The first major assembly to go into place is the generator stator—delivered to the site in four sections—each weighing 64,000 pounds. These sections are then bolted together to form the completed stator and the windings finally connected. The stator is then accurately centred—an operation requiring a high degree of skill and precision.



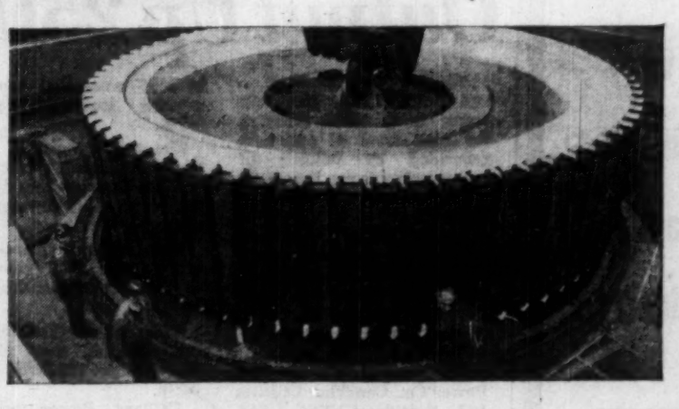
Installing the generator shaft and massive 122-inch diameter thrust block to complete one of the most vital parts of the machine, the thrust and guide bearing. This job requires extreme care in order to insure correct alignment and operation.

Here the rotor poles are shown being fitted and centred to the rotor rim. An operation involving 76 poles for a synchronous speed of 94.7 r.p.m. These poles, with a total weight of almost 120,000 pounds, carry the rotor winding which produces the magnetic field.



The generator main bracket being lowered onto its foundations. This bracket is the only support for the generator and turbine moving parts and thrust bearing—which, together with hydraulic thrust, imposes a weight of over 2,700,000 pounds.

Lowering the completed rotor—weighing over 400,000 pounds—into position. Because of the small tolerances involved, the erection supervisor must exercise exacting care in positioning this huge mass. When finally in place and bolted to the thrust block, it completes the giant rotating assembly.



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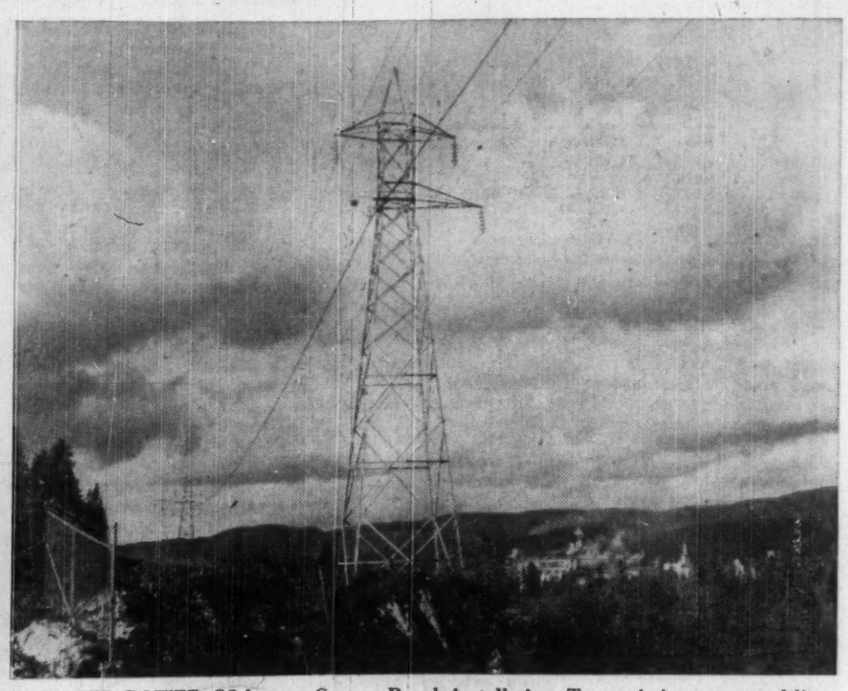

BOWATER POWER CO.'s new Corner Brook installation. Transmission tower and lines run from power house to substation.

Newfoundland

Light in Rural Areas

From Our Own Correspondent

ST. JOHN'S—The biggest news in the electrical field in Newfoundland is the province's new rural electrification plan which will have many unique aspects—partial subsidization and ownership by the government of the power lines.

Some 30% of the homes in Newfoundland are not electrified and it's hoped a large part of this figure will benefit by the new plan.

Premier Smallwood's government will spend $4 million to $5 million over the next few years.

The Premier recently told the House the government would build the electric power lines through the newly established Power Commission.

Building of the lines will be let to contractors and the government will foot the bill and own the power lines in the rural plan.

The three power companies involved will sell the power to the Commission and maintain the lines. The companies will also collect the monthly assessment from householders.

The government will pay the losses—the difference between the price charged customers and the cost to the company for delivering the power.

Each domestic user will be charged $4 a month.

In some regions it may cost more than that to deliver power to settlements hence the underwriting of the difference by the government through the Power Commission.

The three power companies signing agreements with the government on this project will be the **Newfoundland Light & Power Co., United Towns Electric Co.** and the **Union Light & Power Co.**

Each will extend to unelectrified areas from its nearest power source, and contracts to cover 70 miles per year or just over 200 miles in the first year.

The companies will pay into a fund certain amounts based on the number of customers per line and this will be used for maintenance purposes.

Power for communities living on islands—and there are scores—will have to come from diesel operations and this aspect of the project will also be explored by the Power Commission.

At present Newfoundland has 23 electric plants having a total installed turbine capacity of 352,850 hp and producing hydro-electric energy.

These are located at Topsail, Seal Cove, Heart's Content, Victoria, West Brook, St. Lawrence, Fall Pond, Mobile, Cape Broyle, Port Union, Lockston in Trinity Bay, Bishop's Falls, Grand Falls (paper town), Deer Lake, Lookout Brook and Rattling Brook.

The last mentioned due to open soon will have an installed capacity of 16,100 hp in two power houses, one being at a site about 4,200 ft. upstream from the railway and the other being near the railway crossing.

Power from the waters of Rattling Brook will be used by the Newfoundland Light & Power to sell in areas of towns such as Grand Falls, Windsor, Bishop's Falls and Botwood.

Power consumption in St. John's leveled off last year and no increase was noted primarily because of the lack of serviced property for new homes.

The position is changed this year with several provincial-federal housing developments, several million dollar regional high schools and innumerable other building projects.

Electrical contractors have had some fairly large jobs running into $200,000 and up to $300,000 value in the past year.

Now they have the Federal Customs and office building, a block-long seven-story building, the new post office, Confederation Building — an $8 million project to house the provincial government departments.

These projects, alone, will increase power consumption in St. John's during the next year or two.

Apart from serving St. John's, the company buys electricity from the Deer Lake plant of **Bowater Power Co.** and distributes it to consumers in Corner Brook and adjacent communities.

The company is doing the same with Grand Falls, buying from the **Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co.'s** power stations at Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls until its Rattling Brook station is ready to service all the areas in central Newfoundland.

United Towns Electric Co. holds franchises for other sections of Newfoundland, particularly from the city limits of St. John's to various parts of the Avalon Peninsula and the Burin Peninsula.

It has two subsidiaries, the **West Coast Power Co.** and the **Wabana Light & Power Co.**, the latter being in the iron ore community of Bell Island.

The smallest power company in Newfoundland is **Union Electric Light & Power Co.** which has a franchise to supply and sell electricity for light and power through the Bonavista Peninsula.

It began producing from its new plant on Trinity River, Lockston, early in 1956.

The total amount of electricity generated in 1956 at the plants operating in the province and produced from the utilization of water power was 1,362,001,894 kwh.

Alberta

Output Up 250%

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON—Calgary Power Ltd. has been operating at Horseshoe Falls and Bishop Falls until its power units could measure the high level of optimism generated by officials of power utility firms, the whole province would be an electric field.

Water, natural gas and coal are in plentiful supply in Alberta and the matter of harnessing these energy forms to produce electricity continues at a steady pace.

The province's electrical power suppliers, **Calgary Power Co., Canadian Utilities Ltd., Northland Utilities Ltd.** and **East Kootenay Utilities** plan extensions in all phases of production.

It is expected that by 1962 the projected load potential will be more than 2.5 billion kwh.

This growth in power output has made rapid strides since 1947. **According to the Alberta Power Commission report filed before the Provincial Legislature this year, power output** has increased by 250% since that time; the capacity increased up to 277%.

The average use of electricity in Alberta is estimated at 2,256 kwh per householder compared with the national average of 3,740 kwh.

Domestic use is now up 175% over 1946 compared to the national average of 103%.

The rural electrification program has now reached more than 44,130 farms in Alberta.

Calgary Power accounts for 30,687 connections (a total of 2,700 are expected to be connected by the end of this year).

Canadian Utilities connects 29,306; Northland 1,319; East Kootenay, 122; and the cities 306.

The expansion program is expected to increase the per capita consumption by more than 10% over this year.

The Rural Electrification

(Continued on page 61)

Bell Ready For Any Disaster

Capable of providing electricity for a town the size of Markham, two **General Motors Diesel**-electric generator sets installed in the Toronto **Bell Telephone** building at Adelaide St. W. can produce 1,500 kw of power, in case a bombing or other disaster disrupted the normal power supply.

Millions of power-hungry pieces of communication equipment served by the Adelaide St. telephone centre are now protected over long periods of time.

More than 1,800 telephone employees work in the building.

Packed inside the 15-story building are all the intricate dial switch mechanisms for 100,000 telephones in the downtown business district.

On the eighth floor is the control testing and monitoring equipment for the microwave network which **carries long distance telephone conversations and television programs across most of Canada and across the U. S.-Canadian border.**

All this electrical and electronic apparatus uses electricity — power in various amounts, at various voltages and amperages, each system having its own peculiar demands.

Under ordinary conditions this electricity is obtained from the regular commercial supply, and most of it is fed into direct-current generators, which in turn continually charge giant batteries operating the equipment.

These generators and rows of batteries are located in the basement and on the fourth and fifteenth floors.

Should a prolonged power interruption occur, the new emergency generator sets would take the place of the main electrical supply to operate all the telephone, teletype and electronic equipment, emergency lighting, at least one elevator and essential air-conditioning systems and pumps.

Certain "carrier" equipment would overheat and burn out without special air-conditioning.

Carriers are the electronic systems which make it possible to transmit several conversations over the same pair of wires at the same time.

If the telephone centre were cut off from its normal electrical supply for a week, all the communication systems it serves would have power, for in the building there is a 12,000-gal. fuel supply available, and 20,000 gal. of water.

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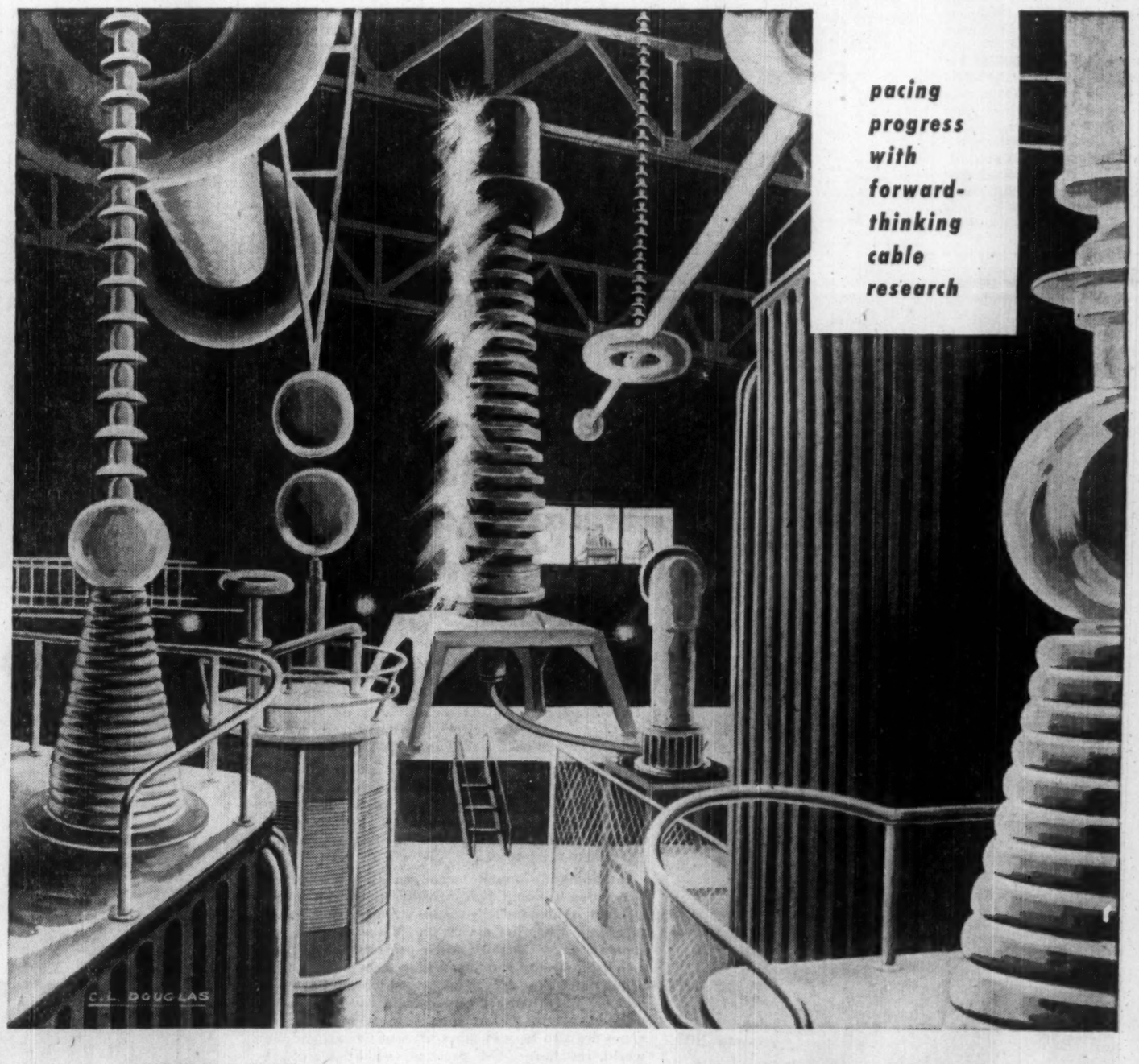

PROBLEM: Increase load capacity to slake the "thirst for power"

By 1960, power consumption in Canada will skyrocket to 114.5 billion kwh . . . and keep on growing.

Increasingly more power is demanded everywhere. To transmit and distribute it economically demands power cables capable of carrying more amperes per dollar of installed cost.

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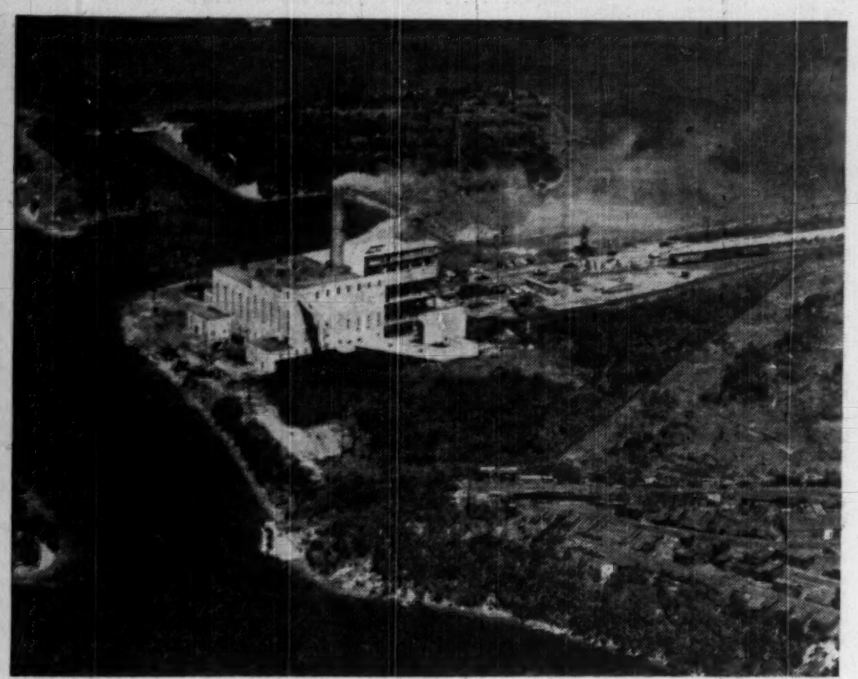

THIS IS AN aerial view of the Nova Scotia Power Commission plant at Trenton.

Nova Scotia

Big Expansion Plans

From Our Own Correspondent

HALIFAX—An optimistic electric power industry here is looking ahead to a bright future—and laying multi-million-dollar plans as it moves along.

Nova Scotia Light and Power Co. and the Nova Scotia Power Commission, servicing all but a comparatively small percentage of the province's customers between them, have somewhere between $60 million and $100 million riding on capital programs covering the next five years.

Only other significant electric power producers in Nova Scotia are (1) **Canada Electric** (Amherst), supplying customers in the northern end of the province, (2) **Eastern Light and Power,** a distributing company buying from (3) **Seaboard Power Corp.** at Glace Bay, the latter supplementing and supplying power required by **Dosco's** steel and coal companies as well as in Glace Bay.

The Nova Scotia Power Commission and Nova Scotia Light and Power Co. marching along separately toward greater and greater expansion but already linked by the major transmission between the western (N.S.) network including the Mersey hydro system with the hydro and steam generating system of the Nova Scotia Power Commission with the hydro and steam generating system of Nova Scotia Light and Power, have linked arms, **to a further and greater length, with the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission in the major task of building an interprovincial grid.**

NSLP is building some 60 miles of 132,000-v transmission line from Halifax to Truro, while the NSPC is reconverting their present 138,000-v line from Truro to Maccan and building a new line from Maccan to the New Brunswick border to join with an extension of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission lines from Moncton.

Both Nova Scotia companies are enthusiastic about the grid, happy with the thought that it will bring about considerable savings in the amount of spare plant which might be needed by any one of the participants as well as result in operating economies.

The grid is slated to swing into operation in November, 1959.

Aside from this, both companies have their own individual plans on tap. Here is what they have in mind:

The Nova Scotia Power Commission, with a capital program of from $5 million to $8 million a year, already has two units of a five-plant operation under construction on the Sissaboo River, Digby county—its completion (slated for 3-4 years) enriching the company with a 25,000-kw capacity plant at a construction cost of $9 million.

NSPC also has carried out preliminary surveys and will start construction (at an as yet unspecified date) of a $20-million plant at Wreck Cove, Victoria county.

It is anticipated that the first unit of the 70,000-kw plant will be in operation in 1962. It would tie in with the interprovincial grid.

And power commission officials are also leaning more and more toward the necessity of building a new thermal plant in the western end of Nova Scotia.

Major plant construction of Nova Scotia Light and Power at the moment involves installation of a third 45,000-kw unit in its huge Halifax plant—this latter unit will be in operation by the summer of 1959.

Two smaller developments of NSLP have been authorized for construction: 7,500 hp hydro plants on the Lequille River near Annapolis Royal and Alpena on the Nictaux River near Middleton, at a total cost of $3.7 million.

NSLP is also working on an $800,000 reconversion job to more than double the size of its Avon No. 1 development near Windsor from 2,000 to 5,000 hp.

The company's over-all capital program for the next five years will be $7 million + $9 million a year, a rate near which it has been spending for the past five.

Beyond next year, the Light and Power Company is planning on thermal development of a further 100,000-kw plant on its Tufts Cove site near Dartmouth—set for operation about 1963.

Last major development of NSPC was the Ridge hydro unit which swung into operation last year on the Bear River—a 53,000-hp unit costing $2 million.

Last year, also, the power commission built a 138,000-v line from Truro to Trenton—40 miles—and is now building another 40-mile stretch from Trenton to Antigonish.

Next year it plans to build a third similar line from Antigonish, across the Strait of Canso to West Bay, tieing the company in with Cape Breton for the interprovincial grid.

Nova Scotia Light and Power generates 70% of its production from the Halifax thermal plant—about 130,000 kw of the company's total capacity of 180,000 kw.

The remainder is generated from hydro plants scattered throughout the Annapolis Valley.

Company books show 87,000 customers. Transmission and distribution lines stretch 3,500 miles.

Assets of the Light and Power Co. total $67 million. Records show sales at 520 million kwh in 1957.

Alberta

(CONTINUED FROM P. 60)

co-operatives are expected to add further to this increase.

The co-operatives are set up by the farmers themselves throughout the province who can now obtain power at cost through the help of a $20-million loan fund provided by the provincial government.

The loans are repayable at 3.5% interest.

Electrical power companies have experienced competition with natural gas for many years now and they don't anticipate that this situation will alter and make any noticeable differences in power operations.

It has been significant, however, that since the oil discovery at Leduc in 1947, electrical power utilities have more than kept pace with the province's development.

Calgary Power's projected load for 1959 is expected to rise by 363.6 million kwhrs. over 1957. The installation of a second unit at the Wabamun steam plant, 42 miles west of Edmonton and the 70,000-kw generating equipment will raise the plant capacity to 382,000 kw. A third unit to Wabumun is planned in 1962.

Generating equipment which will be installed will have a capacity of 150,000 kw.

The firm's load figures from the Horseshoe, Kananaskis, Ghost, Barrier, Cascade, Three Sisters, Spray, Rundle, Bearpaw, Interlakes, Pocaterra and Wabumun plants from 1952 to 1957 and projected loads for this year and 1959 are:

	Kwh
1952	764,849,000
1953	881,821,000
1954	989,732,000
1955	1,143,921,000
1956	1,336,234,000
1957	1,447,317,000
1958	1,570,000,000
1959	1,700,000,000

Expansion of the hydro plants at Spray and Rundle will continue.

The extensions, scheduled for completion in 1960 at a cost of more than $6 million, will add 102,000 hp to the firm's capacity.

The firm's $7.5-million expansion program this year is expected to be matched in 1959.

In southern Alberta, the firm has spent $400,000 on power facilities to supply electricity to the British American Oil Co.'s sulphur and gas processing plant at Pincher Creek, 140 miles southwest of Calgary.

More than $325,000 was spent on improving facilities in Calgary and the Medicine Hat areas.

The total mileage of lines extends well over 4,300 and officials estimate that the load factor will increase by 8.3% in 1959, about the same as the increase this year over 1957.

Calgary Power has been carrying out surveys for possible additions to its present output.

More than $300,000 has been spent on surveys on the Bow River near Calgary; the Brazeau River, 100 miles northwest of Edmonton; and on the Athabaska River in northern Alberta.

The surveys on the Bow and Brazeau rivers will continue although no definite construction plans have been announced for 1959.

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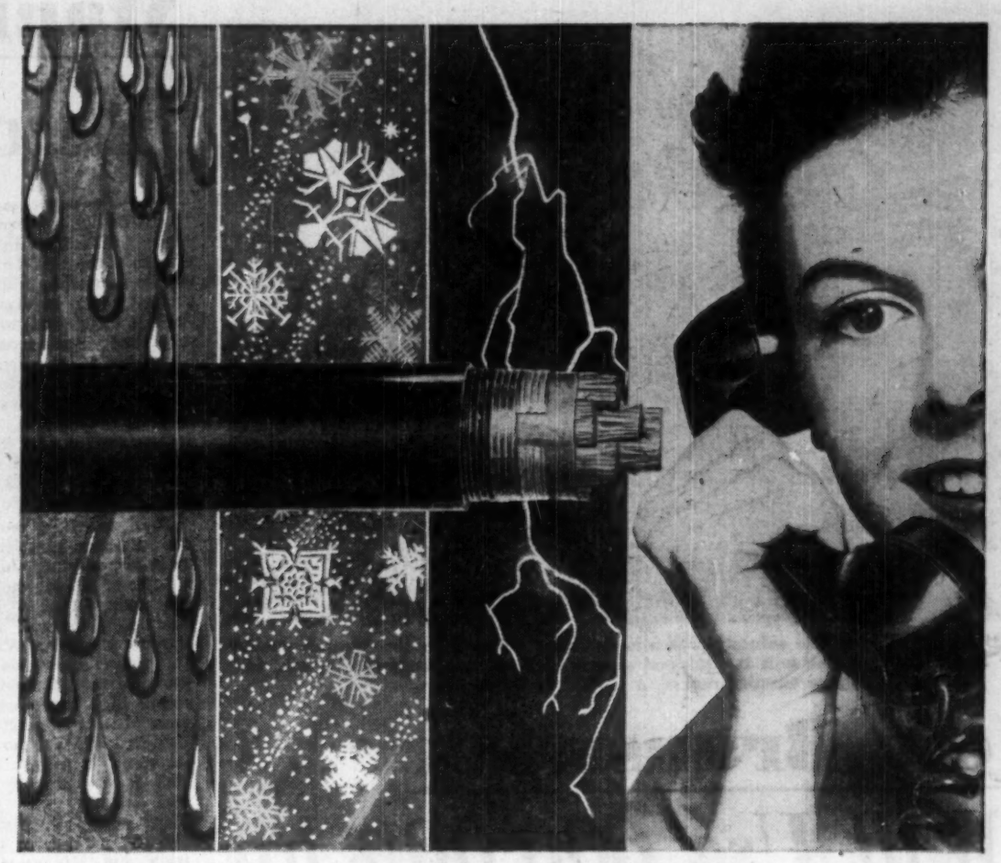

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Stalpeth Telephone Distribution Cable — made by Northern Electric Co. Ltd. — is composed of as many as 2,700 pairs of paper-insulated copper wires, aluminum tape, steel tape and an outer jacket of C-I-L polythene. The thin metal tapes, together with the polythene jacket, guard against mechanical and water damage, lightning and low frequency induction. The combination is much lighter and more flexible than the lead sheath formerly used. Polythene prolongs cable life because it has excellent weather resistance, will not embrittle at low winter temperatures. And its lightness and smoothness make installation easier.

C-I-L polythene resin is converted into scores of other superior products too — pipe, construction and packaging film, containers, housewares and toys. *In fact, demand is growing so rapidly that the C-I-L polythene plant at Edmonton is now being enlarged to* double *its present output.*

The authoritative journal "Plastics Sphere" keeps you informed of the latest developments in plastics — 15,000 of your fellow businessmen read it regularly. To get on the mailing list, write: Canadian Industries Limited, Plastics Division, P.O. Box 10, Montreal.

Suppliers of polythene, "Perspex" acrylic sheet, "Darvic" rigid vinyl sheet, "Mouldrite" urea moulding compounds, "Corvic" p.v.c. resin and "Flovic" vinyl chloride-acetate copolymer foil.

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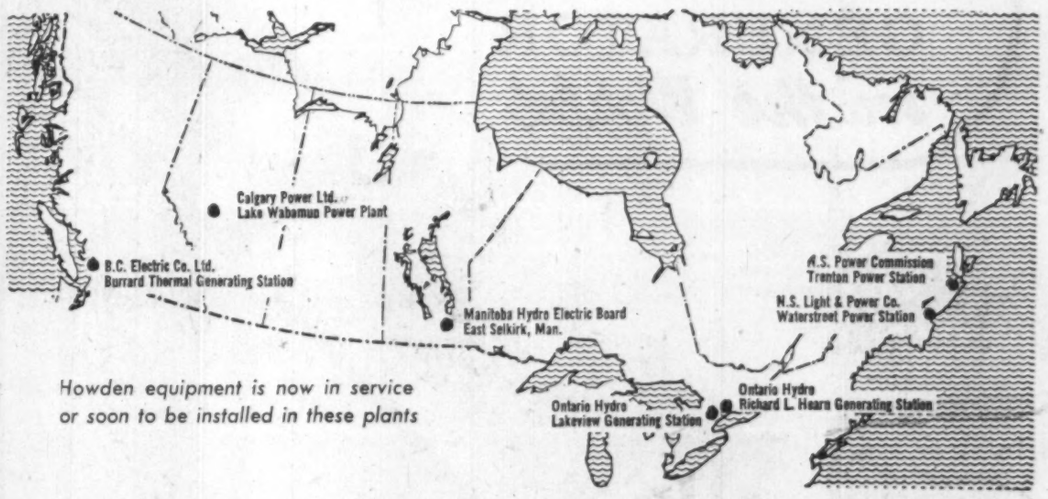

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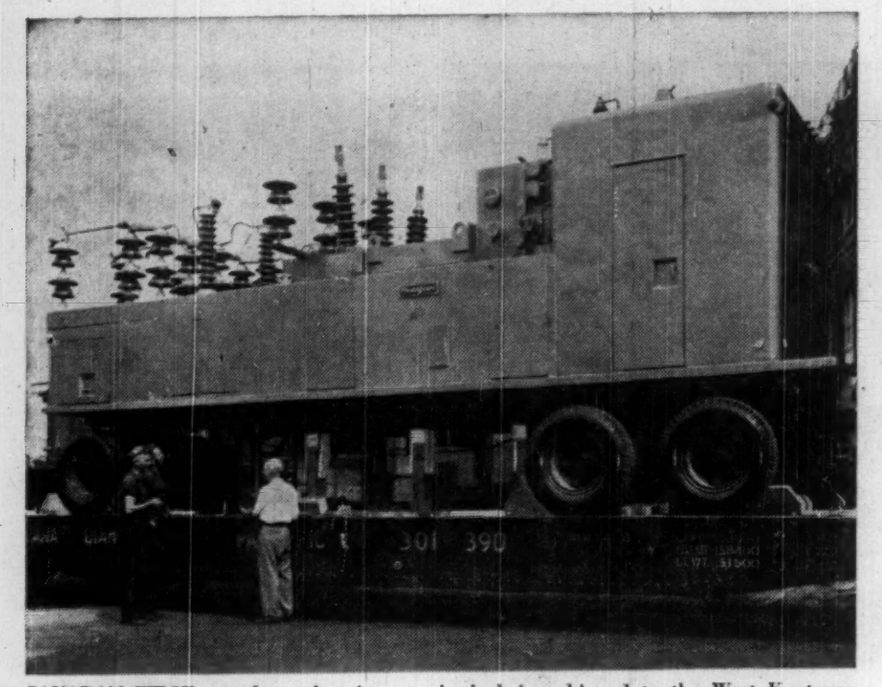

CANADA'S FIRST complete substation on wheels being shipped to the West Kootenay Power and Light Co. The unit is equipped with a high-voltage disconnect switch, low voltage circuit breaker, a 6,500-kva transformer.

Manitoba

New Units Save Cuts

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — Danger of power rationing in peak months of the 1958-59 winter will be averted by addition of steam power generation in the last three years to Manitoba production capacity.

Decision of the provincially owned Hydro Electric Board to add steam units was made in 1956.

Construction of a $24-million plant at Brandon designed for capacity of 132,000 kw started in July, 1955.

The last of its four units has just been completed and at intervals since June one quarter of the Manitoba load has been supplied by the Brandon plant and a steam standby station in Winnipeg.

Power consumption in the province for 1956 will be a record high but possibly not more than 1% or 2% more than in 1957. The percentage increased is lowest on any year in the postwar period. One reason was because Manitoba quit supplying 11,000 kw per day to the **Ontario and Minnesota Paper Co.** mill at Kenora under a contract which expired last March 31.

The load it has been supplying was taken over by plants in northwestern Ontario which came into operation early in the year.

Another reason was that with completion of rural electrification the rural load increased much less than in years when from 3,000 to 5,000 rural services were being added to the Manitoba Power Commission system.

The power picture of 1958 has stressed that Manitoba is long past the day when it can rely on hydro electric plants to supply its southern system.

The reason for introducing steam power four years ago was that the main producing facilities of the province depended on the maintained flow of the Winnipeg River.

In years of low water such as experienced in the 1930's, if the flow dropped below 20,000 cu. ft. per second, power production of the existing stations could be seriously affected.

This year when power consumption was more than three times that of 1935 the Winnipeg River flow was even lower than in the dry cycle of 20 years ago.

For about half of September it ran around 14,000 ft. and on one day at least it dropped to 12,000 ft. Availability of steam power saved the day.

Levels of feeder lakes of the Winnipeg River are away below normal. Their comparative levels on Sept. 27 this year and 1957 levels, in brackets, were: Lac Seul 1,165.6 ft. (1,169.65); Lake of the Woods 1,057.68 (1,060.59); Rainy Lake 1,105.04 (1,107.35). Under present water conditions it is estimated the Lake of the Woods could be drawn down about 1½ ft. and Lac Seul 5 ft. and give sufficient flow in the Winnipeg River for winter power operations.

If this were necessary it would put the Lake of the Woods level just above the minimum allowed by the Lake of the Woods Control Board.

Recently the Winnipeg River flow has increased and for the first 10 days of October ran from 18,000 ft. to 20,000 ft.

In the postwar period Manitoba power consumption has more than doubled, biggest annual increases in the years since 1952.

The table following shows gross generation in kilowatt hours for the years from 1946 to 1957 inclusive; firm generation which is consumption or demand, also in kilowatt hours; and the highest peak load in each year, this figure in kilowatts, the last easily transferred to horsepower computing a hp as .746 kilowatts—

Year	Gross Generation in kw. hrs.	Firm Generation in kw. hrs.	Peak Load in kw.
1946	1,939,463,330	1,394,387,375	267,230
1947	2,030,693,640	1,479,688,048	278,200
1948	2,064,968,330	1,581,444,667	309,600
1949	2,176,061,273	1,699,314,824	344,200
1950	2,465,709,300	1,826,837,843	361,900
1951	2,575,685,787	1,975,339,685	393,700
1952	2,706,483,960	2,076,215,112	410,160
1953	2,807,367,120	2,219,387,309	449,300
1954	3,024,324,440	2,409,900,214	468,630
1955	3,121,883,960	2,625,692,333	532,400
1956	3,334,719,640	2,840,343,560	541,300
1957	3,291,492,518	2,957,330,285	546,110

Corresponding figures for 1958 are not available but so far in the year consumption has been a little higher.

The figures include power generated and demand supplied by plants owned and operated by the province and the Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls municipally owned plants of the City of Winnipeg.

They do not include figures for plants in northern Manitoba to service mining developments.

In generating plants, transmission lines and distribution facilities, the Hydro Electric Board, the Manitoba Power Commission, and the Winnipeg hydro have an investment of $270 million.

The Hydro Electric Board has $114.2 million, the Manitoba Power Commission $93 million, and the Winnipeg hydro $63 million.

In the long-range planning two projects are in progress, one a steam plant at Selkirk on which construction started in 1957, the first unit of which is to be in operation late in 1959.

The estimated cost of initial installations for two units of large capacity is $29 million.

The station is designed for additions for a total generating capacity of one million kilowatts which if done would make it by far the largest generating station in the province.

So far as planning can go, some of its facilities might be adapted to nuclear energy but for the present the power planners have to deal with known facts and follow tested methods for supplying power requirements as they increase.

The second development under way is the $40 million hydro electric Kelsey plant on the Nelson River primarily to service the Inco development at Moak and Mystery Lakes to be completed by 1960. The initial development is for 25,600 kw.

The potential of the site is estimated at 337,500.

It is located on the Nelson River 14 miles north and west of Mile 256 on the Hudson Bay Railway, about 425 miles north of Winnipeg. In time the Kelsey generating station will probably have a place in the record of Manitoba power development parallel to that of the Pinewa station which was the first to be developed on the Winnipeg River between 1903 and 1906.

As Pinewa was the pioneer station to serve the southern section of the province, Kelsey will be the first to serve the north.

The Kelsey plant is likely to attract other major industries to northern Manitoba which seems to be on the way for a decade of major development. One of the likely new industries is pulp and paper industry which could be established with adequate supplies from northern forest resources with power supply easily available from the Kelsey plant.

In the southern part of the province the power program is likely to be an expansion of steam generating facilities.

In the north it is likely to be more hydro developments and establishment of a northern grid system to serve the fast-growing area north of the 53rd parallel.

Power officials in assuming the rate of expansion of the last 10 years foresee requirements of from 1½ to 2 million kw per year for Manitoba by 1975 with 650,000 to 700,000 kw generated in steam plants.

In the meantime there is the possibility of scientific break-through for atomic energy, but barring this the big development is likely to be the addition of units to the station at Selkirk.

If a northern grid system is built from the hydro-electric resources of the north—its potential is four million kw on continuously available 24-hour power — ways may be found to interconnect it with the present southern Manitoba system.

The big problem to make this possible is to overcome the loss load on long transmission.

Availability of natural gas in Winnipeg is not likely to be seriously competitive to electric power.

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New Brunswick

Will Use 600,000 hp

From Our Own Correspondent

SAINT JOHN — New Brunswick is planning for the production and use of 600,000 hp of electrical energy "within the next few years."

Production at the moment of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission: 226,000 hp.

But demand is doubling every seven years and, in the immediate future the rate of new demand is to jump very sharply.

Hon. Edgar Fournier, chairman of the NBEPC believes that demand from opening up mineral deposits, plus expanded forest industry, increased secondary manufacturing and processing and rising domestic and rural demand will make the 600,000 hp essential.

A special interdepartmental committee has been set up by the government to co-ordinate marketing and encourage expansion of secondary industrial use of electric energy.

Biggest single expansion item in 1958 was opening in June of the Beechwood hydro plant. It cost $29.5 million and produces 90,000 hp.

Industrial growth, notably a $50 million oil refinery at Saint John, will demand huge quantities of power. **Belief is that before long active exploitation of base metal resources will start with demand for additional blocks of energy.**

Output of power by the NBEPC for the fiscal year April 1, 1957 to March 31, 1958, was 611,638,000 kwh.

That represents a big jump over past years: 1957 was 587,000,000 kwh and 1956 was 488,900,000 kwh.

Next big undertaking will be a thermal plant at Saint John.

Output will be 50,000 kw, with provision for further generating units.

The Beechwood plant is designed so that a third 45,000 hp unit can be added.

Some $8 million is being spent this year for lines as part of the Maritime link-up of generating facilities.

This $105 million project is being carried out under the federal government program of assisting in electric power generation and use in the Atlantic provinces.

There is also increased co-ordination with the State of Maine and, at the moment, New Brunswick is selling a small quantity of power to Maine.

Full use of the St. John River generating potential rests upon co-operation with Maine and with the Province of Quebec so that maximum storage capacity can be used at the headwaters.

The lesser plan for increasing power generation on the St. Croix River — boundary for some distance of Maine and New Brunswick — will depend upon international co-operation. Both subjects are before the International Joint Commission.

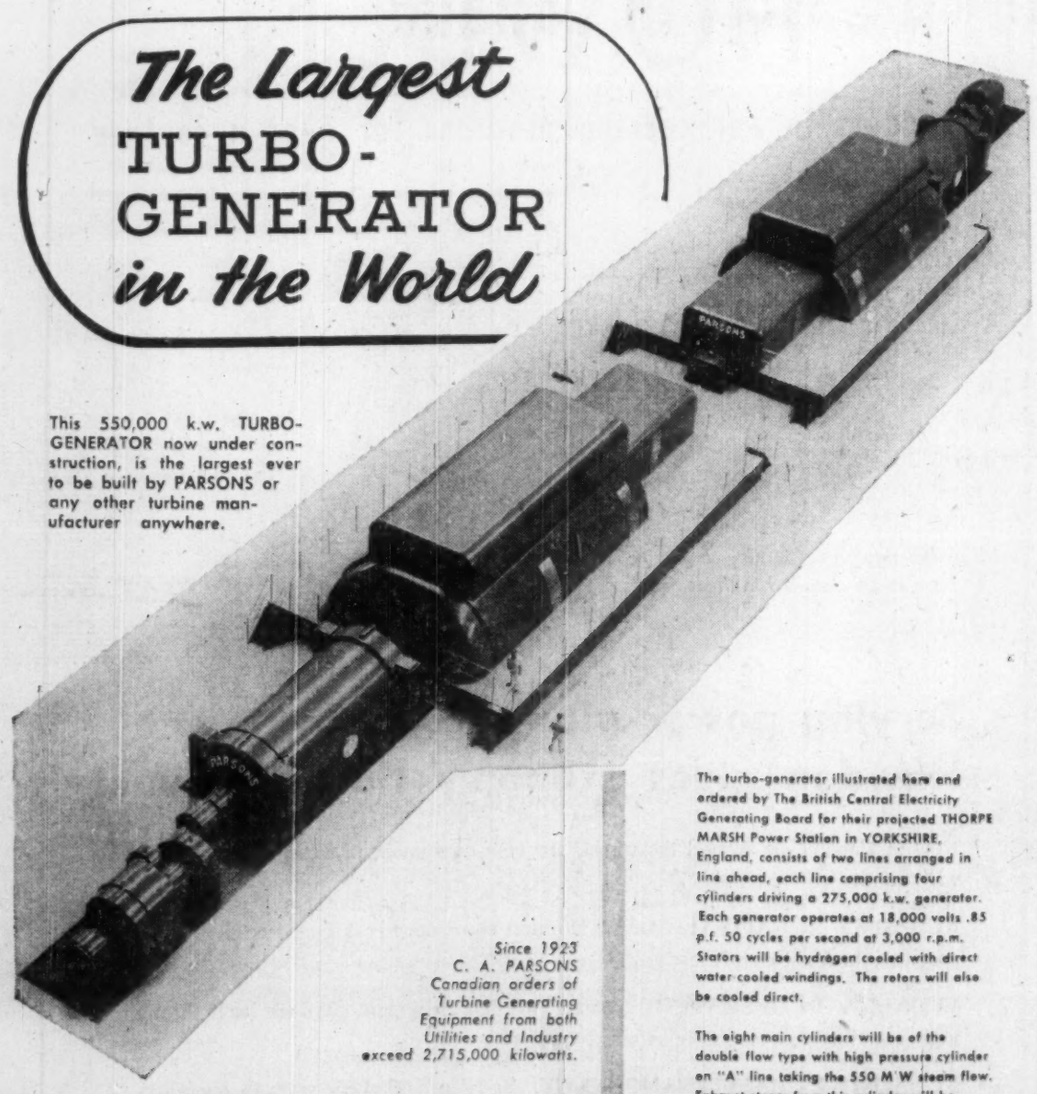
The Power Commission has reported revenues for the last fiscal year at $12,182,000.

It was an increase of about $900,000 over the preceding year. Domestic use of power jumped 10.8%.

Industrial use increased 6.4%. **Total assets of the NBEPC increased to $93.3**

(Continued on page 64)

The Largest TURBO-GENERATOR in the World



This 550,000 k.w. TURBO-GENERATOR now under construction, is the largest ever to be built by PARSONS or any other turbine manufacturer anywhere.

Since 1923 C. A. PARSONS Canadian orders of Turbine Generating Equipment from both Utilities and Industry exceed 2,715,000 kilowatts.

The turbo-generator illustrated here and ordered by The British Central Electricity Generating Board for their projected THORPE MARSH Power Station in YORKSHIRE, England, consists of two lines arranged in line ahead, each line comprising four cylinders driving a 275,000 k.w. generator. Each generator operates at 18,000 volts .85 p.f. 50 cycles per second at 3,000 r.p.m. Stators will be hydrogen cooled with direct water cooled windings. The rotors will also be cooled direct.

The eight main cylinders will be of the double flow type with high pressure cylinder on "A" line taking the 550 M W steam flow. Exhaust steam from this cylinder will be reheated and passed to the first intermediate pressure cylinder on "B" line. Thereafter the steam divides equally between duplicate second intermediate pressure cylinders, one in each line. Final expansion of the steam being through two low pressure cylinders on each line.

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Pressure	2,300 p s i g
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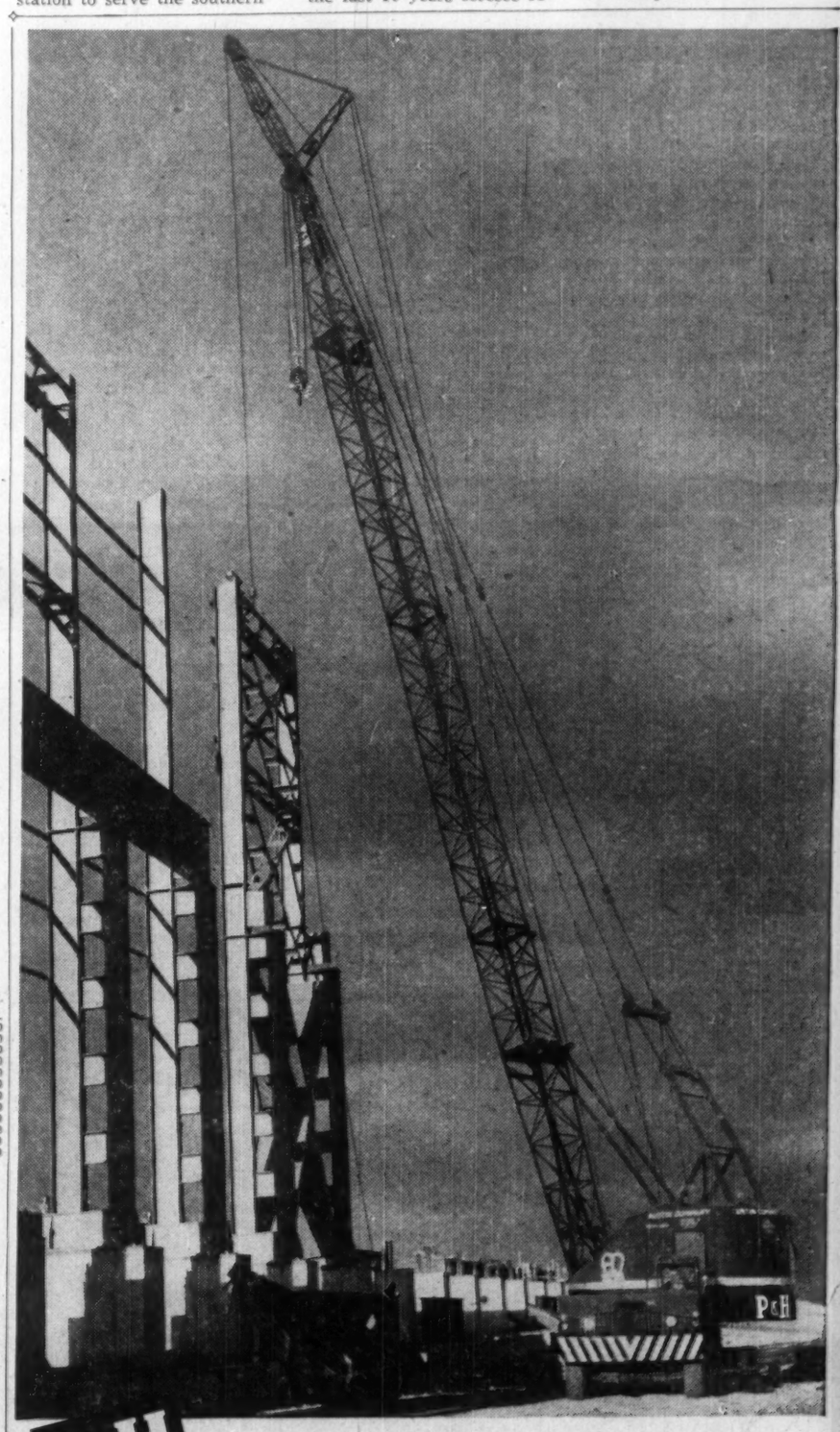

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Mounted on a P&H carrier designed and built for 45-ton service, it travels on 4 axles and 12 tires to meet existing highway load regulations. Noted for its high maneuverability, it has the same turning radius as 3 axle rigs.

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- Independent planetary-boom lowering
- Triple safe boom hoist
- Hydraulic controls
- Live roller circle
- Handles 170-foot boom

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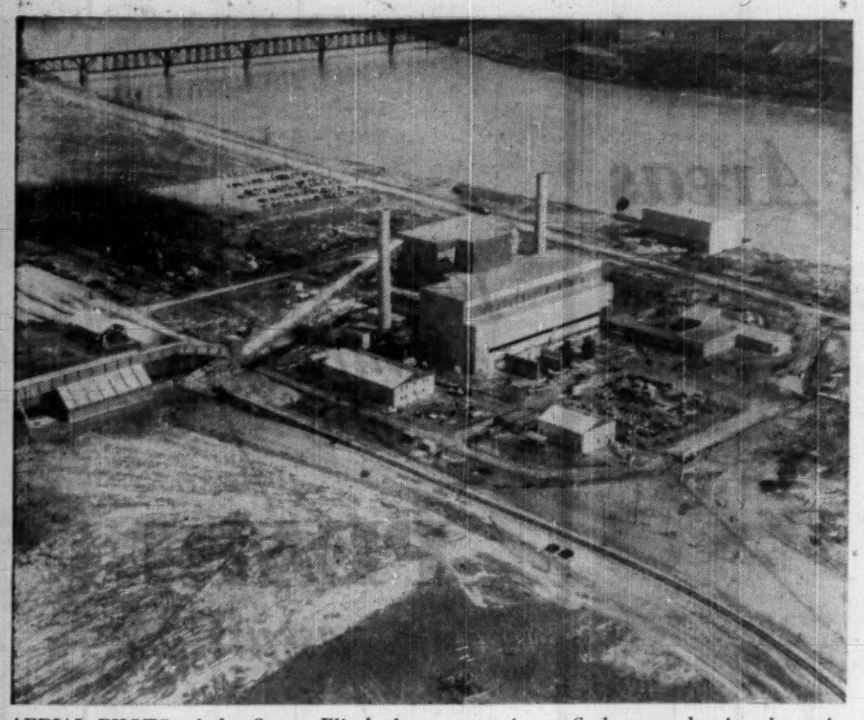


AERIAL PHOTO of the Queen Elizabeth power station at Saskatoon, showing the main plant building at centre foreground and the pumping station behind it at right, on the shore of the South Saskatchewan River.

Saskatchewan Power Stations

Listed as of October, 1958

Name of Plant	Location	Type	Installed Capacity	Operated By
Estevan	Estevan	Steam	72,750 KW	Saskatchewan Power Corp.
Prince Albert	Prince Albert	Steam	22,200 KW	Saskatchewan Power Corp.
A. L. Cole	Saskatoon	Steam	108,000 KW	Saskatchewan Power Corp.
Hudson Bay	Hudson Bay	Diesel	570 KW	Saskatchewan Power Corp.
Kindersley	Kindersley	Gas Turbine & Gas Engine	29,000 KW (peak)	Saskatchewan Power Corp.
Leader	Leader	Diesel	420 KW	Saskatchewan Power Corp.
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	Diesel	1,300 KW	Saskatchewan Power Corp.
Swift Current	Swift Current	Gas Engine	14,500 KW	Saskatchewan Power Corp.
Unity	Unity	Gas-Diesel	6,400 KW	Saskatchewan Power Corp.
Yorkton	Yorkton	Diesel	2,620 KW	Saskatchewan Power Corp.
Kamsack	Kamsack	Diesel	1,000 KW	Saskatchewan Power Corp.
Queen Elizabeth	Saskatoon	Coal, oil or nat. gas	66,000 KW	
La Ronge	(other info. not avail.)			

NOTE: A new steam generating station is under construction near Estevan.

POWER PLANTS OTHER THAN SASKATCHEWAN POWER CORPORATION (so far as have data)

Listed Aug. 7, 1958

Regina	Regina	Steam	85,000 KW	City of Regina
Weyburn	Weyburn	Steam	2,000 KW	City of Weyburn
Nat. Light & Power	Moose Jaw	Steam	37,500 KW	National Light and Power
Wellington Lake	near Uranium City	Hydro	3,300 HP	Eldorado Mining and Refining
Island Falls	Island Falls	Hydro	108,000 HP	Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting
Stony Rapids	Stony Rapids	Diesel	50 KW	Stony Rapids Power Co-operative
Beauval	Beauval	(Hydro	30 KW	Department of Indian Affairs
		(Diesel	55 KW	Department of Indian Affairs
Ile a la Crosse	Ile a la Crosse	Diesel	65 KW	Roman Catholic Mission
Buffalo Narrows	Buffalo Narrows	Diesel	130 KW	Waite Fisheries, Big River
Cumberland House	Cumberland House	Diesel	65 KW	Cumberland House Power Co-op Ltd.
Pelican Narrows	Pelican Narrows	Diesel	50 KW	Pelican Narrows Power Co-op Ltd.
Green Lake	Green Lake	Diesel	30 KW	Local Improvement Districts Branch Sask. Dept. of Municipal Affairs
Uranium City	Uranium City	Diesel	500 KW	Uranium City Power Co.
Eldorado	Beaverlodge	Diesel	15,550 HP	Eldorado Mining and Refining Ltd.
	Uranium Field			
	Gunnar Mines	Diesel	?	Gunnar Mines

Saskatchewan

Power Needs Doubled

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON — Saskatchewan is a busy province electrically.

The **Saskatchewan Power Corp.** serves virtually the whole of the settled portion of the province. It's the largest geographical area served by a single power utility in all of Canada. (Power plants other than SPC ones are located in 16 centres in Sask.) Saskatchewan has the highest rate of growth in number of electric customers and in the amount of electricity supplied.

During the last five years, **the amount of power required in Canada increased by one half.** In Saskatchewan, the amount almost doubled.

Consumption in the province is increasing at a rate of 20% per year.

At the end of 1957, the Saskatchewan Power Corp. (which also handles distribution of natural gas in the province) was billing 177,500 people for use of its services.

That was an increase from the figure the year before of some 23,500 — about 11,000 of the total was electric power customers.

According to David Cass-Beggs, general manager of the SPC, electrical energy generated and purchased increased in 1957 by 18.3% over 1956.

Revenues increased by some $4 million to more than $23 million. Net income was $1,818,000.

Mr. Cass-Beggs says: "While the continued upward trend in the demand for energy has called for continuous expansion of all facilities and an intensive level of activity on the part of all the corporation's staff, **the operating results are satisfactory and the corporation is in a secure position.**" (The statement was made in the SPC's annual report for 1957.)

In order to distribute power throughout the province, the SPC already maintains 195 miles of 138,000 v transmission line; 1,331 miles of 72,000 v line; 6,295 miles of 25,000 v line and 46,000 miles of 14,400 v single-phase farm distribution line.

New generating stations at Saskatoon and near Estevan are under construction by the Crown company. Each will eventually have four generating units.

Construction work at Saskatoon is all but finished and the first unit (66,000 kw) was put into operation this month.

The next unit will be in use in March or April, it's calculated.

There'll be a delay in installation of the third and fourth units until the effect of the potential power turnout at the South Saskatchewan project near Outlook is measured.

At the site near Estevan, construction work is about six months behind Saskatoon and that means the first new generating unit won't be operating until next spring.

However, officials have placed their order already for their third unit, and it will be appreciably bigger than the first two.

Coal is the fuel used there and power can be produced more cheaply there than at Saskatoon where coal must be brought in by train.

The Saskatoon plant is equipped to operate on natural gas, **but gas will not be used because officials fear the domestic supply would be hampered at this time.**

The two new large systems — at Estevan and Saskatoon — will be interconnected by two 138,000 v transmission lines to provide stability of service by permitting the interchange of power between each system.

Cost of the projects at Saskatoon and Estevan: an estimated $40 million each.

Their eventual projected capacity (if all four units are used at each place) of somewhere above 264,000 kw each would be greater than the total amount of power now being produced by the corporation in all its other plants in the province.

It's estimated that the Estevan area plant — known as the Boundary Dam station — may eventually use about two million tons of lignite coal per year for power generation. **That would be approximately equal to Saskatchewan's present total annual coal production.**

In 1957, installation was completed for an additional 30,000 kw unit at the original Estevan power plant in southwestern Saskatchewan, bringing its capacity up to 72,000 kw.

July of 1958 marked commissioning of additional installations at the Kindersley generating station in west-central Saskatchewan. That brings the plant's capacity up from 9,000 kw to 29,000 kw.

Although not a particularly large plant, the Kindersley station is of special importance because of its place in stabilizing power supplies in the west central area of the province.

At present, it can feed power into the high voltage network serving the North Battleford, Kerrobert, Unity, and Eston areas. Completion of a new transmission link will enable it to reach Swift Current as well.

First In The World

The first reversible pump-turbine unit at the Sir Adam Beck-Niagara Pumping-Generating Station is delivering water to the artificial reservoir on the heights above Queenston.

This installation is the first of its kind in the world.

It was developed to meet the conditions now facing Ontario Hydro at Niagara, where the amount of water which can be taken from the river is limited by international treaty.

Under the terms of this treaty, no diversion of water for power purposes can be made, which would reduce the flow over Niagara Falls to less than 100,000 cu. ft. per second during the daylight hours of the tourist season.

At other times the flow must not be reduced to less than 50,000 cu. ft. per second.

The solution was to increase the flow of water during daylight hours by drawing water from a huge 650,000,000 cu. ft. reservoir, which is filled at nighttime by pumping.

This could have been accomplished in various ways for instance:

- By installation of turbines to develop power in daytime and separate pumps to raise the water at night.
- To use a modified Francis reaction turbine to work in reverse as a pump.

Such installations, which have been made in other parts of the world, have been reasonably successful but do not represent maximum economy either in performance or in power station space.

For this reason **English Electric Co. of Canada Ltd.** after extensive engineering research, design and model testing, produced an entirely new design—the Deriaz turbine, after the name of its inventor.

This is the first new turbine design in 40 years combining features of the Kaplan machine with those of the Francis turbine.

The Deriaz pump-turbine combines in one unit the functions both of power generation and pumping, the latter by reversing the direction of rotation.

After careful study of the designs, the Ontario Hydro awarded English Electric a contract for six Deriaz pump-turbines, which incorporate unique features, such as impellers with adjustable blades.

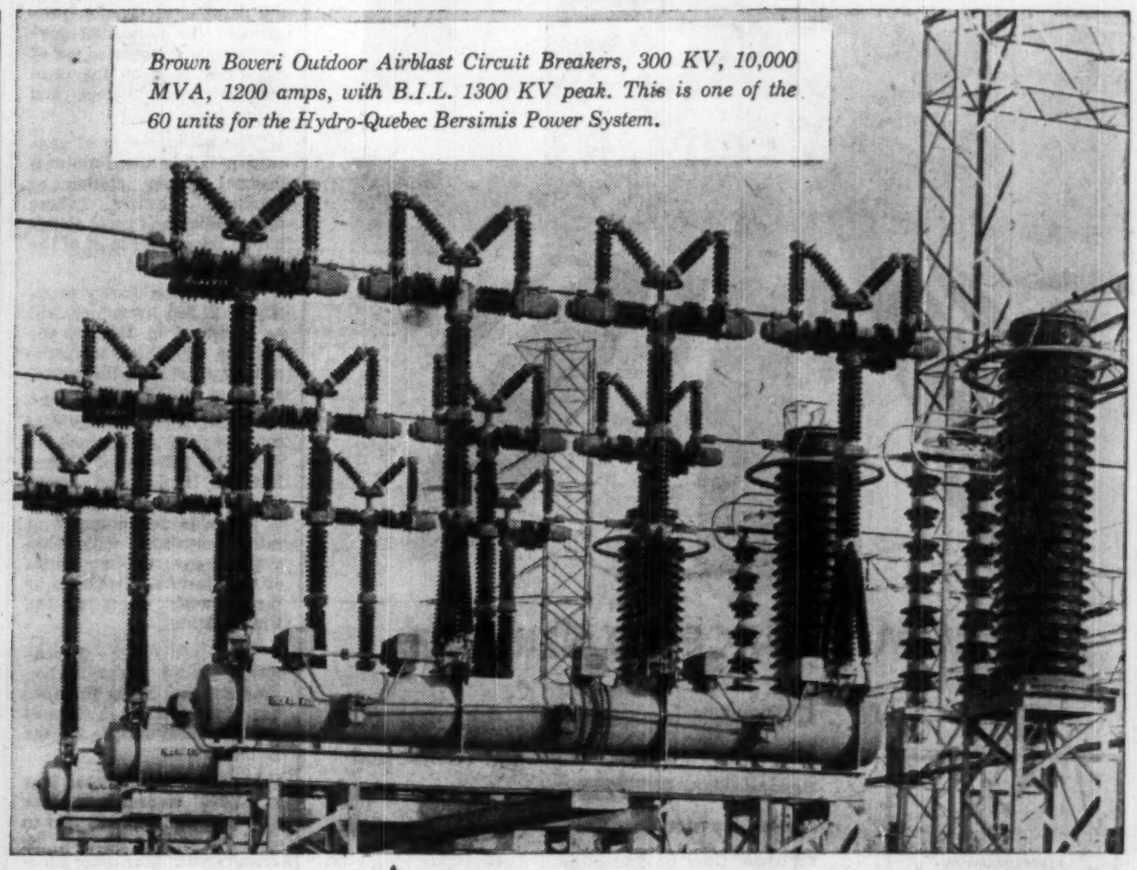
These machines are being built in the Inglis-English Electric plants in Toronto and Scarborough.

When all six units are installed, the new development will increase Ontario Hydro's capacity by over 270,000 hp.

In planning the complete development, Hydro's engineering and construction departments faced a huge undertaking, and a great deal of credit is due to them for the successful outcome of their work.

brown boveri around the world... brown boveri in canada

Two 25,000 KW Brown Boveri Gas Turbines power this modern generating station at Leghorn, Italy, commissioned in 1957. Brown Boveri Gas Turbines generating almost 300,000 horsepower will be commissioned this year in Canada.



Brown Boveri Outdoor Airblast Circuit Breakers, 300 KV, 10,000 MVA, 1200 amps, with B.I.L. 1300 KV peak. This is one of the 60 units for the Hydro-Quebec Bersimis Power System.

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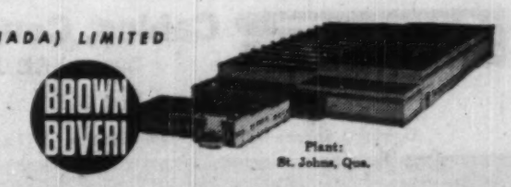

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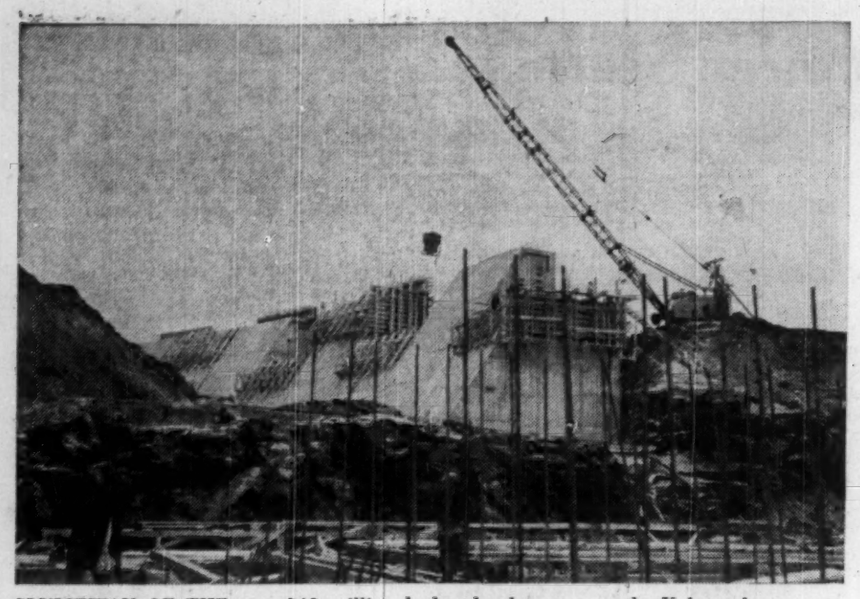

SLUICEWAY OF THE new $40 million hydro development — the Kelsey plant — on the Melson River 425 miles north of Winnipeg. The plant is being built to service Inco.

New Brunswick

(CONTINUED FROM P. 62)

million up in a year from $84.7 million.

Fournier and J. Roger Pichette, minister of industry and development, are joint-chairmen of the special marketing and co-ordinating committee recently set up.

It is composed of specialists drawn from departments of government.

Its job is to sell power and to create industrial conditions which will result in maximum use by secondary manufacturing and allied industries.

Power generation in N. B. will be thermal and hydro. There is no plan for using natural gas, although gas and oil resource exploration is going on in favorable areas.

There is a small natural gas production from the Stoney Creek field near Moncton.

New thermal plants will be able to use oil, in addition to coal. New Brunswick has one coal field at Minto and the NBEPC is the largest customer.

In the background is the long-term proposal to bring power from the Hamilton River in Labrador.

The **British Newfoundland Corp.** is proposing development of the up to four million hp available on the Hamilton River and claims it could deliver power competitively in New Brunswick.

The same thinking is back of a proposal to bring power from the Manicouagan River near Baie Comeau in Quebec.

Beechwood is now the biggest generating station operated by the system.

Other main plants in the commission's 266,000 hp generating total are Tobique Narrows (hydro, built in 1953) with a capacity of 27,000 hp, Grand Lake, steam, at 57,000 hp; Chatham, steam, at 46,300 hp; Saint John, steam, 21,000 hp and Musquash, hydro at 9,000 hp.

After Beechwood the biggest single generating station in the province is the privately owned Grand Falls plant of **Gatineau Power Co.** with a capacity of 76,500 hp.

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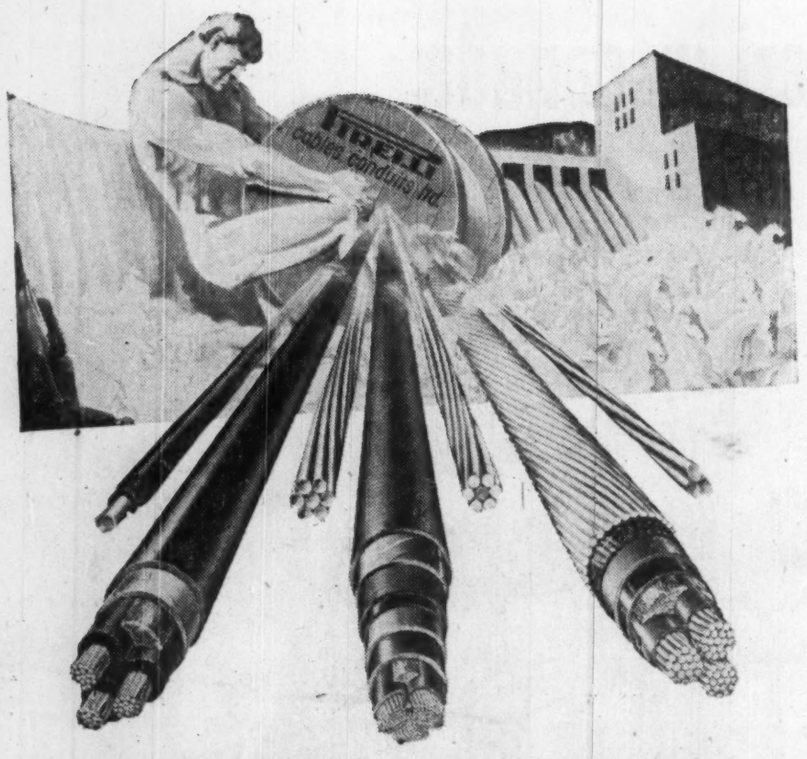

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Boost for Rural Areas

From Our Own Correspondent

CHARLOTTETOWN—Sparked by a realistic rural electrification program, the predominantly agricultural Province of Prince Edward Island is witnessing a transformation in its electric power development.

Five hundred and sixty-five miles of rural transmission lines have been built since Premier A. W. Matheson announced his five-year electrification program in 1953, and started in 1954.

This is 65 miles more than the 500 miles promised by the Premier and the program still has a year to go.

Some 2,650 customers in the outlying farm and fishing communities have been linked to the main network of transmission lines under the broad scheme of rural electrification.

"This program will be continued as long as the demand is there and the requirements are met," the Premier told the **FP**. The requirements call for a minimum of four customers to a mile.

More than anything else, by raising the standard of living in rural sections, the program has partially checked the exodus of young people from the farms to the industrial centres of Central Canada.

This tremendous expansion in new outlets for electrical energy has increased the market for additional power and resulted in additional facilities among the three utilities serving the province — the **Maritime Electric Co.**, Charlottetown; the Summerside Municipal System, and the Scales Hydro Electric.

The electric power forecast for Prince Edward Island is as follows

Year	Peak Load	Output
1959	17,100 kw	74,500,000 kwh
1960	18,100 kw	79,900,000 kwh
1961	19,200 kw	85,300,000 kwh

Maritime Electric's A. D. Cameron told **FP** that "a continuation of the present steady growth of electrical output is forecast for Prince Edward Island.

Factors in the growth are the rural electrification program of the provincial government, and increased use of electricity both on the farm and in urban homes and businesses.

"The major source of generation is the Charlottetown thermal power station of Maritime Electric, whose transmission and rural distribution lines cover most of the province.

"This station has a capacity of 21,500 kw which will be increased in 1961 by the addition of a high temperature, high pressure turbo generator of 10,000 kw rating.

"Thus adequate reserves of capacity are maintained to meet the growth of Prince Edward Island, and **ample dependable electrical power is available for industry at rates comparable with those available in most communities of the Maritime Provinces or the Atlantic Coast of the United States.**

"The provincial government's rural electrification program makes the province one of the leaders in extending electrical service to the farmers."

Mr. Cameron disclosed that a 33,000 transmission line will be completed this year to link the eastern part of the Island with Maritime Electric's Charlottetown plant.

Further extensions to the company's high tension system are planned to meet the anticipated extension of the electrical service throughout the province.

One of the major users of electrical energy in the province is **Prince Edward Island Frosted Foods, Ltd.**, now in its first year of operation.

Another large user of electrical energy is the **RCAF** Station at Summerside.

The Maritime Electric plant has five steam units with a total output of 21,500 kw, and an annual energy production of 57,502,180, and in 1957 served 11,966 rural and urban users.

The company now serves 15,272 customers over 850 miles of distribution lines.

The Summerside Electric Plant has seven diesel units with a total output of 2,835 kw and had an annual energy production of 3,392,180 kwh in 1957.

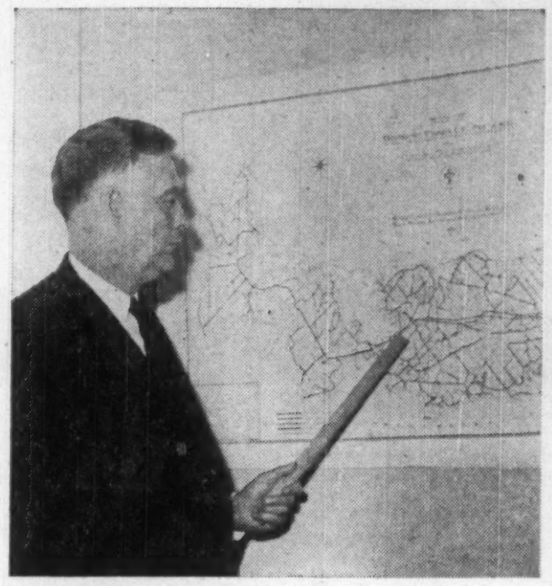
The plant is municipally owned and purchases 6,500,000 kwh from the Maritime Electric annually.

The plant serves 2,210 in Summerside, and 1,169 customers over 132 miles of rural lines.

Scales Hydro Electric has two 75-kw, water-powered engines and one 100-kw diesel with a total output of 250 kw and had an annual energy production of 370,300 kwh in 1957.

Six hundred and ninety-four customers are served over 29 miles of transmission line.

This company purchases 888,976 kwh annually from the Summerside Electric.



PREMIER A. W. MATHESON checks his latest rural electrification map of Prince Edward Island.

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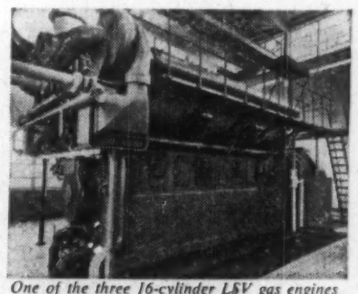

One of the three 16-cylinder LSV gas engines at Kindersley. Note the neat, compact arrangement of this 4380 hp unit.

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If you would like detailed information as to the operational cost economies of such stations, write to the nearest office of Cooper-Bessemer of Canada, Ltd.

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For Your Bookshelf

They Spell Our Growth From Seaway to Pacific

DYNAMIC DECADE, by Eric J. Hanson; McClelland & Stewart Ltd., Toronto; 314 pp.; $5.

"T. A. (Ted) Link . . . is to western Canadian oil exploration what Babe Ruth was to baseball."

That's typical of the comments that give a human touch to what is essentially a textbook study of the impact of oil and gas on the economy of Alberta.

The title emphasizes the period after the successful drilling in 1947 of "wildcat 134" — the big well at Leduc that started Alberta's and Canada's oil, gas, pipeline, petrochemical and many other allied booms.

The author is associate professor of economics at the University of Alberta. His objective is to examine the "profound change" as Alberta's "dormant economic society" suddenly became a rapidly expanding and vigorous society.

His conclusion is that the "Dynamic Decade" has set the stage for a further series of major developments, although there will likely be the occasional lapse.

This is a book which should be closely studied by the planners in countries that limp along in economic development. It shows how competitive enterprise, allowed to work with a minimum of hindrance, sparked a series of advances that was unmatched anywhere else in a rapidly growing Canada.

LIGHTS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE edited by Jean L. Gogo; Ryerson Press, Toronto; 303 pp.; $6.

The broad green flood of the mighty St. Lawrence is a symbol of adventure and romance, a link with history that will never expire. In this book Jean L. Gogo, librarian of the McGill University School of Social Work, presents published material she began collecting some 10 years ago.

It is compiled to give almost a history of the St. Lawrence and its adjacent lands from Jacques Cartier's first venture into the stream to the construction of the Seaway.

Among those whose works appear: Charles Dickens, Thomas Moore, J. M. Gibbon, Stephen Leacock and Bruce Hutchison.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RIDES A STAR by Vera Kelsey; J. M. Dent & Sons, Don Mills, Ont.; 309 pp.; $5.

The publishers commissioned Vera Kelsey to write this book. They could hardly have chosen a more qualified author. Vera Kelsey was born in Winnipeg. She has traveled widely in Japan, written an industrial survey of pre-Red China and published several books on Brazil. She is also a novelist of note.

"Because I did not travel as a scalpel to probe the depths of the province's life and scene, but as a mirror to reflect them, the economic rather than the cultural picture may seem to be overaccented," she writes in a preface to this work. The book is all the better for this approach.

She has written about every part of British Columbia and covered a wide span of its history. She has combined personalities with population statistics, scenic description with market analysis. And she makes it clear that she has not been blinded by the opinion British Columbia has of itself.

PATHFINDERS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC, by Marius Barbeau; Ryerson Press, Toronto; 235 pp; $6.

Among the major factors that paved the way for opening the north Pacific were the sea otter and Klondike gold.

For over 100 years, from 1760, the sea otter was alluring and irresistible to strong and bold men. By the end of the 18th century its fame had spread like wildfire to Europe, Asia and America; it led sea captains and traders — Russian, British, American, Spanish, others — into perilous journeys that led to the Aleutians, Alaska, British Columbia.

The Klondike gold rush of 1898 produced intense and unrelenting activities. In the end only a small minority of the mostly inexperienced, gullible placer-gold stampeders from North America, Europe and Australia could boast of having made good. But everyone, wise or fool, met with experiences aplenty.

New frontier breaking, well documented.

TECHNIQUES OF MAGNETIC RECORDING by Joel Tall; Brett-Macmillan Ltd., Toronto; 472 pp.; $7.95.

Tape recording is fast finding new uses—in business, law, language study, entertainment, public speaking, and as a hobby.

In this revised edition, a recognized expert in the field reduces the complexities of tape recording into simple, practical terms. Individual chapters are devoted to recording in such fields as advertising and other business applications.

A SUIT OF NETTLES, by James Reaney; Macmillan Co., Toronto; 54 pp.; $3.

One of Canada's most interesting young poets has written a sequence of pastoral eclogues, the form derived from Spenser's sixteenth - century "Shepherd's Calendar" but the substance from twentieth-century Canada.

His pastoral dialogues between geese offer satirical comment on several holy cows, including Canadian history and progressive education. Both his viewpoint and his learned references remind the reader that the poet is on the English staff of a university (Manitoba).

DOWN THE STRETCH by W. A. Hewitt; Ryerson Press, Toronto; 239 pp.; $5.

Don't be misled by the title; this isn't a racing story. It's the autobiography of 83-year-old Billy Hewitt, who has been associated with sport in Canada for three generations as player, manager, promoter, executive.

Sports editor of the Toronto Star for 31 years, Hewitt confesses he never mastered the typewriter, wrote all his stories in longhand.

In his book Hewitt ventures anecdotically from sports occasionally to tell of encounters with Mackenzie King, E. W. Beatty and others who made their mark in his era.

Down the Stretch is a good mirror of Canadian sports history with a distinct Toronto flavor.

TO PLOW WITH HOPE by Donald K. Faris; Ryerson Press, Toronto; 223 pp.; $4.25.

This book explains what is being done to ease the lot of the half of the world's population that goes to bed hungry each night.

It is factual, up-to-date, well documented.

Dr. Faris, raised on a farm in Ontario, spent most of his adult life in the Orient and draws freely from experience.

Health, education, UN activity, U. S. aid, the Colombo Plan and Sino-Soviet bloc activities, among other aspects, are discussed as they fit into the broad picture.

AND MARK AN ERA by Melvin T. Copeland; Little, Brown & Co. (Canada) Toronto; 368 pp.; $6.75.

The story of the Harvard Business School, founded half a century ago, is told in business-like fashion by a man who spent 44 years on the school's teaching staff. Professor Emeritus Copeland's history is rich in crisp details.

It is a story that will interest people in Canadian business to a far greater extent than would the story of any other U. S. graduate school — for many of Canada's younger business leaders have taken their MBA at Harvard in the past decade, and returned to teach Harvard's case method in our graduate business schools.

PRICING IN BIG BUSINESS: A Case Approach, by A. D. H. Kaplan, J. B. Dirlam and R. F. Lanzillotti; Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.; 344 pp.; $5.

This addition to the Brookings Institution series makes a timely appearance in Canada when the question of price spreads in the food industry is being investigated by a Royal Commission.

This volume deals with all major segments of U. S. industry, laying emphasis on the pricing policies of 20-odd leading companies in their fields. What emerges is not only the diversity of policies between the different companies but also within the same concerns.

The authors received the co-operation of the chief executives of the firms examined, thus giving their findings added significance. It's a book which should prove of considerable interest to retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers.

THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF MUSIC by Paul R. Farnsworth, Macmillan, Toronto; 304 pp; $4.50.

In an attempt to show that some particular area of study is a science, arguments about the scientific status of the psychology of music can settle little. But in this work, author Farnsworth, professor of psychology at Stanford University, presents a scholarly picture of the phenomena of the field and its major problems.

He discusses, for instance, applications of music to therapy and industry (there's an interesting piece on the effect of jazz and dirge on typing-errors and low typing speed) and propounds standards of measurement of musical abilities.

Prof. Farnsworth is at home with his subject, but he constantly reminds us that more research is needed.

NOR SCRIP NOR SHOES by John H. McGoey, S.F.M., Little, Brown & Co. (Canada), Toronto; 280 pp.; $4.50.

From a happy Toronto boyhood to terrible hardships in war-time China, this is the autobiography of a missionary priest. Through countless Japanese bombing raids, a series of heart attacks, and cancer, Father McGoey retained a warmth and humor that must have been invaluable to those around him.

This is, as well, a fascinating first-hand account of the events that changed the destiny of the world's biggest country.

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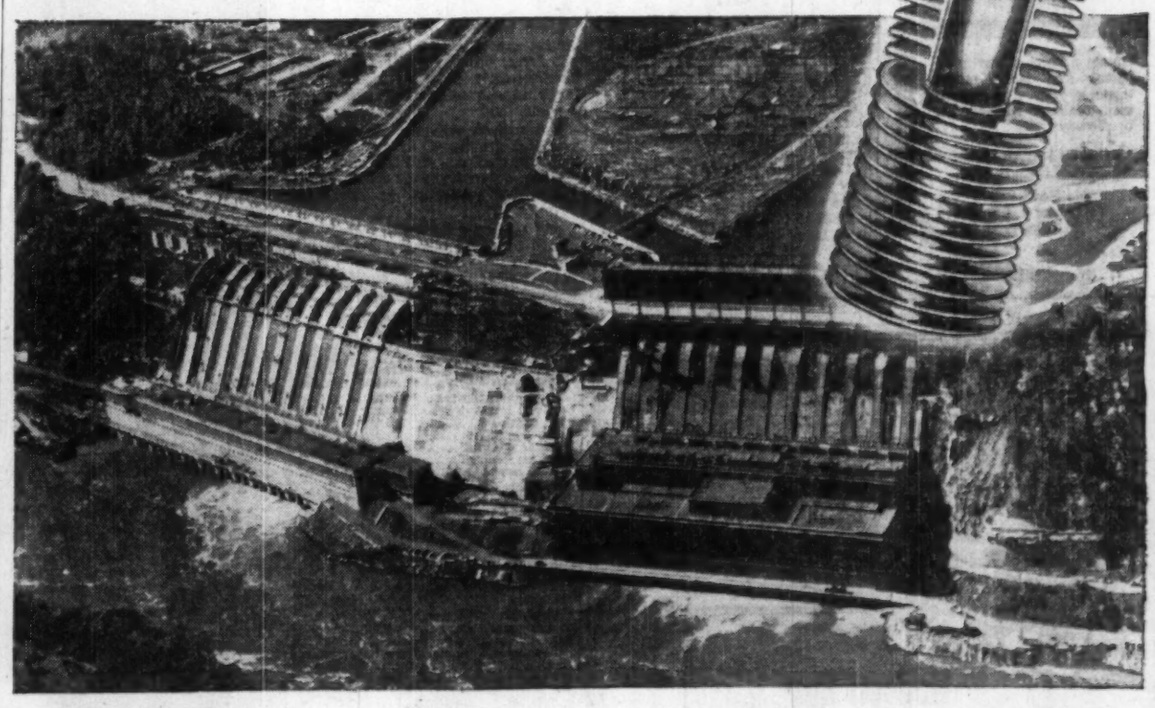

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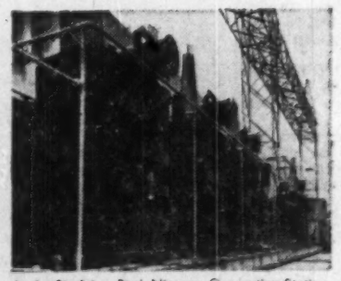

At the Sir Adam Beck Niagara Generating Station No. 2, 9 out of 19 transformers and all 12 generators are cooled by Unifin tubing . . . in shell and tube heat exchangers for the transformers, and in heavy duty cooling coils for the generators. Unifin coils are also used for the oil bath cooling of bearings.

Kitimat-Kemano . . . Sir Adam Beck . . . Manitou . . . Queenston . . . Rapide II . . . Manicouagan . . . Ladore . . . Whatshau . . . Bear River . . . Seton Cayoosh . . . Beechwood . . . Chicoutimi . . . Canada's giant post-war strides in hydro-electric power development bring a sense of pride and achievement to us all—and not least to "Unifin".

In each of these great projects Unifin tubing has played its part . . . cooling both transformers and generators . . . and is now being specified regularly for heat transfer units by all the major manufacturers of electrical equipment in Canada.

Unifin's extruded fin construction provides unimpeded heat transfer from tube to fin, and precludes all possibility of the fins becoming loose through vibration, fabrication, high temperatures, or the effects of age.

If you have a heat transfer problem, Unifin's engineering staff would be glad to discuss it with you and to suggest a solution.

Unifin Tube Company

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ANNOUNCEMENT

MOLSON'S BREWERY APPOINTMENT

J. DAVID MOLSON

The appointment of MR. J. DAVID MOLSON as Assistant to the President is announced by Senator H. de M. Molson, President of Molson's Brewery Limited. Mr. Molson joined the company in 1949 and prior to his new appointment was Information Officer, Public Relations Department.

OPENS NEW PLANT

From Our Own Correspondent

SAINT JOHN — **Canadian Oil Companies Ltd.** has opened a $400,000 building at Moncton. H. C. Price, Maritime division manager, said the plant is evidence of the firm's determination to expand in the region.

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Move Bridges On Barges To Speed Work

1,400 ton lift span shifted into position in record time . . .

MONTREAL (Staff) — Sheer necessity is teaching bridge-builders new tricks and techniques on the St. Lawrence Seaway project.

Last week **Dominion Structural Steel Ltd.** removed an old section from a bridge over the Beauharnois power canal near Montreal and replaced it with a new 1,400-ton 220-ft.-long lift span—all in the space of a few hours.

The secret: Both the old section of the bridge and the new span which replaced it were floated into position on barges.

Installation of the span—which carries two lanes of highway traffic and a rail line—may well be a speed record for this type of construction.

Here's how it was done:

Immediately after the last train for the day had crossed, water was pumped out of barges previously positioned under the old span. As the barges rose, they gently lifted the span off its piers. The old structure was then towed out of the way.

Meanwhile, two miles away, water ballast was slowly being pumped out of barges under the new span resting on temporary steel piers. As soon as the span floated free, it was towed upstream to the bridge.

Here, after precision positioning, it was brought to rest in the space formerly occupied by the old span. The barges were then ballasted and towed away.

Once in position crews quickly applied finishing touches to the roadbed for motor traffic and put down the railway tracks. The bridge was then reopened to traffic.

The new lift span is the first of two being erected over the power canal by Dominion Structural. The second will be installed on the St. Louis Bridge in a similar way later this month.

The bridges are part of the program which will convert the Beauharnois Power Canal into part of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The lift bridges were necessary over this section of the canal because of divergence of shipping from the old Soulanges system through the new St. Lawrence Seaway route from Beauharnois to Valleyfield and Lake St. Francis.

Existing bridges over the canal did not allow sufficient clearance for Seaway ships.

When complete, the new spans will be lifted to a height of 115 ft. in 90 seconds by electric motors. Construction of 190-ft. towers required for the lifting operations is now under way, will be completed in time for the Seaway opening next year.

Virtually everything possible for safety and reliability of operation has been incorporated into the new spans. Highway barrier gates; fog, signal and traffic lights; bells, sirens, mechanical and electrical interlocks will all be used.

There are also elaborate precautions to ensure that the span can be raised and lowered at all times.

Normally this is accomplished by electric power from normal sources. In case of a power failure each bridge has a standby diesel power generator.

Should this also fail, there is a standby diesel engine on each bridge capable of operating it without electric motors.

Cost of the two bridges is $6 million.

Contract for their construction is held by Dominion Structural, while **Canada Iron Foundries Ltd.** is building the required machinery. Electrical equipment is being provided by **Canadian Westinghouse Co.**

Bridge Builders Save With New Precast Concrete

A new method of overpass bridge construction is being used in extending Ontario's highway 401.

Precast, prestressed concrete beams, which permit speedier erection and use much less concrete than usually required for this type of bridge, are being installed. First bridge was completed recently near Port Hope and beams 135½ ft. long were used.

The bridge consists of eight beams, weighing 50 tons each, resting on two concrete piers. Each beam required 25 cu. yd. of concrete, reinforced with steel rods. Casting and prestressing was done at the site by **Toronto Cast Stone Co.**, and took three weeks.

Two 60-ton cranes moved the beams into position.

Completed bridge is said to contain less than 800 cu. yd. of concrete compared with about 2,000 cu. yd. by usual method of construction.

Similar bridges will be built at Newcastle and other points along the eastern extension of highway 401.

CLEARING SITE

From Our Own Correspondent

SAINT JOHN — Clearing of a downtown site for a new Bank of Canada building here has started. Cost of the structure, which will have a frontage of 110 ft. on Prince William St. and a depth of 98 ft., has not been announced.

Premier Steel Takes Over Fabricators

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON — Under a major expansion policy, **Premier Steel Mills Ltd.**, has acquired control of **Edmonton Steel Fabricators Ltd.** in a deal involving lands, buildings and equipment valued approximately at $2 million.

F. G. Winspear, of Edmonton, president of Premier Steel, said his firm regards the purchase as a logical development of the steel industry in Alberta.

Steel Fabricators Co. will be operated as a subsidiary of Premier Steel, which has its headquarters in Edmonton. New machinery has been ordered for the manufacture of nuts, bolts and railway spikes. In addition to producing rods for the oil industry, the plant will undertake the manufacture of other requirements. The basic materials will be supplied by the Premier Steel plant.

Edmonton Steel Fabricators for some years has manufactured sucker rods for the oil industry, tools and dies and the general fabrication of products for industrial plants.

Premier Steel was established several years ago and represents a capital investment of $5 million. It employs more than 400 persons.

ANNOUNCEMENT

BRUCE BAGSHAW — COLIN M. MACDONALD — GEORGE T. COOK

Ross D. Heins, Vice-President and Canadian General Manager, Continental Casualty Company announces executive appointments within the Aviation and Special Risks Divisions of the Company in Canada. Bruce F. Bagshaw is appointed Executive Manager of both Divisions with an enlarged field of special assignments. Colin M. Macdonald and George T. Cook are appointed Assistant Divisional Managers with Canada-wide duties. Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Cook, who will be located at Head Office in Toronto, were formerly Divisional Branch Managers in Vancouver and Montreal respectively.

Bank Staff Changes

Montreal:

A. WALTON, manager, Penticton, B.C., to be an instructor, managers' study group, at the headquarters of the assistant general manager, Vancouver.

G. F. COOMBE, manager, West Vancouver, B.C., to be manager, Penticton, B.C.

F. E. SCOTT, manager, 65th Ave. & Main St., Vancouver, to be manager, West Vancouver.

R. T. W. SALTON, an inspector with the assistant general manager's department, Winnipeg, to be an instructor, manager's study group, at the headquarters of the assistant general manager, Winnipeg.

H. W. FERRIS, of the assistant general manager's department, Toronto, to be manager, Eglinton Ave. & Hilltop Rd., Toronto.

R. B. FULWELL, accountant, Marine Building branch, Vancouver to be manager, 65th Ave. & Main St., Vancouver.

J. H. P. FREDERICK, accountant, Kimberley, B.C., to be manager, Ganges, B.C.

J. H. BROWN, assistant manager, 10th Ave. & Granville St., Vancouver, to be manager, Hope, B.C.

A. I. HAMILTON, third assistant manager, Edmonton main branch, to be second assistant manager.

E. J. BUCHANAN, of the superintendent's department, Calgary, to be third assistant manager Edmonton main branch.

H. E. COTON, assistant manager, Haney, B.C., to be an assistant manager, 10th Ave. & Granville St., Vancouver.

N. A. S. JOHNSON, manager, Chateau Lake Louise, Alta., to be an inspector, with headquarters at the head office, Montreal.

Royal:

D. G. JOHNSTON, accountant, Craig & Cote, Montreal, to be manager, Elizabeth Ave., St. John's.

C. D. F. HEALEY, assistant manager, Yonge & Grenville, Toronto, to be manager, Mount Dennis, Ont.

L. R. MARTIN, accountant, High River, Alta., to be manager, Beiseker, Alta.

L. M. ANGUS, accountant, Yonge & Grenville, Toronto, promoted to assistant manager.

G. K. GATES, St. John's, Nfld., to be accountant, Lansdowne & Wellesley, Saint John, N.B.

D. W. J. MOWATT, Bloor & Bathurst, Toronto, to be accountant, Don Mills, Ont.

J. D. EMIGH, accountant, Don Mills, Ont., to be accountant, Harbord & Spadina, Toronto.

E. G. DESROSIERS, accountant, Somerset, Man., to be accountant, St. Boniface, Man.

J. B. RAMSAY, Edmonton, Alta., to be accountant, High River, Alta.

C. C. LOUGHEED, accountant, St. Boniface, Man., to be accountant, Port Arthur, Ont.

J. R. LAPOINTE, Park & Bernard, Montreal, to be accountant, Notre Dame & Seigneurs St., Montreal.

Company Reports

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

Oil

WESTERN NACO PETROLEUMS had income after royalties of $228,947 in year ended May 31, 1958, compared with $222,388 in the previous year.

Company's net production of oil was 107,953 bbl., a 9.8% decrease from the 119,728 bbl. the previous year.

The larger production from the new wells drilled in the year was more than offset by substantial decreases in market allowables, President L. F. Frantz says.

At Aug. 31 this year, Western Naco held interests in 48 oil wells and four capped gas wells, equal to 14.49 net oil wells and 1.4 net gas wells.

Land holdings on Aug. 31 were 219,124 gross acres, equal to 53,806 net acres, down sharply from last year because of the surrender of large blocks of northern Saskatchewan land.

Net proven reserves of medium and high gravity oil at Aug. 31 was an estimated one million bbl., exclusive of reserves at Hughenden and probable reserves at Midale and Drumheller.

Net proven gas reserves are estimated to be 4.6 billion cu. ft.

Expenditures on exploration and development in the fiscal year amounted to $224,398.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at May 31:	1958	1957
Cash	.....	$53,020
Govt. bonds*	.....	150,000
Accts. rec.	$10,760	13,865
Total curr. assets	10,760	216,885
Leases & dev. costs	863,894	710,986
Undevel. leases & res.	293,328	340,583
Prod. equip.	265,762	183,012
Other equip.	1,035	1,035
Expl. & preprod. exp.	129,854	149,682
Misc. assets	36,754	42,150
Total assets	1,701,387	1,644,453
Accts. pay. & accr. liab.	21,906	70,260
Due bank	104,099	.....
Total curr. liabs.	126,005	70,260
Funded debt	368,500	418,000
Capital stock	1,206,882	1,156,173
*Mkt. value	.....	147,150
Working capital	4115,245	146,625

4Excess of curr. liabs. over curr. assets.

Note—No income account is presented as the company is considered to be in an exploratory and development stage and all expenses, less income, have been capitalized. Such income amounted to $228,947 for year ended May 31, 1958, and $222,388 for 1957.

Public Utilities

TORONTO TRANSIT COMMISSION net profit was $2,334,080 in 1957, compared with $837,747 for 1956.

Improvement resulted from new fare structure introduced July 1, 1956, the commissioners report. Gross revenue of $38,552,308 was highest in TTC history, up more than 8% from 1956.

Due to economies effected, island ferry service reduced its losses to $172,801, 24.6% less than 1956 loss of $229,138.

Total cost of capital assets increased to $148,924,750 at end of 1957 ($146,256,694 a year earlier). Capital additions cost $4,059,958 and retirements $1,391,902. Major additions included $723,988 for 30 motor buses and $851,310 for three new substations, including ducts and feeders.

Gross debt at Dec. 31, 1957, amounted to $69,691,359, ($71,665,480).

Total system miles operated reached a new peak of 48 million, an increase of almost one million miles of passenger service over 1956.

Traffic on the Yonge Subway continued to increase, showing a gain of 355,000 over 1956. It has been necessary to increase the size of the trains to the maximum of eight cars for a large part of the day. Within a few years Commission expects this service will be loaded to its full capacity.

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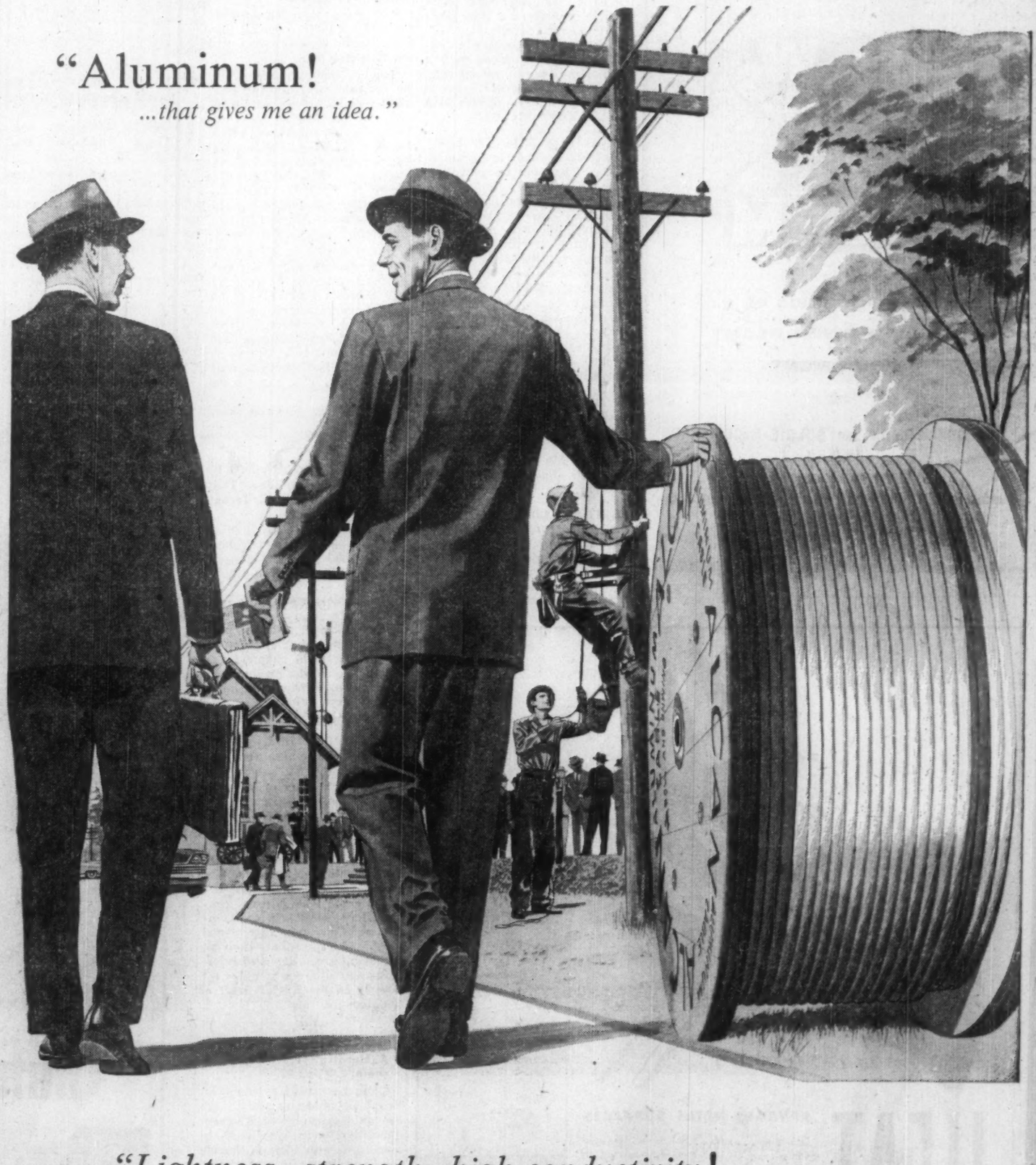

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ALCAN

FOR THE BIRDS

Canary Seed Crop Boon to Manitoba

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—The best yielding crop in Manitoba's 1958 farm picture—and maybe one of the best paying—was for the birds—2,500 acres of canary seed, worth $250,000 or more.

Except for the Blumenthal Hutterite colony southwest of Plum Coulee whose land is near the international boundary, canary seed was tried by a dozen or so Manitoba farmers for the first time in 1957.

The experiment was sponsored by David Durksen, special crops agronomist for the provincial department of agriculture, on reports of production successes the previous year in heavy soils of the Red River Valley in Minnesota and North Dakota.

The Hutterites had beaten the department, because in 1956 farmers of the Blumenthal colony had grown 50 acres, an average yield of 1,000 lb. per acre, sold it at good prices to a seed house which distributed it to farmers for 1957 planting. The colony sowed 100 acres last year but the crop was drowned out.

Last year sowings of 400 acres were promoted by two seed houses. One promoted 100 acres on which the average yield was 700 lb., the other 300 acres which averaged 300 lb. About 150,000 lb. of clean seed was available for 1958.

This year the yield has been far beyond expectation. The average is likely to be 1,500 lb. per acre and one field at Teulon reports a yield of 2,000 lb.

The seed comes from an annual grass. An easy crop to grow, it requires early seeding for maximum yields, on the most fertile weed-free land available. It needs average moisture but will not thrive with too much. Early spraying for weed eradication is important. It is harvested by combine, is resistant to shattering, and its only disadvantage in handling is that it is dusty, the dust is irritating and combine operators should protect themselves with dust masks.

No tests have been made to determine its adaptability to northerly part of the province but agronomists think it should mature as far north as The Pas.

Canada has imported her requirements from Australia, Morocco, Argentina, India and the U. S. The seed sown in Manitoba is from Morocco. Alberta started growing canary seed in 1957. Future production in Alberta may supply requirements in a large section of the Canadian west and western U. S. Manitoba growers have a logical market in central and eastern Canada and the U. S.

Prices paid by buyers according to a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, have varied from 7c to 15c a lb. With the big production this year they may be lower.

At the rate production is growing, farmers think there may soon be a surplus problem.

Figures of yearly consumption in Canada aren't available other than that the demand is increasing annually.

Most of the present Manitoba growers are close to the town of Morden. A smaller group are within a 30-mile radius of Winnipeg.

Manitoba's Shell Prices Shot Down

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—For Manitoba's 35,000 game bird hunters who have taken out licenses for an odd day on the marshes during the duck hunting season, there is one break in 1958: cheaper shotgun shells.

For weeks there has been a fierce war among retailers who sell ammunition.

Some claim others are using shells as a loss leader and selling to the public at prices lower than those for which they can buy them from wholesalers.

One of the leaders in the price war has been **Pay-N-Save Drug Stores,** an organization originating in the U. S. Pacific coast area which for some time has had stores in Calgary and Edmonton and since last spring in Winnipeg.

Shells come from the manufacturers in cases of 20 boxes, 25 shells to a box. Retail quotations for the same kind of shell varied widely.

In one case the price asked was $2.59 a box, $51 a case; in the second, $3.60 a box, $65.88 a case; in a third, $2.59 a box, $49 a case; and in the fourth, $3 a box, $57 a case.

The 'Line That Went Nowhere' Finally Reaches Peace River

From Our Own Correspondent

DAWSON CREEK—Fifty years of waiting are over now that the **Pacific Great Eastern Railway** is running into this community in the heart of British Columbia's rich but hardly tapped Peace River country.

The government-owned railroad, now the third largest in Canada and the only one completely dieselized, cost the taxpayers $18 million for the southern extension into Vancouver and about $85 million for the northern extensions. It gives the Peace River area, once B. C.'s forgotten land, a direct rail link to the markets of the lower mainland and to tidewater.

Little revenue is expected from passenger traffic. Most people in interior B. C. either drive, go by bus or fly. But it expects a good revenue in lumber, cattle, grain and petrochemicals moving from the Peace along the 790 miles of track to Vancouver.

Previously, the area's only rail link was by the Northern Alberta Railroad to Edmonton and connection with the C.N.R.

PHARMACEUTICAL MERGER

Glaxo-Allenburys (Canada) Ltd., Toronto, has been formed through the merger of **Glaxo (Canada) Ltd.** and **Allen & Hanburys Co.** Purpose is to improve distribution of the two firms' products which are complementary rather than competitive.

Take a Look at Portugal For New Markets, Products

By C. KNOWLTON NASH

LISBON, Portugal — "You can make more money by importing Portuguese products."

That's the theme of the Portuguese government as it tries to woo Canadian importers to take more products of Portugal. Port wine, canned fish, Madeira wine and Madeira embroideries are being pushed particularly by Portuguese export enthusiasts.

But they also have a long list of goods they think Canadian consumers might want to buy in larger quantities, such as:

- coffee (from Angola)
- tea
- cocoa
- olive oil
- fish oil
- cork
- silverware
- frozen fish
- olives
- almonds
- sisal ropes
- pineapples (from the Azores)
- pottery and china
- glassware

"You will like Portuguese products," says one sales promotion piece of literature aimed at Canada. Anybody interested in taking up the offer should contact: Fundo de Fomento de Esportacao, R. Camilo C. Branco, 2, Lisbon, Portugal.

Trade between Canada and Portugal is now just about balanced. We used to export much more, but in recent years the Portuguese stopped buying as much from us. Portugal used to be a good market for our wheat, but now practically none goes to this country.

One reason is that the farmers of Portugal have produced big crops in recent years.

The second reason is that when the country needs to import wheat, it gets a deal from the U. S. under Public Law 480, the U. S. surplus disposal special deal legislation. It has been estimated that the U. S. sells its wheat to Portugal for about $10 a ton cheaper than Canada has been able to offer.

This country's probably most-favored export is port wine and the Portuguese are unhappy about the way Canadians treat this national beverage of Portugal. The myriad of provincial liquor, beer and wine regulations make it confusing for port exporters, say the Portuguese, and they complain that Canadians really have not yet learned how to drink properly. For this, they blame the British who, they say, encouraged abstinence in Canada.

But the Portuguese save a special salvo of unhappiness for Canadian port wine. The Journal of Commerce at Lisbon has written: "There is a Canadian wine which is called Canadian Port and which . . . sells so cheap as to menace the sale of our port wine . . . the qualities belie and undermine the latter's prestige."

Cork is another major Portuguese product that exporters feel should be going to Canada in greater quantity. Cork has been running into trouble in North America lately in the wine industry. Many wines now are "corked" with plastic stoppers instead of genuine cork, as producers say the plastic is less expensive and easier to handle. The cork exporters here are somewhat apprehensive about this situation.

And while unhappy about Canadian port tastes, the Portuguese say Canadians have not yet fully appreciated Madeira wine. But the Portuguese have high hopes. "It is to be confessed that the Canadian market has not yet done justice to the excellence of this wine of world repute. But the present resolution to give a wider scope to the import of this Portuguese product will doubtless lead in a short time to desired results and Madeira wine will soon be able to count Canada among its best appreciators."

Portugal started cutting back on Canadian imports seven years ago in order to bring trade between the two countries into balance. "But it cannot be called a happy method of working out things," an official publication commented. "Portuguese purchases could very well have been offset by correspondingly bulky imports from Portugal by Canada. It is to be hoped this far more ideal solution will be a goal of early achievement to the great benefit of either country."

NO PIPE DREAM HERE

It's a power engineer's nightmare instead. Each of the pipe specimens shown here had to be replaced. The cost of the particular nipple or elbow was minor. However, the cost of down time and replacement was expensive, indeed. And the cause in every case was either inadequate or incorrect water treatment.

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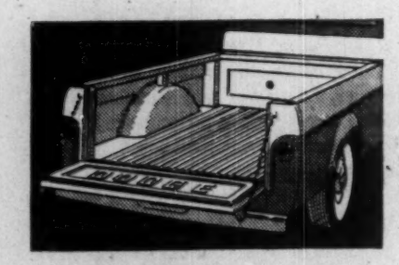

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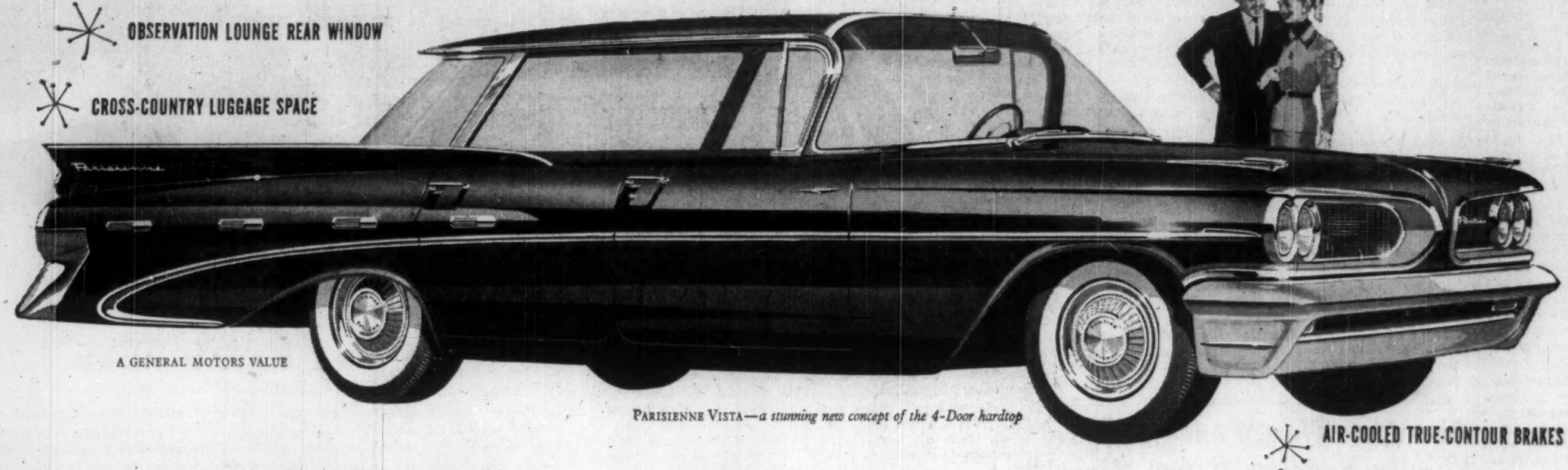

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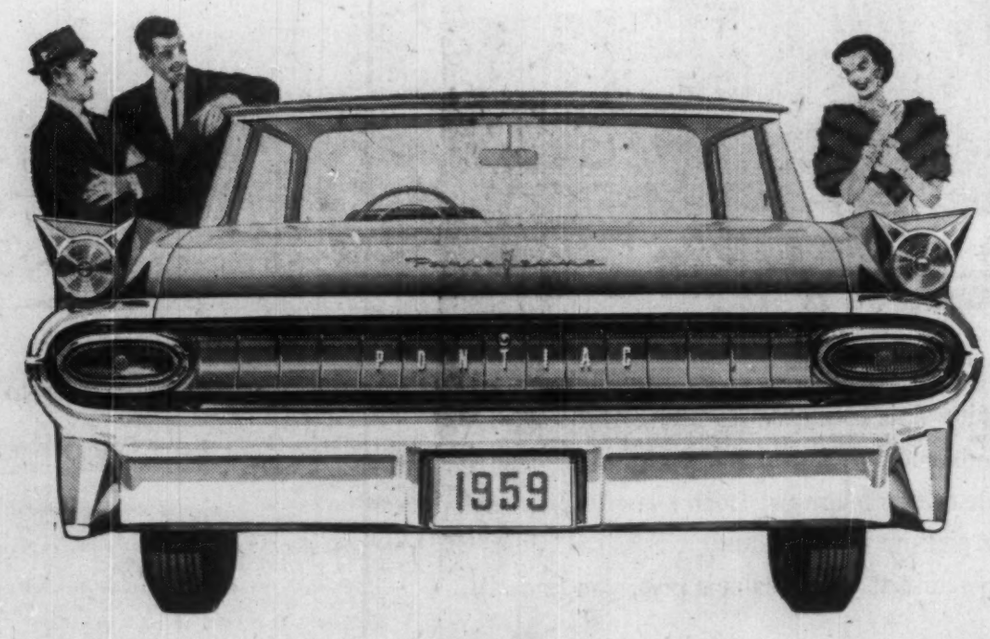
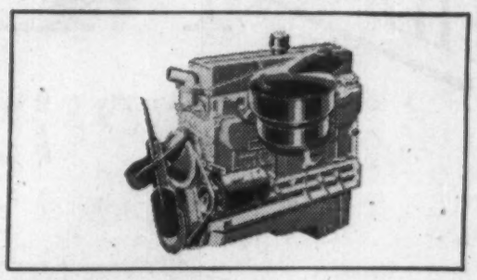
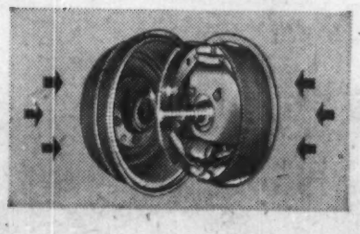
Unmatched for magnificence, anywhere



GREAT NEW ECONOMY GAINS

Canada's most powerful 6-cylinder engine, the Strato-Six, boasts big new advances in gasoline economy. Through improved carburetion and a new advance-curve distributor, you can enjoy more power and save more money on fuel at the same time.





AIR-COOLED TRUE-CONTOUR BRAKES

Pontiac for '59 brings you a 27% increase in brake lining area, plus better cooling for fast, sure, fade-free stops and greater safety for you and your family.

SEATS WIDER THAN A SOFA

At last, you can enjoy *true* living room comfort. Pontiac's new seats are wider, have higher backs and slant downward at the rear to give maximum support under the knees for more comfortable driving. You'll find there's plenty of head and legroom, too!

Look what's happened to Pontiac—the biggest change any car ever made in a single year! Pontiac's put your future on wheels with dramatic styling and engineering advances that defy comparison.

Yes, Pontiac's had a change of personality, starting with its glamorous Twin-Grille design and ending with the most smartly sculptured rear deck you've ever seen. Lean in look, this new Pontiac's longer, lower, too, for the surest, most stable roadability ever.

But there's still more to the new Pontiac to stamp it as the *big change* for '59: vista-lounge interiors with full 360-degree visibility . . . seats actually wider than a sofa . . . Air-Cooled True-Contour Brakes for smooth, easy, unvarying control, stop after stop after stop. For *extra* gasoline mileage, there's Pontiac's newly-refined Strato-Six engine available on Strato-Chief, Laurentian and Parisienne models. Then there is the industry's widest choice of V8's* reaching a new peak of performance in Pontiac's spectacular Astro-Flame V8—with sound and vibration reduced almost beyond belief.

There's lots, lots more to make your first inspection a truly revealing experience. Come in and see why no other car can *possibly* be so new as the *new* Pontiac.

**Optional at extra cost on certain models*

SEE YOUR PONTIAC DEALER